The Washington Post will give two free guest tickets to Loew's Palace Theater with each paid-in-advance want ad for seven or more times. On the screen, Mae West in "She Done Him Wrong."

The Washington Post.

Today—Fair, temperature ranging between 35 and 46 degrees.
Tomorrow — Fair. Moderate northwest winds.
Yesterday—High, 46; low, 37. 1932—High, 62; low, 40.
Details on back page.

NO. 20,715.
ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POSTOFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1933.
THREE CENTS.

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# SUNNY SKIES TO SMILE ON INAUGURAL

## CITY OF JEHOL IS ENTERED BY TOKYO TROOPS

### Defenders of Province's Capital Reported Demoralized.

### REVOLT OF CHINESE TOLD IN MESSAGES

### Governor Declared Missing and Orders of Chang Defied by Aids.

(United Press.)

The vanguard of the Japanese troops sweeping rapidly through Jehol Province has entered Chengteh-Fu, or Jehol City, ancient capital of the province and the chief objective, according to Japanese announcements today.

Japanese headquarters at Changchun, capital of the new Manchurian state of Manchukuo, said that Gen. Tadashi Kawahara and his rapidly moving forces completed a 30-mile dash from Pingchuan to Chengtehfu early today. It was reported yesterday, but not confirmed, that the Chinese defenders were fleeing from the city hours before the Japanese arrived.

Tokyo sources confirmed the arrival of Japanese troops at Chengteh-Fu.

**Presses On in Blizzard.**

Chincow, Manchuria, March 3 (A. P.).—Pressing westward in a blizzard after having captured Pingchuan, Maj. Gen. Tadashi Kawahara sent word back from the front today that within a few hours his Sixteenth Japanese Infantry brigade would bring about the fall of Jehol City, capital of the province now almost completely overrun by the army of Japan.

Foreign observers here expressed the belief that after the fall of Jehol City the Japanese would continue below the Great Wall of China and size Peiping lass than 50 miles south of the border of Jehol Province.

Official military and press dispatches coming from the front pictured the complete collapse of the Chinese defense in Jehol. These messages told of troops revolting and streaming toward the rear and of their leaders taking flight.

**Mutiny Is Reported.**

The Japanese asserted that in Jehol City the Chinese troops had mutinied and that the capital was in chaos. Gen. Tang Yu-Lin, Chinese governor of Jehol and director of its vast opium trade, is missing. Chang Tso-Hsiang and Wan Fu-Lin, who were sent to Jehol to take charge of the defense by Marshal Chang Hsiao-Liang, the principal war lord of north China, have defied orders and departed suddenly for Peiping, the Japanese reported.

Information that the defense forces were pouring through Jehol City,

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## Women 'Mob' Al Smith, Arriving for Inaugural

(United Press.)

Alfred E. Smith was embraced by several fur-coated women and cheered by a large crowd in a hotel lobby when he arrived last night to attend the inauguration of President-elect Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Wearing a black derby hat and with his face wreathed in smiles, Smith greeted the crowd and retired to his room.

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"The First Thing in the Morning"—10:30 to be exact—Mrs. G. R. Lockwood's wandering dog was returned by a Post reader and hours, or day's, of worry were saved . . . "A morning newspaper is the natural want-ad medium."

For Results Use Washington Post WANT ADS

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## *Mrs. Roosevelt Says She Will Attend Ball*

### Revises Cancellation Decision After Family of Late Senator Walsh Insists Original Inaugural Program Be Followed.

By VYLLA POE WILSON.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President-elect, last night decided that, after all, she will attend the inaugural ball at the New Auditorium tonight.

It is understood that Mrs. Roosevelt changed her plans after she learned that great disappointment had been expressed by thousands planning to attend that they would not have the opportunity of seeing her. She had canceled her plans to attend because of the sudden death of Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Attorney General designate in her husband's Cabinet.

Earlier yesterday Mrs. Roosevelt announced that the younger members of her family would attend the ball. The inaugural ball is given for the benefit of Washington charities, which are very much in need of funds. This situation was, without doubt, explained to Mrs. Roosevelt and caused her to reconsider her decision not to attend.

The day of Mrs. Roosevelt yesterday began with an early morning visit to a local cemetery to inspect a world renowned art object therein and ended with a radio broadcast in which Mrs. Roosevelt bade farwell to her ever-growing radio audience.

Before many Washington women had had their breakfast, Mrs. Roosevelt had had a light repast in her apartment in the Mayflower Hotel and taken Meggie, her jolly black Scotch terrier with a wealth of shining black fur in tight curls on his chubby form, for a brisk morning stroll in the vicinity of the hotel.

Then, eschewing the use of the various official and private ma-

Continued on Page 5, Column 2.

## DEATH TOLL MOUNTS IN JAPANESE QUAKE

### Navy Rushes Aid to Islands as Snow Impedes Help Overland.

Tokyo (Saturday), March 4 (A.P.).—Army, navy and civilian relief workers today plunged into the immediate task of providing shelter for 50,000 persons made homeless by earthquake tidal waves and fire which devastated the northeastern section of the main Japanese Island yesterday, leaving 1,535 known dead.

The majority of those whose homes were destroyed spent a cold and fearful night in the open or else in unheated and unlighted shelters in the midst of the wreckage left by the receding waves.

Occasional after-shocks revived their terror, and there were harrowing scenes outside of improvised hospitals when thousands sought their lost children or other relatives.

Along the cost, bodies began drifting ashore today. Authorities in the prefecture of Iwate said that at least 20 villages in that prefecture had been wiped out.

Late last night the full casualty list had not been compiled, as communications with many sections remained broken. It was feared that the death total would be materially increased. Reports showed that 7,930 homes had been destroyed and that the tidal wave had wrecked or carried to sea 1,570 small boats.

A heavy snowfall impeded efforts to send relief to the stricken area by airplanes, which were forced to turn back. The navy went to the rescue, however, and doctors and medical supplies were landed from five destroyers. An engineer batallion and two cavalry regiments were dispatched to the area by the army. They took with them food, medical supplies and blankets.

Although much of the Island of Honshu, the largest of the Japanese Archipelago, felt the earthquake, the damage for the most part was confined to the Prefectures of Miyagi, Aomori and Iwate and the Island of Hokkaido, just north of Honshu.

The epicenter of the earthquake, which was followed by successive tidal waves, was placed 125 miles southeast of Kinkwazan Island, or in the Pa-

Continued on Page 11, Column 7.

## 3 Brutally Beaten; Shoe Worker Held

### $3,800 Found in Arrested Man's Pocket; Victim Charges Robbery.

Haverhill, Mass., March 3 (A.P.).—Three persons were found brutally beaten in their home today and a few hours later police arrested Hendrick Gadumski, 40, an unemployed shoe worker, on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon. The assault victims were Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bakanosky and their son, William, 14 months old. Mrs. Bakanosky was the only one for whom hope of recovery was held by doctors.

When police took Gadumski into custody, they said, they found a large jackknife and $3,800 in cash in his pockets. They hurried him to the Gale Hospital where Mrs. Bakanosky had been taken.

"He took my money," Mrs. Bakanosky cried police said, as Gadumski was brought before her. Gadumski denied any knowledge of the crime.

## ROOSEVELT POWERS GRANTED BY SENATE

### $960,000,000 Treasury Bill Passed; Authority Given for Reorganization.

The Senate yesterday reserved for Franklin D. Roosevelt the broadest grant of power ever accorded a President, when it speedily passed and sent to the White House the $960,000,000 Treasury-Postoffice economy bill.

The President, under its terms, may proceed at once with sweeping reorganization of the Federal structure. Plans for the changes already are well advanced, under careful supervision of Lewis W. Douglas, budget director under the Roosevelt administration.

The conference report on the unprecedented measure, threatened until recently with deadlock, passed with little opposition after brief debate.

The reorganization authorization was the only sweeping provision saved from an economy rider that once contained the Bratton amendment for 5 per cent cuts in department appropriations, a provision for tax refund review and other controversial features thrown overboard by the conferees.

Discard of these features led to floor protest yesterday by Senator Kenneth McKellar (Democrat), Tennessee, and Senator William E Borah (Republican), Idaho.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (Republican), Michigan, even suggested that the measure go over until the special session, but he was not backed up and the measure passed by viva voce vote.

Under its economy provisions, the 8 1-3 per cent Federal pay cut provisions are continued another year, as is the ban on automatic Federal pay increases. The 8 1-3 per cent pay cut is extended to the enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and

Continued on Page 11, Column 2.

## Man Killed by Auto Of Baker's Brother

### Kin of Former Secretary of War Held Under Technical Charge.

Petersburg, Va., March 3 (A.P.).—Maj. Frank H. Baker, a brother of Newton D. Baker, was under $500 bond here today to answer a technical charge of manslaughter in connection with the fatal injury of Charlie Lee, 64-year-old Negro, in an automobile accident.

Police, who had not completed their inquiry, said Lee was walking at the side of the road, and stepped in front of the machine. He was struck by the fender and knocked down. Examination revealed that he had a broken neck.

Maj. Baker's wife and L. G. Graesle, of the United States Treasury Department, were passengers in the car. The case will be called in police court Tuesday.

## 5 Slight Earthshocks Are Felt in Nanking

Nanking, China, March 3 (A.P.).—Five straight earth shocks were felt here today between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. No damage was reported.

Pinehurst, N. C.—Golf tomorrow morning where spring makes sports delightful. 10-hr. trip, 5 days, all expenses, $93 at "Carolina;" $81 at "Holly Inn."—Adv.

## D. C. FUND BILL OF $7,600,000 DIES IN HOUSE

### Chamber Refuses Report of Conferees After Blanton Objects.

### ACTION BEFORE NOON IS HELD IMPOSSIBLE

### Texan Left Parley in Huff and Refused to Sign Group's Proposal.

By ROBERT C. ALBRIGHT.

Desperate efforts to save the District appropriations bill from the junk heap when the Seventy-second Congress ends today, went for naught last night when a hilarious House voted, 101 to 14, to reject a last-minute conference report on the measure.

The bill is dead. Nothing the House can do, when it resumes session at 10 a. m. today, can save it. Representative Thomas L. Blanton (Democrat), Texas, who declined to sign the conference report on the bill, delivered the knife thrust that killed it.

The fatal blow dealt the measure was the last of a series of setbacks that impeded progress of the bill after the Senate, approving increases bringing the measure to almost budget strength, sent it to conference early yesterday.

**Breaks Up In Row.**

The first conference broke up in a row. Senate conferees asked a $9,500,000 Federal contribution toward District needs. House conferees insisted on the $6,500,000 "lump sum" contribution recommended by the House District Appropriations Committee. When efforts to strike a compromise proved futile House conferees left the Senate Appropriations Committee room in a huff.

But Senator Hiram Bingham (Republican), Connecticut, retiring chairman of the Senate District appropriations subcommittee, was not willing to see the bill die without a fair try.

He approached House Appropriations Chairman Joseph W. Byrns. Byrns called Representative Clarence Cannon (Democrat), Missouri, chairman of the House District Appropriations subcommittee. Byrns suggested $7,600,000 as a compromise Federal "lump sum" figure. Senator Bingham and Representative Cannon agreed to it.

**Opposed Compromise.**

The hour of 6 o'clock found another conference ordered on the measure but the conference did not get off to a very auspicious start. Representa-

Continued on Page 5, Column 4.

## State Senate Abolition Asked in Missouri Bill

Jefferson City, March 3 (A.P.).—A resolution to "forever abolish" the State Senate was introduced in the Missouri House of Representatives today by Representative T. Fred Cline.

The House took no action on the bill, which said, "We believe we could handle the affairs of the State in a much more economical and satisfactory manner if not hampered by said Senate." Cline's resolution followed failure of the Senate to perfect a bill for lower motor car registration fees.

## Boardman, Ocean Flier, Hurt in Landing Plane

Springfield, Mass., March 3 (A.P.).—Russell N. Boardman, transatlantic flier, met with an accident at Springfield Airport today while landing in a plane he had been testing.

Snow on the field caused the plane to nose over, doing some damage to it. Boardman was able to walk away.

## No Checks

### Hotels Place Ban Due to Bank Moratoria in Many States.

Any of the 250,000 inaugural visitors who are depending on their hotels to cash checks on the home town banks are going to find themselves financially embarrassed.

At a meeting of the association yesterday it was decided that checks on out-of-the-city banks would not be accepted by the members of the local hostelry group.

The notices to guests, it was agreed, should be placed at the lobby desk and shown to the guests upon registration, and another notice also placed in each room. The statements read:

"Members of the Hotel Association of Washington find it necessary, due to the unsettled banking conditions throughout the country, that checks on all out-of-town banks can not be accepted by its members. We recommend that guests arrange to have money wired them or have express money orders or postoffice money orders, each of which will be accepted by the hotel."

## PRESIDENT-ELECT'S GUARD NEW RECORD

### Miami Attempt on His Life Results in Extraordinary Precautions Here.

The heaviest protective shield ever placed about a Chief Executive will guard President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt in his activities today.

So concerned were inaugural officials for the President-elect's safety that they suggested that he review the parade behind bullet-proof glass; but he refused to sanction the proposal.

The members of the inaugural committee revealed last night that after the recent attempt on his life at Miami, it proposed that unbreakable panes of glass be built into the front of the stand.

"He scorned the idea," one of the members of the committee said.

However, Secret Service men are taking no chances, and have carefully examined the list of ticket-holders for seats in the stands opposite the Presidential stand.

Other extraordinary precautions have been taken by the Secret Service against any possible attempt on his life. All building owners along streets through which he will pass have been instructed to permit no person to stand on the roofs.

Mingling with the crowds, in the Court of Honor and at the Capitol will be Secret Service men and the highest detective talent in the East and Middle West, which has been concentrated here to guard the new Chief Executive and visitors.

Throughout the day 3,000 armed men will stand vigil at the various ceremonial points and along the line of march. They will face the crowds at all times when he is present.

Heavy details of Secret Service men will accompany him during the day and will mingle through the crowds when he is present. Others will be

Continued on Page 5, Column 4.

## Sweet-n-Ford Hearing Delayed to March 15

Detroit, March 3 (A.P.).—Taking of testimony from Henry and Edsel Ford, defendants in a suit brought against them by the Sweeten Automobile Co., of Philadelphia, scheduled for today, was adjourned to March 15 by Bertrand D. Connolly, notary public.

Service of subpenas was accepted recently by the Fords, after a previous order served on Henry Ford had been declared invalid. The suit concerns the Lincoln Motor Car Co., taken over several years ago by the Ford Motor Co., of which the Sweeten Co. was agent.

Inaugural Editions
of
The Washington Post

The issues of The Post carrying comprehensive stories and interesting pictures of the inaugural ceremonies, can be obtained at the following rates, including postage:

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Single issues, March 3 and 4 ........5c
Single issue, March 5 ........15c

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THE WASHINGTON POST
Pennsylvania Avenue at Fourteenth Street.

## PLANS DRAWN BY ROOSEVELT IN BANK CRISIS

### Meets With Woodin and Glass; Prepared to Act at Once.

### MILLS AND MITCHELL CONFER WITH HOOVER

### Next Week Indicated Calling of Special Session by Rainey.

(Associated Press.)

At the center of the inauguration whirl that gripped Washington last night stood the concentration of President-elect Roosevelt and his advisers on the situation confronting the banks of the country.

Serene on the eve of taking over the weighty task that will be his for four years to come, the President-elect left no doubt in the minds of those close to him that he was prepared to act once the responsibility becomes his when shortly before 1 a. m. today he takes the oath.

As to just what he plans, he would give no public inkling after conferences with his economic advisers that ended at 11:15 o'clock last night. He was reserving his fire for the brief inaugural address that will mark this last March 4 inauguration, and for the special message he plans to prepare soon thereafter summoning the new Congress into special session.

**Woodin and Glass Confer.**

Once his Secretary of the Treasury, William H. Woodin, and that banking authority of the Senate, Senator Glass of Virginia, had left his suite, the President-elect made ready for restful sleep.

Even while Mr. Roosevelt consulted with his economic advisers, Mr. Hoover once again was in conference at the White House with Secretary Mills and Attorney General Mitchell. They left the executive offices by a side door at 11:45 p. m., declining to indicate what the topic had been.

Mills went to the Treasury after the conference with President Hoover. He was joined by members of the Reserve Board. Passersby could see lights gleaming from the windows, but what went on inside remained a closely guarded secret.

But it was taken for granted, as word of the meetings of leaders of both parties spread in the crowded hotel lobbies among those of the thousands here for the inaugural who were speculating on the situation, that prospective remedies to

Continued on Page 5, Column 1.

## Tidal Wave Fear Halts Chilean Harbor Traffic

Iquique, Chile, March 3 (A.P.).—Authorities today prohibited all traffic in Iquique Bay because of signs of a possible tidal wave.

The waters were quiet, but were receding slowly.

## Paraguay's Senate Approves War Act

### Actual Declaration Against Bolivia Is Now Up to President Ayala.

Asuncion, Paraguay, March 3 (U. P.).—A declaration of war on Bolivia was approved by the Senate of Paraguay tonight. The Senate's action leaves the actual declaration up to the chief executive, President Ayala.

The move followed months of fighting between Paraguay and Bolivia over the boundary dispute in the Gran Chaco area. War has been under way, but neither side has openly declared war. Efforts continued among neutral nations in recent months to preserve peace and prevent open warfare.

The League of Nations has sought to settle the dispute in vain.

## Honolulu Harbor Visited By Gale; Roofs Removed

Honolulu, March 3 (A.P.).—A wind of hurricane proportions tore through Honolulu Harbor today unroofing a pier, a market and a number of houses. The strongest gale was confined to a narrow path but high winds, hail and a heavy rainstorm were general over the island.

William Lishman was cut on the head when a strip of iron roofing went through the top of the automobile he was driving.

## *ROOSEVELT GETS OATH AT NOON AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE*

### Hoover Will Leave City as Private Citizen Immediately After Solemn Ceremony on East Portico.

### HORDE OF VISITORS THRONGING STREETS IN GAY HOLIDAY SPIRIT

### Parade, Receptions, Balls and Concerts Pack Schedule of Thousands as Harbingers of New Era for Depression-Stricken America.

By J. BERNARD McDONNELL.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, of New York, will be sworn into office at high noon today as President of the United States.

He will be the 31st man to occupy the highest office in the mightiest republic within the history of man. He will be the first Democrat to occupy the chair of Chief Executive since Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, was broken on the wheel of politics and the Republican party took control of the Government in 1921.

The experts of the United States Weather Bureau have forecast today will be fair and there will not be enough clouds to darken the brightness of the day which marks the high tide in the fortunes of the little rich boy who started out years ago to forget he was a little rich boy and fight for the innumerable ones he has described as "forgotten" men. The Weather Bureau's forecast last night for the Capital said:

"Fair with lowest temperature about 35 degrees and highest temperature about 46 degrees Saturday. Sunday fair; little change in temperature."

**His Mother to Be Present.**

However may be the skies they will not rival the sunshine of happiness and pride which shall flood from the eyes of Mrs. James, otherwise Sara Delano Roosevelt, the new President's mother. In her seventies, the gray-haired mother of Mr. Roosevelt will have a place of honor in the stand from which her son shall proclaim his determination to be a good President. She will be the first mother who has witnessed the proud inauguration of her son since William McKinley's time.

Mr. Roosevelt will succeed President Herbert Clark Hoover, of California, who will ride down Pennsylvania avenue with him from the White House to the Capitol, where Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes will administer the oath which will launch Mr. Roosevelt on his career as President at a time when the economic structure of the Nation is swaying.

**Harbinger of a New Day.**

The advent of President Roosevelt will be celebrated by such a gathering as has not been seen in the Nation for many years. Thousands on thousands of men, women and children, from all sections of the country, from the great cities and from the hamlets and from the farms, have gathered in their Nation's Capital to witness the ceremony which they foresee or hope shall be the harbinger of a new day.

"The king is dead. Long live the king." While the thousands are cheering and other thousands are marching past the new President, sitting in the reviewing stand in front of the White House, the retired President, Mr. Hoover, will be on a train speeding away from the city which saw the apex of his triumph and the day of his political travail. President Hoover, immediately after the ceremony, is to go to the Union Station, where, with his family and some few friends he will board a train and, once more a free citizen, go his private way.

Washington yesterday began to feel the full force of the flood of visitors

Continued on Page 3, Column 5.

## *Taxes and Liquor Raids Included in Highlights*

(Associated Press.)

Jack Garner's rival for the Vice Presidential nomination at Chicago—Brig. Gen. Matt A. Tinley, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is in town for the inauguration. Tinley's name was the only one put in nomination for the post—save, of course, Garner's.

Among those on the staff of Gov. Louis J Brann of Maine is Lieut. Comdr. Rudy Vallee.

A factor which may reduce inauguration merriment in some quarters is raids by Federal agents and State officials in southern Maryland. Approximately 2,000 gallons were destroyed.

For a few moments yesterday it was doubtful whether Daniel Frohman, well-known theatrical producer, would witness the inauguration. His automobile hit a street car, but there were no injuries.

One of the biggest ovations during the inaugural parade is expected for "the man who might have been"—Alfred E. Smith, of New York, who will wear the regalia of a Tammany sachem during today's procession. Members of the Tammany delegation who reached Washington yesterday said Smith would arrive this morning.

Photographers who "shot" the new Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, during the day complained that his eyebrows were "too heavy, they spoil the view of your eyes." Wallace promised to have them trimmed before he takes the oath of office at 10 a. m. Monday.

Life for the inaugural committee, including Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, was a daytime nightmare yesterday. Last-minute requests for tickets—free ones preferred—for information concerning the arrangements, the addresses of visitors, and a steady stream of callers for this and that kept most of them away from lunch.

Visiting governors engaged in "shop talk" during the day.

"What's your State doing about taxes?" was a favorite question as one chief executive greeted another.

If Franklin D Roosevelt said—as some depose—that he would borrow Fred Botts' silk hat for the inauguration, he's either going to be bareheaded today or some amazingly fast work will be required. Botts, business manager of the Warm Springs, Ga., foundation, where Roosevelt waged a come-back campaign against infantile paralysis, arrived yesterday without his silk topper.

But maybe Mr. Roosevelt was kidding—or his friends may have misquoted him.

## Farmers Disarm Deputy At Foreclosure Sale

Monticello, Ill., March 3 (A.P.).—A crowd of farmers protesting a foreclosure sale of the farm of W. P. Foran today disarmed Deputy Sheriff E. E. Lindsey and then bid in the property for $6.33.

The farmers also searched John Doss, son of Judge W. A. Doss, but found no weapon. Lindsey's pistol later was returned to him.

## Summary of Inside Pages

Pages.
2—Pathos Marks Hoover's Last Day.
Mrs. Garner Halted at Fete Door.
Walsh Funeral to Be in Senate.
3—Kidnaping Victim Testifies.
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8—C. T. Milans, Attorney, Dies.
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9—News of Capital Churches.
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Lem Towers Is Dead.
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# HOOVER'S LAST DAY TINGED WITH PATHOS

## Signs Many Bills and Goes Through Whole Series of "Last Times."

(Associated Press.)

Final contacts, a whole series of "last times," many tinged with the pathos of farewell, filled President Hoover's last full day as the Nation's Chief Executive.

His Cabinet gathered for its final meeting, a session in which grave discussion of the Nation's economic difficulties was mingled with personal gifts and farewells.

Late in the day he had what may prove an historic discussion with President-elect Roosevelt, ostensibly come to the White House as an inaugural formality, but accompanied by his economic adviser, Prof. Raymond Moley. To assist Mr. Hoover, Secretary Mills and Gov. Meyer of the Federal Reserve Board, were present.

Not until an hour after their departure was it disclosed that while the entire group sat in the historic red room drinking tea poured by Mrs. Hoover, the President and President-elect had withdrawn to one corner of the room and called in their economic advisers for a conference of high moment.

### Bids Scribes Farewell.

Earlier Mr. Hoover had called in newspaper correspondents for his final meeting with them. He talked along a more personal vein than he had displayed to them for years past.

"I have no news today," the President began. "There is plenty of news in other quarters."

As the newspapermen pressed forward around his desk, which was littered with papers still awaiting his attention, Mr. Hoover said he appreciated the "contact and cooperation" with many in the room, adding he considered it "a pleasant association through troublesome times."

Then, relaxed and smiling, he invited any of the group to visit him in his West Coast home where more time could be had for "talk."

Throughout virtually the entire day, Mr. Hoover had turned swiftly through a program encompassing the signing of more than a score of bills, a round of official farewells, handshakings, conferences and packing—all carried on at a temp reaching a new crescendo for his last days in the White House. There were, however, moments of relaxation.

Usually a "strictly business" meeting, the President's gathering with his official family yesterday became a personal session.

### Presented With Desk Set.

The Cabinet officers banded together to present their departing chief with an elaborate desk set—an arrangement so extensive as to contain a clock, a thermometer, a barometer, a calendar, pen and pencil containers and a gold plate carrying the engraved signatures of each of its donors.

Mr. Hoover thanked each man in turn, after sitting about the long cabinet table chatting with them of their years together.

The President received a final farewell, also, from his "little cabinet," composed of assistant secretaries of the departments. He posed with them all for a photograph several nights ago at a dinner in his honor, but the photographer's machinery went awry. The performance was repeated yesterday on the south lawn.

### Receives Two Checks.

Miss Catherine Shea, Treasury Department messenger who has brought Presidents their pay for years, handed Mr. Hoover's secretary two checks yesterday. One read $500 and the other $125.

The latter he turned back to the Treasury Department as representing a proper share of the $15,000 total pay cut he had imposed on himself.

The other check he kept as compensation for his final three full days in office. No pay was given him for the half day he will remain as President today, and thus he will be signing bills and taking part in the inaugural technically "on his own time." It seems that Mr. Hoover was given a full day's pay for the half day he was President on March 4, 1929.

The President had many other "last times," including farewells to scores of officials, admirers and friends. Among them were Atlee Pomerene, chairman of the board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Franklin Fort, chairman of the Home Loan Bank system. Neither man's nomination was confirmed by the Senate, and both will be out of office, therefore, at noon today.

# Yesterday in Congress

March 3, 1933.

### SENATE.

Met at 11 a. m. and recessed at 6:20 p. m. until 10:30 a. m. Saturday.

Adopted resolution extending authority of Comptroller of Currency over banks in National Capital.

Campaign funds committee said they would not oppose seating of Senator-elect Overton (Democrat), of Louisiana.

Fixed 2 p. m. of first day of next session for impeachment trial of Judge Harold Louderback, of California.

Approved Treasury-Postoffice appropriations bill conference report and sent measure to President.

Gave approval to War Department appropriations bill.

Approved Independent Offices approriations bill, including provision restoring funds for continuation of work of Federal Trade Commission.

### HOUSE.

Met at 11 a. m. and recessed at 5:45 p. m. to meet again at call of the chair, holding intermittent sessions pending conference action on some matters.

Speaker Garner and Speaker-elect Rainey predicted that there would be a quick call for an extra session of the new Congress.

Adopted resolution extending authority of Comptroller of Currency over banks in National Capital.

Disapproved conference report on District appropriation bill, carrying $7,600,000 lump sum appropriation.

Passed second deficiency appropriation bill, totaling $31,800,000, but cutting District relief fund to $175,000.

Passed War Department appropriations bill.

Gave approval to Independent Offices appropriations bill.

### Bills Enlarge U. S. Forests.

(Associated Press.)

Congressional action was completed yesterday on two House bills to add acreage to Western national forests, and they were sent by the Senate to the White House. One would add 800,000 acres to the Gunnison National Forest, in Colorado, and the other 640 acres to the Modoc Forest in California.

# LATEST PHOTO OF NEW FIRST LADY

Harris & Ewing.

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, the new First Lady of the Land, as she appeared yesterday on the eve of her husband's inauguration as President.

# FUNERAL OF WALSH WILL BE IN SENATE

## Roosevelt Declares Intention of Being at State Rites on Monday.

(Associated Press.)

Beneath the broad beams of the legislative hall in which he served with outstanding distinction for 20 years, the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, will lie in state Monday—mourned officially by his colleagues and friends in all walks of life.

In answer to the wish of his widow and bride of a week, Senora Nieves Perez Chaumont Walsh, of Cuba, preparations were carried forward last night for the solemn ceremonies of a state funeral in the Senate chamber Monday morning.

Then to a last resting place at his home in Montana the body will be taken for final burial rites at the Resurrection Cemetery in Helena, probably Thursday or Friday.

### Roosevelt May Attend.

Although the hour for the state ceremonies has not been definitely fixed, it is expected to be 10 o'clock, when all members of Congress, diplomatic and judicial notables and other friends will join the family in expressing their homage. President-elect Roosevelt suggested that the time be fixed at an hour which would permit his attendance.

To the apartment of the senator at fashionable 1661 Crescent place there went yesterday a constant stream of high and low in national affairs to pay their tributes to the quiet but fearless Montanan who died early Thursday en route from Florida to Washington.

President-elect and Mrs. Roosevelt, despite the heavy pressure of plans for his inauguration as Chief Executive at noon today, went to the apartment to express their condolences to his widow.

### Near 20 Years as Senator.

Only last week Mr. Roosevelt announced that he had chosen Walsh to be his Attorney General, a public tribute to his recognized ability as a lawyer and to his position as one of the Nation's outstanding authorities on constitutional law.

Had the senator lived until today he would have rounded out 20 years to the day since his first appearance in the Senate chamber as the junior member from Montana, capping off a legal and educational career begun in Wisconsin and carried on through South Dakota and into Montana, where he established his residence as a lawyer in 1890.

### Slowly Regains Composure.

Just a year before, he married Ellen McClements, of Chicago, when he was a school teacher and before starting the laborious climb upward in politics that carried him into the seats of the mighty in the Democratic party.

The first Mrs. Walsh died August 30, 1917. His remarriage last week came as a surprise to his friends, only to be followed by the devastating shock occasioned by the receipt of news of his death.

Mrs. Walsh, under the care of a physician Thursday, and surrounded by friends and relatives, yesterday slowly regained her composure, but showed the deep scars of emotional stress and sorrow.

### Wheeler Notifies Senate.

Late in the day Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Senator Walsh's colleague for many years, formally notified the Senate that the state ceremony was planned, in a resolution inviting national notables to attend.

The President, Supreme Court, members of the House of Representatives, diplomatic notables and other national figures were invited in the resolution, to which the Senate agreed immediately.

It fixed the hour of 10 o'clock for the ceremonies to start, with a proviso that the Senate adjourn after the state funeral as a further token of respect.

### 25 Held in Gasoline Waste.

Hanover, Germany, March 3 (A.P.). More than 200 tons of gasoline flooded the premises of the Deurag Oil Co. today when some one intentionally opened all the valves of three tanks which contained almost 400,000 gallons. Twenty-five persons were arrested.

# MRS. GARNER HALTED AT RECEPTION DOOR

## Guest of Honor Forgets Her Card of Admittance to Club Affair.

(United Press.)

Mrs. John N. Garner, wife of the Vice President-elect, attended a reception given by the Women's National Democratic Club yesterday, but almost didn't get in because she forgot her admittance card.

She arrived at the brown house on New Hampshire avenue, where the reception was held, in a taxicab, accompanied only by a reporter. She looked at the sign on the door, which read "admittance by card only" and then said is dismay:

"I never thought to bring my card."

A doorkeeper glared at Mrs. Garner, who was dressed in a black crepe dress, a smartly-tailored oxford gray topcoat, a silver-painted fox and a black-brimmed felt hat. After it was explained that the visitor was Mrs. Garner—one of the guests of honor—the doors were thrown open.

The wife of the Vice President-elect stood between Mrs. Roosevelt, herself flanked by Mrs. Charles Hamlin, president of the club, and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Other guests included Mrs. Claude Swanson, wife of the incoming Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Edward Meigs and Miss Rose Yates Forrester, vice presidents of the club.

Later Mrs. Garner declined the invitation of Mrs. Roosevelt to take her to the Congressional Club reception in the Roosevelt car. The club had neglected to provide Mrs. Garner with transportation.

"Oh, I've been a member of the club for many years," she explained. "I'm an old story to them. You're a new one."

Then, slipping quietly away, Mrs. Garner waited to hail a taxi to return her to the Washington Hotel, where the Garners have lived for years. Busy Democrats pushed ahead of her; she let a lame woman have one cab and wouldn't trouble a policeman to aid her.

"Now, why should I?" she asked.

# Veterans Given Delay On Insurance Checks

(Associated Press.)

A statement from the American Legion said yesterday a 15-day moratorium on the payment of Government insurance premiums had been granted by the Veterans' Administration to veterans in States where banking holidays have been declared or withdrawals sharply limited.

Under the policies, the holders are allowed 30 days of grace. Hundreds of checks have been received at the Veterans' Administration which are uncollectable because of banking holidays. The moratorium extends the grace period of 15 days to allow the veterans additional time in which to make good their checks.

# FIREWORKS DISPLAY WILL BE CITY'S BEST

## Special Plans Are Made to Make Exhibition Tonight a Big Success.

The greatest fireworks display in the history of the Capital will be given tonight on the Washington Monument Grounds as a climax to the day of inaugural festivities.

So that President Roosevelt may see the large set piece, which depicts the return of prosperity, it has been arranged that this display will face the south portico of the White House. This part of the display requires a space 100 feet long.

Special indemnity insurance to safeguard the crowds is being arranged by the International Fireworks Co., of Jersey City, N. J. In addition, the American Red Cross will have an ambulance stationed nearby to aid in the event of accidents.

Free parking space will be available in the rear of the Navy and Munitions Buildings. The police will be aided in keeping the crowd in check by a detail of 100 soldiers.

Park officials have arranged for stringing wires through the trees for use in radio broadcasting. Telegraph offices for the convenience of newspapermen are to be set up on the Ellipse, south of the White House.

To protect shrubs and statues from damage the officials of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks are roping off statues, shrubs and flower beds.

# Adams Says Farewell To Personnel of Navy

(Associated Press.)

Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, the retiring Secretary of the Navy, sent yesterday the following message to all ships and stations of the Navy:

"In saying farewell to the naval service, I wish to convey to officer, enlisted and civilian personnel my warm personal regards and my highest respect for their efficiency and character. In future as in past national crises I have every confidence that the Navy will give to the country the highest example of unselfish devotion and service. You have given me four of the nappiest years of my life. To serve with you has been an inspiration. My deep interest and best wishes will always be with you."

# Connally Improves Along With Howell

## Texan's Fever Is Falling While Nebraskan Is Reported Gaining.

(Associated Press.)

The Senate's two ill members, Robert B. Howell (Republican), Nebraska, and Tom Connally (Democrat), Texas, were reported last night by their physicians and office attaches to be improving.

Howell, the more seriously ill, was described at Walter Reed Hospital as being "slightly better" in his fight with pneumonia, which has extended from the right to the left lung. The extension, doctors said, was a "bad sign" but had been checked and they were most optimistic over his chances for recovery.

Connally, ill at his apartment with influenza, apparently had staved off a threatened attack of pneumonia. His physicians advised his office force that his temperature was almost normal and that he was "getting along fine" and was much improved.

# Interest Is Higher On Treasury Bills

## Bids on 93-Day Issue Raise Rate; Smaller Subscriptions.

(Associated Press.)

A sharp increase in interest that the Government must pay for short-term loans was shown yesterday when Secretary Mills announced that bids received for a 93-day issue of Treasury bills offered interest at from 1.21 per cent to 4.74 per cent. The issue was small, totaling $75,266,000, with the interest figured on a yearly basis more than double that paid for the last such issue.

The Secretary announced that in reply to his request for tenders for $75,000,000 in the 93-day bills, only $94,101,000 was applied for. Usually the bill issues are oversubscribed three or four times.

Except for some small bids, the highest made for the bills was 99.688, equivalent to an interest rate of 1.21 per cent. The lowest bid accepted was 98.775, equivalent to an interest rate of about 4.74 per cent on an annual basis.

### Patek Visits Moscicki.

Warsaw, Poland, March 3 (A.P.).—Stanislaus Patek, new Ambassador to the United States, was received today by President Moscicki, Premier Prystor and Marshal Pilsudski. He plans to leave for Washington about March 15.

# Senate Presents Huge Tray To Curtis for Long Service

## Colleagues Applaud Loudly as Robinson, Democratic Leader, Pays Warm Tribute to Vice President's 38 Years on Capitol Hill.

(Associated Press.)

In commemoration of his 38 years in Congress, the Senate yesterday presented the retiring Vice President, Charles Curtis, with a huge silver tray engraved with the names of his senatorial colleagues.

Halting its last legislative day of the present Congress, the Senate heard a touching address of presentation by Democratic Leader Robinson, another veteran on the hill, and applauded vociferously when he had concluded.

"After fourteen years in the House, 20 years in the Senate and 4 years as Vice President and ex-officio presiding officer in this body," Robinson said, addressing the veteran Kansan, "making a total of 38 years of honorable and efficient service in the Government, you are about to retire to take again your position in private life.

"I have been commissioned by my fellow Senators to present to you evidence of their esteem and affection. Every member of this body has had the privilige of contributing to a gift intended to be a lifelong reminder to you of the cordial relations that existed between yourself and those with whom you labored."

"My friends, I thank you," Curtis began in a voice so choked it could barely be heard in the press gallery directly above him and he leaned forward to brace himself against his desk.

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this splendid gift and I shall kept it always and pass it on in my family.

"I deeply appreciate the names that are engraved in the center and I tell you that today in my memory is indelibly fixed those names of my many friends in the Senate."

Apparently almost overcome with his deep emotion, Curtis drew a handkerchief from his pocket and wiped the tears from his eyes as every Senator and the galleries arose applauding.

# Battle Hymn

## G. A. R. Survivors Wrathy Over Being Left Out of Parade Today.

They may be unable to march as they used to, but members of the G. A. R. contend that is not a justifiable excuse for their being left out of the inaugural parade.

They are displeased because they did not receive an official invitation to participate. Not only were the veterans of '61 slighted for the first time since the Civil War, but they resent circulation of a report that the G. A. R. would not be represented because none of them was able to get up and around.

As a result members of Kit Carson Post, No. 2, G. A. R., have adopted a ringing resolution protesting against the "humiliating treatment by the committee responsible for the G. A. R. arrangements of the inaugural parade."

There are about 75 local survivors of the once vast Grand Army, the protest pointed out, and to 30 or more of them a parade would be "just another airing." At every inauguration for more than 50 years, the G. A. R. has had a special detail in the President's own brigade, and they plan to be represented this time, probably using automobiles.

Among those present at the "indignation session" were Commander John Middleton, of Kit Carson Post; John T. Ryan, John M. Kline, G. M. Husted, E. D. Godfrey, Fred W. Mixer, E. W. Weaver, E. H. Klemroth, William F. Dorsey, Newton Charles, Dr. Charles B. Petteys, Dr. Henry A. Johnson, Capt. J. Walters and Gen. John B. King.

# CRITICS ARE THANKED BY NEW FIRST LADY

## Mrs. Roosevelt Hopes to Be Able to Gauge Pulse of Public Opinion.

(Associated Press.)

On the eve of her husband's inauguration as President of the United States, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt expressed the hope last night that she might never be "set apart from the stream of life affecting the rest of the country."

"It is easy in Washington to think that Washington is the country," she said, "and forget that it is a very small place and only becomes important as the people who live there truly represent the other parts of the country.

"I hope that my friends will feel as much my friends as they have always felt and as free to talk to me and to tell me what they think as ever and I want to know the whole country, not a little part of it. * * *

### Danger of Drifting Apart.

"The one great danger for a man in public life, or for the woman who is that man's wife, is that they may be set apart from the stream of life affecting the rest of the country."

Speaking to a Nation-wide audience, the President-elect's wife said:

"I wish to thank those of you who have written me many pleasant letters for the encouragement which comes to all of us from the knowledge that we have been, even in minor things, helpful to others.

"Those who have been critical and objected to anything which I have said, I also wish to thank because they have taught me some valuable lessons. Criticism is good for us all if it does not have the effect of discouraging us.

### Youth's Criticism Doubtful.

"The criticism of the young is often of doubtful value. They haven't reached the point where they can recognize their own mistakes or deficiences and use criticism to good advantage. But for those of us who have lived a little longer, it should serve to clarify our ideas, make us surer of our own judgment and, on the whole, be helpful to us."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she hope after becoming the Nation's First Lady to make radio speeches at times, "if it appears that there is any way in which I can be helpful," or if a subject "appeals to me as of interest nationally."

She said the most important thing to her was human contacts—"other people's lives."

"My friends and my family and my contacts with other human beings mean far more to me than anything else in life."

### SPECIAL NOTICES

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR debts contracted by any one other than myself. SAMUEL JOHNSON, 317 E st. se.

C. CLINTON JAMES has moved his law office to Washington Loan & Trust Co. Bldg., 9th and F sts. nw.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Washington Post Co. for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1933, at the publishing office of the company, 1337-41 E street northwest, at 11 a. m. CORCORAN THOM, President.
ARTHUR D. MARKS, Secretary.

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# 10 FIRST AID TENTS TO RECEIVE INJURED

## Treatment Is Provided for Accident Victims in Inaugural Parade.

Every preparation for the prompt treatment and hospitalization of accident victims, both among the parade marchers and the spectators, have been made, it was announced yesterday by Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, chairman of the committee on medical aid and public convenience of the inaugural committee.

Ten first-aid stations have been established along the parade route and at the Capitol grounds. There will be two physicians at each station in addition to two nurses. Each station will be served by two ambulances and one or more private cars.

The stations are located as follows:

No. 1 tent—New Jersey avenue and C street northwest. Front of George Washington Inn.

No. 2—Double tent, Capitol grounds, north side East Capitol street. Extended into Capitol grounds about 100 feet west of west curb line of First street east.

No. 3—Third street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest (gas station stand), within area of old Standard Oil gas station.

No. 4—Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue. Lobby of old hotel used by District National Guard.

No. 5—The first aid rooms, Ninth street and the avenue, which serves new Department of Justice Building, now under construction.

No. 6—United States Public Health relief station, rear of Postoffice Building, Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

No. 7—Tent on grass plot, between Department of Commerce Building and Pennsylvania avenue, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

No. 8—Tent in park, adjacent to Sherman statue.

No. 9—Tent, Lafayette Square, opposite No. 20 Jackson place.

No. 10—Tent in park on Nineteenth street side, between Pennsylvania avenue and H street.

# Bankruptcy Relief Measure Now Law

## President Signs Bill Aiding Individuals, Railways and Farmers.

(Associated Press.)

President Hoover yesterday signed the bankruptcy bill, intended to provide relief for individuals, farmers and railroads suffering from debt.

Strongly advocated by Mr. Hoover, the measure would set up machinery by which individual debtors might gain an extension of time or a reduction of their debts by a cash settlement. It would be required that a majority of the creditors, both in number and amount, would agree to a petition to a Federal court to take that individual case under its protection.

Under the farm provision, farmers could proceed either as individuals or under a clause providing that fourteen other farmers in the same county would band together and would petition the court for a conciliation commissioner in order to gain an extension of time or a reduction of the total debts.

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GROTTO OF
BETHLEHEM

THE Franciscan Monastery, situated in picturesque Brookland, offers to the visitor a unique collection of reproduced Shrines famous to Christendom. Chief among which are the Grotto of Bethlehem, pictured above; a copy of the Holy Sepulchre of Christ, the Roman Catacombs, the several martyrs' Crypts and the large, panelled altar of the Crucifixion. The out-door gardens and shrines are unusually attractive and feature the Grotto of Lourdes, the Place of the Agony of Jesus and the Tomb of the Blessed Virgin.

The Grotto of Bethlehem faithfully represents the original as it may be seen today in the Holy Land. Three altars are found in this place, dedicated to the Nativity of Christ, the Place of the Manger and to the Magi.

The Lourdes Grotto presents the world known shrine in southern France where 75 years ago the Virgin Mary appeared to a poor shepherdess.

◆

Visitors are welcome every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and will find competent guides at their service.

# TRAFFIC IS SNARLED; POLICE ARE LENIENT

### Hundreds of Cars Churn Up and Down Avenue in Own Parade.

(Associated Press.)

To the blatant shriek of whistles blown by harassed police, a big inaugural parade was on in full blast last night in downtown Washington.

Bumper to bumper, hundreds upon hundreds of cars churned up and down historic Pennsylvania avenue. Big limousines familiarly nudged bumpers with rattling, decrepit cars from the Capitol to the White House. It was a national parade, as the license plates of the automobiles were from every State in the Union.

Many of the automobile visitors came afoul the Capital's occasional diagonal street intersections and one-way thoroughfares, tying up traffic in loudly honked knots for blocks.

The general opinion of the police, as expressed by one traffic officer to another, was:

"This is bad, but it will be worse tomorrow."

Police were lenient with visitors for traffic violations, but the chauffeur of one official car, from a New England State, was told that a red light meant stop in Washington as it did in his own State, in spite of a governor's flag flying atop the radiator.

## Jeanne Eagels' Husband Files Bankruptcy Plea

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—Edward H. Coy, former Yale football star and husband of the late Jeanne Eagels, actress, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in United States District Court today.

He gave his occupation as an insurance broker of 68 William street, and listed liabilities of $13,872 and assets of $730.

## New York Banks Will Remain Open

### Lehman Decides to Stay on Job Instead of Coming Here.

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has decided not to go to the inauguration in Washington "because of matters of importance," his secretary, Joseph Canavan, said tonight.

Asked if the New York Governor had been in conference with bankers and with officials in Washington, Canavan said, "He has been in touch with the whole situation."

The secretary said the governor "has not been asked from any source" to take any such action as a bank holiday in this State. Wall street bankers held various informal meetings during the day and in the evening, one group meeting until a late hour at the Federal Reserve Bank.

## Woman Prisoner Dies From Fainting Injury

Tulsa, Okla., March 3 (A.P.).—Mrs. Emma Chauvie, 50, fainted when she was placed in a cell in lieu of payment of a $10 fine for assault after an argument with a neighbor over a bird cage.

In falling, her head struck a radiator. She died in Municipal Hospital today.

### DIED

**BROWN**—On Friday, March 3, 1933, at his residence, 88 Harrison street, Cherrydale, Va., MILLARD F., beloved husband of Dora M. Brown (nee Buhrman) and father of Mrs. B. S. Gary, of Cherrydale; Mrs. Ashby Elmore, of Bethesda, Md.; Mrs. George Bell, of Chevy Chase, Md.; Fred M. Brown, of Rockville, and Carl A. Brown, of Boyds, Md.

Remains may be viewed at his late residence on Saturday, after 12 o'clock (noon). Funeral services at his late home on Sunday, March 5 at 1:30 p. m. Interment at Union Cemetery, Leesburg, Va.

**CHESLEY**—On Friday, March 3, 1933, at No. 1 West Irving street, Chevy Chase, Md., THORNTON, husband of Adah Chesley, and brother of Willoughby S. Chesley and Harry Chesley, of Chicago, Ill., and the late John Chesley. Funeral from the parlors of Almus R. Speare, 1623 Connecticut avenue northwest, on Monday, March 6, at 2 p. m.

**CORCORAN**—On Thursday, March 2, 1933, at Hampton, Va., EDWARD B., beloved husband of Annie V. Corcoran, and father of Mary C. Taylor, Susie C. McBride, and Harry G. Corcoran. Funeral from the W. W. Chambers Co., 1400 Chapin street northwest, on Monday, March 6, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Glenwood Cemetery.

**CUBERO**—On Wednesday, March 1, 1933, at George Washington Hospital, ESPIRIDION P., beloved brother of Anastacio Cubero, of the Philippine Islands.

Funeral from the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin street northwest, on Monday, March 6, at 7:30 a. m., thence to St. Matthew's Church, Rhode Island and Connecticut avenues northwest, where mass will be offered at 8 a. m. for the repose of his soul. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

**HINES**—On Thursday, March 2, 1933, at his residence, 41 L street northeast, NORMAN F., beloved husband of Ida May Hines and father of Mrs. Viola May Fones, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. John M. Ball, William F. Hines, Mrs. Clarence W. Reiche and Norman Edward Hines, of Los Angeles, Calif. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 Fourteenth street northwest, on Monday, March 6, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Glenwood Cemetery.

**HOWES**—On Thursday, March 2, 1933, at 8:30 p. m., at her residence, 2011 F street northwest, NELLIE H., loving wife of John A. Howes and mother of John W. Howes, in the seventieth year of her age.

Funeral from the Nevius funeral home, 924 New York avenue northwest, on Sunday, March 5, at 2:30 p. m. Interment at Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

**KNOUSE**—On Friday, March 3, 1933, at Sibley Hospital, SUSAN T. KNOUSE, of 3619 Thirteenth street northwest. Funeral services at the First Reformed Church, Thirteenth and Monroe streets northwest, on Saturday, March 4, at 4 p. m. Interment at Hazleton, Pa. Remains resting at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 Fourteenth street northwest, Saturday, March 4, from 5 to 10 p. m.

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## WHERE INAUGURAL PARADERS MARCH TODAY

Post Staff Photo.

Pennsylvania avenue, looking toward the Capitol, was just another traffic-choked thoroughfare last night. The Avenue today will assume the role which made it famous—the course of the inaugural parade which marks another page in the Nation's history.

# BOETTCHERS APPEAR BEFORE GRAND JURY

### Search for Kidnaping Gang Extends Into Dakotas; Seek Ranch House.

Denver, March 3 (A.P.).—Charles Boettcher 2d, victim of one of the West's most spectacular kidnapings, testified before a Denver county grand jury opening an investigation of the case tonight while officers pressed a widespread search for his abductors.

The wealthy young broker, who was released Wednesday night following payment of $60,000 ransom, appeared before the jury with his father, Claude K. Boettcher, multimillionaire industrialist.

The Boettchers and twelve other persons whose names have been mentioned in the kidnaping were subpenaed. Dean Benjamin D. Dagwell, of St. John's Cathedral, and Police Chief Albert T. Clark were among those called to testify.

Meantime search for the abductors of young Boettcher spread into North and South Dakota, where authorities sought a ranch house with "four steps leading to the front porch."

A. T. Clark, police chief, said young Boettcher, released last Wednesday night after his father, Claude K. Boettcher, paid $60,000 ransom, had told him the place where he had been kept prisoner nearly seventeen days had four front steps.

The young broker also revealed, Clark said, that he took ten steps to get into the basement room in which he was held.

A possibility that ransom notes the elder Boettcher received had been written in Denver was seen in one of Clark's statements. He said detectives had determined the make of typewriter used and that an office in the city's financial district bore some evidence the notes had been written there. He declined to enlarge on his announcement.

Police sought Julius C. Gehrke, who they said, owned the 1933 Colorado license plates on the motor car police believe the abductors used to escape after collecting the ransom. The occupants eluded two posses in two running pistol fights. It was trailed as far as Cheyenne, Wyo. Sheriff G. J. Carroll, who followed it into Wyoming, returned to Cheyenne after a futile search.

An adhesive tape blindfold, which young Boettcher said he discarded when his captors freed him in the stock yards district, was found today by two high school students, Helen Deardorff and Theodore Holmes. They gave it to police.

### DIED

**LOCKE**—On Wednesday, March 1, 1933, at Walter Reed General Hospital, CLARENCE A., beloved husband of Tessie B. Locke and father of Marguerite Locke Sinclair, Mrs. E. D. Pidge, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Florence Locke Viles, of China, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Body resting at the Tabler funeral home, 928 M street northwest. Notice of funeral hereafter.

**MATHER**—On Friday, March 3, 1933, at her residence, The Ontario Apartments, JANE AGNES, beloved wife of the late George Sutton Mather.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Sixteenth and Newton streets northwest, on Monday, March 6, at 11 a. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment (private) Rock Creek Cemetery.

**MILANS**—On Thursday, March 2, 1933, at National Homeopathic Hospital, CALVIN TARKINGTON, beloved husband of Bessie Harley Milans.

Funeral from Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Sixteenth and Newton streets northwest, on Saturday, March 4, at 10:30 a. m. Interment at Congressional Cemetery.

**O'BRIEN**—On Thursday, March 2, 1933, at Garfield Hospital, MATTHEW E., husband of Elizabeth A. O'Brien and father of Mildred E. and Matthew H. O'Brien.

Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 Fourteenth street northwest, on Sunday, March 5, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery by King Solomon Lodge, No. 31, F. A. A. M.

**O'LONE**—On Friday, March 3, 1933, at the Walter Reed General Hospital, ROBERT M., beloved husband of Jane Snider O'Lone, of 905 Gist avenue, Silver Spring, Md.

Notice of funeral later.

**REA**—On Thursday, March 2, 1933, at 9 a. m., MARY, beloved wife of the late John L. Rea, sr., in her ninety-first year.

Funeral from her late residence, West Clifton Terrace, Fourteenth and Clifton street northwest, on Saturday, March 4, at 8:30 a. m. Requiem mass at St. Paul's Church, Fifteenth and V streets northwest, at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

**RODGERS**—On Thursday, March 2, 1933, at Sion Hill, near Havre de Grace, Harford County, Md., JOHN AUGUSTUS RODGERS, rear admiral, U. S. N. Funeral services at the home on Sunday, March 5, at 3:30 p. m. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, on Monday, March 6, at 2 p. m. Please omit flowers.

**SHERR**—On Friday, March 3, 1933, at his residence, 1650 Fuller street northwest, ROBERT, husband of Florence Sherr and father of Belle and Shirley Sherr, aged forty-eight years.

Funeral from the chapel of Bernard Danzansky, 3501 Fourteenth street northwest, on Sunday, March 5, at 10:30 a. m.

**SHERWOOD**—On Thursday, March 2, 1933, at his residence, 1925 North Capitol street, THOMAS J., husband of the late Margaret M. Sherwood.

Services at the above address on Saturday, March 4, at 9:30 a. m. Interment Methodist Cemetery, Tenleytown, D. C.

**TAYLOR**—On Thursday, March 2, 1933, at United States Naval Hospital, JOHN B., beloved son of Margaret Taylor, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

Body resting at his late residence, 1122 Abby place northeast. Notice of funeral hereafter.

**TOWERS**—On Friday evening, March 3, 1933, at his residence, 1870 Wyoming avenue, after a brief illness, LEM, beloved husband of Annie Burke Towers.

Notice of funeral later.

## Bank in Cherrydale Limits Withdrawals

### People's State Acts to Give All Depositors Equal Treatment.

A limitation on withdrawals on all accounts in the People's State Bank of Cherrydale, Va., was announced yesterday by S. F. Cooper, the president. The depositors were informed by the bank:

"Owing to the heavy withdrawals during the last few days, and in an effort to insure all depositors equal treatment, the directors have passed a resolution limiting withdrawals by depositors to 5 per cent of their balance in the bank at the close of March 2.

"All deposits made on your accounts and new accounts opened after March 3 and thereafter, are subject to 100 per cent withdrawal after actual realization of funds."

The limitation applies also to the branch banks at Ballston and Arlington.

# COMPTROLLER GETS D.C. BANKING POWER

### Congress Gives Him Authority to Control Deposits in Washington Area.

Unanimous action on the part of both Senate and House yesterday resulted in the passage of an act authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to regulate receipts and withdrawals of bank deposits in the District of Columbia.

Under the terms of the new law the Comptroller of the Currency is given broad powers for the greater protection of bank depositors here. The unanimous action of the Senate and House of Representatives followed reports from the Senate District Committee on a bill introduced by Senator Copeland (Democrat), New York, and of the House Banking and Currency Committee, when the Copeland bill was submitted to that committee by its chairman, Representative Henry B. Steagall, of Alabama.

In view of the approaching adjournment of Congress it was considered by the leaders of the Senate and the House, and by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency that the District of Columbia should not be left without any law enabling United States Treasury officials to prescribe needful regulations for the protection of depositors.

Before Congress acted today 33 States had adopted laws under which withdrawals of deposits are being restricted temporarily. There was no authority vested in any officer of the Federal Government to take any action regulating deposit withdrawals until Congress enacted the Copeland-Steagall act yesterday. The terms of the law are very broad. The Comptroller of the Currency is to make regulations only so far as necessary and he may apply them to some banks and not to others if, in his discretion, he deems that action wise.

The opinion was prevalent in banking and business circles, immediately after reports that the new bill had been passed, that banking conditions throughout the District have been greatly strengthened by it.

## Jackson Barnett Appears in Court

### World's Richest Indian Is Witness at Trial to Annul Marriage.

Los Angeles, March 3 (A.P.).—Giving way to a flood of memories, 91-year-old Jackson Barnett, "world's richest Indian," took the witness stand in Federal court today to describe his marriage with Mrs. Anna Laura Lowe in 1920.

Barnett testified as a witness for his white wife, whose marriage the Federal Government is seeking to annul on the ground that Barnett was incompetent to handle his affairs.

Barnett told under cross-examination of two visits by Mrs. Lowe and A. L. Moorehead, then of Tulsa, to Barnett's home near Henryetta, Okla. On one occasion, he testified, he, Mrs. Lowe and Moorehead went to Okemah, Okla., but there his guardian, Carl J. Ohornett, halted a proposed marriage by refusing his necessary consent.

## Insurance Issue Left To Individual States

Chicago, March 3 (A.P.).—Solution of problems entering the insurance field because of bank moratoria and restrictions upon deposit withdrawals today was left to individual States by the executive committee of the national convention of insurance commissioners.

The committee, composed of eight State insurance commissioners and superintendents, ended a two-day extraordinary session, at which delegates from insurance company groups outlined the status of the insurance business in view of recent financial developments.

# MARYLAND'S BANKS TO REOPEN MONDAY

### Senate and House Pass Bill by Unanimous Votes; County Measures.

(By Staff Correspondent.)

Annapolis, Md., March 3.—Maryland banks will be open Monday, it was assured tonight as the new banking bill passed the House by a unanimous vote. The bill similarly passed the Senate earlier in the day.

The House committee recommended only one major amendment, to empower the bank commissioner to lower salaries paid bank employes. Another suggested amendment, putting responsibility for authorizing reorganizations on the governor, was voted down in executive session. Two votes on this proposal resulted in ties. The amendment was finally voted down after Maj. E. Brooke Lee had argued it was not fair to the governor to shift the onus of responsibility to him.

Six Prince Georges County economy measures were introduced today by the county delegation, as well as a number of other county bills. The bills cut the court stenographer from $15 to $13.50 per day, reduce the pay of the guard at the jail from $2 to $1.80, cut the pay of the clerk to the county commissioners from $2,500 per year to $2,250, the deputy and road clerk from $1,800 to $1,620, and the transfer and audit clerk from $1,200 to $1,080. These changes are all effective at once.

**Other County Slashes.**

Other bills will reduce the salary of other offices at the expiration of the holders' present term, as the constitution prohibits reducing pay during tenure of office. The future cuts are judges of the orphans' court, $12 to $10.80 per day, and county treasurer, $6,000 to $5,400, with a reduction from $3,000 to $2,700 in the sum allowed him for hiring clerks. Bills to be introduced soon cut the county commissioners' salary from $300 per year to $270, and the State's attorney from $1,200 to $1,080.

Other county bills offered today provide for ice dealers to pay a license fee of $50 per year, provide that constables must live in the district for which they are appointed, gives control of the Hyattsville lockup to the chief of police, and provide that prisoners must be arraigned before the magistrate nearest to the scene of their arrest.

A rumor of a Communist descent on the Statehouse brought out a detail of nine State police, but no Communists.

**Assistance for Charities.**

A resolution providing ready cash for charities whose funds are frozen in banks was being prepared tonight for introduction in the Senate by Senator Lansdale G. Sasscer (Democrat), Prince Georges. It would distribute the remainder of the race track charity receipts among the counties.

The allotment proposed in the resolution would give Montgomery County $2,338; Prince Georges, $4,671; Frederick, $3,935; Charles, $1,122, and St. Mary's, $1,062. The division was made on the basis of population, with allowance made for money already received by some counties. The money, which is a State deposit and not subject to withdrawal limitation under the new bill, will be paid to the county commissioners, to be spent by them or a designated charity.

It was understood that the House rules committee was ready to report favorably a resolution calling on the bank commissioner to furnish a list of withdrawals which precipitated the banking crisis. The report will propose two amendments, one asking only for withdrawals of more than $10,000, and the other requesting the names of bank directors or officials who withdrew substantial sums.

## $26,742 Cox Damages In Stock Pool Upheld

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—Award of $26,742 damages to James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio and Democratic presidential candidate in 1920, from Walter P. Chrysler and others he sued for losses sustained in a stock syndicate, was upheld today by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

## Deadly Daisy

### Rogue Elephant Kills Her Keeper and Is Herself Slain After Panic.

Honolulu, March 3 (A.P.).—Daisy, rogue elephant, owned by the Waikiki Zoo, late today killed her keeper, George Conradt, 60, in a tantrum that cost her own life.

Police with high-powered rifles dispatched the elephant after the Waikiki district was thrown into a panic.

The attack occurred in a rainstorm. The elephant chained to a tree after becoming fractious, was to have been killed recently, but due to strong public protest arrangements were made only last week to have Conradt, who had been unemployed three months, return to the zoo in his capacity of keeper.

# CERMAK RECOVERING FROM HEART ATTACK

### Mayor Continues to Show Moderate Improvement, Doctors Say.

Miami, Fla., March 3 (A.P.).—Mayor Anton Cermak, ill with complications following the wound inflicted by Giuseppe Zangara, had a sudden heart attack this afternoon, but quickly recovered and continues to improve, physicians announced tonight.

"Early this afternoon," the 10:50 p. m. bulletin said, "the mayor had a sudden heart attack with moderate cyanosis (blueness) and weak pulse.

"This passed away in a few minutes and his condition has been good ever since, with a pulse rate of 108 to 120 and good volume."

Earlier it was learned that the mayor had the heart attack. Dr. Frederick Tice, heart specialist from Chicago, said at that time it was a brief syncope, or fainting spell, caused probably by forcing food. He said there was no cause for alarm.

"The mayor continues to show moderate improvement," the bulletin said. "He has taken food in small amounts and has slept quietly most of the day."

The physicians added "We believe the mayor is gaining rather than losing ground."

Answering queries from newspapermen, Dr. J. W. Snyder, who issued the 10:50 bulletin, said the mayor suffered a heart attack similar to today's about ten days ago. He said there had been only two such attacks.

The mayor continued to lie in the oxygen room on the sun porch of the east wing of the hospital, closely guarded by Chicago detectives and Miami police.

# FIRST SUSQUEHANNA POWER USED HERE

### $1,750,000 Investment Is Represented in Current Brought 22 Miles.

The Capital's first supply of hydroelectric power from the Susquehanna River was received this morning in the Benning power plant of the Potomac Electric Power Co., when the steam-driven generators at the Benning plant and the hydro-turbines in the plant of the Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation were brought into parallel operation.

To bring the river power to Washington an investment of approximately $1,750,000 has been made in erecting the switching station at Ellicott City, building the line, acquiring a 250-foot right of way, building a transformer station at Takoma Park, and connecting this system with the existing system in the Capital.

The interconnection of the two power systems assures the Capital of a large independent supply of power. The energy from the Susquehanna is made available through a contract between Potomac Electric Power Co. and the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore. The contract provides the Washington company will have the assurance of 60,000 horsepower for its peak demands and an additional reserve supply.

This power is brought here by means of a 230,000-volt transmission line, connecting the Safe Harbor-Baltimore and Potomac systems. This line of steel towers and aluminum cables extends from near Ellicott City to Takoma Park. The distance traversed by the line is 22 miles.

# SPIRIT OF GAYETY PERVADES CITY ON INAUGURATION EVE

Continued from Page 1.

who are here to celebrate the inauguration of the second Roosevelt to take the oath of office as President of the United States. When President McKinley was shot Theodore Roosevelt, also of New York, who then was Vice President, assumed the office of President and in 1904 was elected to the Presidency in his own name.

**More Informal Man.**

"Teddy," of the Rough Riders of the Cuban campaign, the bespectacled, moustached President who created the Ananias Club and professed that he spoke softly but swung a "big stick," was a distant cousin of the new President, and there is a sharp contrast between the public presentation of the two men. The closed-teeth smile of "Teddy" has been supplanted by the wide-open smile of Franklin.

The boxing, horse-riding, vigorous Teddy is supplemented by an even more informal man, who likes to sail his boat into a brisk wind and plunging sea, who likes to swim to the top of a comber and who hasn't learned that despite his like for persons the President of the United States has about as much privacy as a goldfish in a bowl in a pet store window.

The first pronouncement of the new President will be delivered from the especially erected stand in front of the center of the Capitol, where he will be confronted by the Chief Justice and the oath to protect the Constitution against all enemies, within and without.

**Audience at Plaza.**

The inaugural address will be heard by thousands who will crowd the Capitol plaza, from which all unofficial vehicular traffic will be barred. The same plaza has resounded to historic declarations of most of the Presidents of the Nation, some of whom have written their names large, not only in the history of their own people but in the history of the world.

Like the sunflower which welcomes her lord in the morning, the whole Nation seemed turning its face to the Capitol plaza for the ceremony. Members of Congress, both Democrats and Republicans, have been deluged with requests for seats on the plaza.

When President Roosevelt speaks he will have before him an audience which will include almost every member of the Congress with which he will have to work. For each member of Congress there will be a wife and her friends.

**"Happy Days Are Here * * *."**

Done with his inaugural address, Mr. Roosevelt, who walked up the long ramp to the stand as a former Governor of New York, will walk down as the President of the United States. He will be whisked to the White House and there, surrounded by a happy group of his family and friends, he will have his first luncheon as lord of the most important domicile in the Nation. Done with that, he will repair to the reviewing stand in front of the White House, and from there he will see the thousands who have come to the National Capital to celebrate his inauguration as the Prelude to "Happy Days Are Here Again."

The parade will be one of the longest held in several years to celebrate the inauguration of a new President. There will be bands galore. There will be signs proclaiming the identity of this and that proudly marching group. A small boy, one of whose ponies was killed under him, will be a proud participant.

From the North, the East, the South and the West the torrent has poured into Washington for the last day or two. Special trains arrived in Union Station yesterday in increasing numbers, and the numbers mounted as the hours went on.

**Tickets Hard to Get.**

Hotels throughout the city were crowded. Not a downtown hotel had a single room left unclaimed. It was only those who had forethought enough to make their engagements early who were fortunate enough to get a room from whose windows they might witness the big parade.

The inaugural committee, of which Admiral Cary T. Grayson, retired, is chairman, had its hands full in answering questions of visitors and residents and in trying to find accommodations for the thousands of visitors who could not find housing in the hotels. Thousands of private homes were thrown open to the visitors who came to celebrate the event. Each listed with the inaugural committee was carefully investigated by a housing committee.

How many visitors were in Washington last night was a matter of conjecture. Estimates ranged from 100,000 upward. Apparently every one, or at least enough to make tickets for most anything hard to get—was bent on enjoying the occasion.

**Constitution Hall Concert.**

Rosa Ponselle, Lawrence Tibbetts and others sang in the official inaugural concert in Constitution Hall at 8:30 o'clock last night. Any one who had a ticket for that concert yesterday afternoon could have sold it at a fat profit.

Earlier in the day the Cherokee Indians played Indian ball in the stadium of Central High School. It is a very gentle game in which no holds are barred and nothing is forbidden. The only thing that counts is hustling a little ball down the field toward your goal or mine, with the aid of a little net on the end of a stout stick, with which, incidentally, you are permitted to give your opponents as many whacks as you dare. You may even bite your opponent.

Down at the Navy Yard, as we Washingtonians call it, even though it is described as a gun factory by the Navy, there was open house. The destroyers Reuben James and Bainbridge and the Coast Guard cutters Sebago and Cayuga were there and possibly many a Midwestern lad then and there decided to go down to the sea and conquer the briny deep.

**Pan-American Reception.**

The beautiful Pan-American Union building was the scene of the social piece de resistance of the evening, despite the fact that Vice President-elect John N. Garner, of Texas, who is leaving the Speakership of the House, had to be forced by Mrs. Garner into buying a tail coat recently.

The concert was the Vice President's, governors' and State inaugural committee's reception, and admission was by invitation, and invitations were at a premium long before the concert began.

These were part of the official program of celebration. But there were hundreds of private affairs throughout the length and breadth of the city. Thousands of old and not so old residents of the National Capital were hosts and hostesses to visiting relatives and friends who had come to participate in the dawning of the "new day."

**To Deal With Economics.**

President-elect Roosevelt, with many members of his family and friends, was at the Mayflower Hotel yesterday. He had arrived the day before. There was a continual stream of visitors to the President-elect. In between times he put the finishing touches on his inaugural address, which he is to deliver this afternoon.

No hint of what he is going to say in his inaugural address was given by Mr. Roosevelt, but entirely aside from his necessarily general statements about the conditions of the world and the Nation, he was expected to get down to brass tacks about one thing close to the social and economic life of the National Capital. He is expected to deal with the questions of Government economy and in the course of his reference is expected to make clear that the Government expenditures shall be cut and to recognize the fact that no sound retrenchment can be had and the budget can't be balanced unless there are severe slashes in the payments to war veterans.

**Garner's Place in Parade.**

Although the new President will be the cynosure, there will be another man who will ride up the Avenue behind him. He will be Vice President-elect John N. Garner, of Texas, the Speaker of the House of the Seventy-second Congress.

Speaker Garner is "Jack" to his friends, and he had not got over the plainness of "Jack." He may be Vice President after noon today, but he will undoubtedly remain "Jack" Garner, a man who many don't like especially well because he believes that when a party pledges itself to do a thing the party should do that thing. He will leave the dais of the House to ascend that of the Senate, bearing with him the praise of many for having made the job of Speaker of the House one of the most important in the country in the midst of a troublous time.

Mrs. Garner, his wife and his secretary, will ride with him. She has insisted through the years which saw her husband rise to greater and greater place that she should be Mrs. Garner and not Mrs. Speaker Garner. She has said that she shall continue to be Mrs. Garner and shall not be Mrs. Vice President Garner. The ruddy-faced, white-shocked Texan, who speaks in blunt and plain language, agrees and seems pleased.

### Chetwode Named Field Marshal.

London, March 3 (A.P.).—Gen. Sir Philip Chetwode was appointed a field marshal today succeeding the late Field Marshal Sir William R. Robertson.

JULIUS GARFINCKEL & CO.
F STREET AT FOURTEENTH

TODAY THIS STORE WILL REMAIN CLOSED
IN HONOR OF
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On Monday we invite you here to our store . . . a beautiful store worthy in every way of the Nation's Capital . . . Our new goods are here . . . assortments of charm and distinction, revelations in reasonableness of price for such style and quality . . . Do see them . . .

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| 6 Teaspoons | $4.00 |
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| 6 Knives | 8.00 |
| 6 Salad Forks | 5.00 |
| 6 Cream Soup Spoons | 7.00 |
| 6 Butter Spreaders | 5.00 |
| 6 Oyster Forks | 5.00 |
| 6 After Dinner Coffee Spoons | 3.00 |
| 1 Sugar Spoon | 1.00 |
| Olive Fork or Spoon | 85c |
| Butter Knife | 1.35 |

*Other pieces in proportion*

See the graceful new "Betsy Patterson" design, in heavy weight sterling silver, while you are in town for the inaugural ceremonies . . . Introductory prices enable you to buy STERLING at the price of plated ware.

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*F Street at 11th*
*Jewelers and Diamond Merchants for Over Half a Century*
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## *Mrs. Hoover's Sons Occupy Her Last Day in White House*

### First Lady Also Has Homey Chat With Servants, Telling Them Her Appreciation; Dinner for Just Family and Two Guests.

(Associated Press.)

Mrs. Herbert Hoover's last whole day in the White House was happy—she spent it with her two sons.

Old friends came calling, too. She had a homey chat with the servants. She and her husband received a formal "four o'clock tea" call from their successors, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The dinner last night was "just family" and two guests, both close friends.

Allan Hoover, who arrived Thursday night, and Herbert, jr., who came yesterday morning, did not make the long trip from California to the Capital for the inauguration—they came to take their parents home.

Allan's way will be down the East Coast with the President on that postponed sea trip—and through the Panama Canal. Herbert will speed westward with his mother, to be his guest at his Sierra Madre home.

Mrs. Hoover's early morning belonged to the boys. Near lunch time, she met all the personnel of the smoothly running White House machine, and, instead of saying good-by, went down the line with a personal word to each, voicing her appreciation.

"You have given me such excellent meals—your arrangement of the flowers has been beautiful—your help has made it possible for me to meet my appointments—you've kept my fires burning—you have answered my door—you have kept the lights burning for me—" was the way her words of commendation ran.

Adept at "moving day" from living around the world, Mrs. Hoover had her house as ready to receive visitors as though great gray-green Army trucks as moving vans were not drawn up at the back door—as though third-floor workers were not busily changing secretaries' offices into bedrooms—including washing the woodwork!

Four new bedrooms, in rooms used yesterday morning for other purposes, will be fully furnished with suites already owned by the Executive Mansion, and brought from storage, before another noon brings new tenants in.

Cars drove up to the front door, letting out modishly attired callers. The front hall with its formal decorations of palms and ferns, half-lighted, was ready for the Roosevelts. In the east room, where groups waiting their turns to be received chatted together, a servant was quietly slipping canvas covers on gilded chairs for a correct transfer to new hands.

Mrs. Hoover's upstairs sitting room hummed with conversation, the good-bys of such old friends as Miss Alida Henriques, Mrs. Hennan Jennings, wife of the mining engineer, and Mrs. Hugh Cumming, wife of the Surgeon General.

At dinner last night only Mrs. Dare Stark McMullin, Mrs. Hoover's companion, and Henry Robinson, of California, last house guest to leave before the Hoover's started West for election, and against house guest there, augmented the family circle.

## Pinchot Seals Note To Senate on Davis

### Letter Will Not Be Opened Until Lottery Trial Is Closed.

(Associated Press.)

Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania yesterday added a dash of mystery to his long feud with Senator Davis, Republican, of the same State.

Into the Senate secretary's safe went a letter from Pinchot regarding Davis, closed with the governor's seal and labeled "to be opened after Davis' trial," on charges of violating Federal lottery laws.

Senator Reed, Davis' colleague, said the governor's instruction would be followed.

Richard J. Beamish, secretary of the Commonwealth in Pennsylvania, handed Vice President Curtis the letter along with a certificate of Davis' reelection. Beamish said publication of the letter was withheld to "keep from prejudicing the case against Davis" when the senator goes on trial.

Davis was indicted by a New York Federal grand jury for alleged implication in a lottery, which brought the arrest of several officials of the Loyal Order of Moose. Davis is director general of the order. His trial, several times postponed, was set for Monday.

The only other clew to the letter's contents was Gov. Pinchot's statement several months ago that he intended to certify Davis' election, but that he would send the Senate an accompanying letter regarding Davis' right to the seat.

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# MORGENTHAU PLANS FARM BOARD DOOM

### Price-Pegging Experiment to Go; News Followed by 3-Cent Wheat Rise.

(Associated Press.)

The end of the Farm Board's price-pegging experiment was heralded yesterday as two men on whom the incoming Roosevelt administration will rely in its efforts to provide a "new deal" for agriculture outlined their programs.

Henry Morgenthau, jr., of New York, revealed plans for a sweeping reorganization of the Government's farm cerdit agencies which will be centralized under his direction and will include absorption of the Farm Board and retirement of its members to private life soon.

Morgenthau placed emphasis on what he gave as his "first objective," taking "the Government out of the stabilization business"—a declaration of policy which soon after swept through the Nation's grain markets and was credited in part for the day's rise of 3 cents in wheat prices.

**Drive to Cut Surplus.**

Henry A. Wallace, of Iowa, who as Secretary of Agriculture will share direction of the Roosevelt farm policies, inspected the department and announced that he had planned the groundwork of a program of farm legislation. Through it he hopes to bring about "an orderly retreat from production of farm lands now devoted to surplus crops."

Wallace, contemplating the department over which his father presided as Secretary during the Harding administration, refused to reveal the details of his plans. He has been an enthusiastic supporter of the a critic of the form given it by the original domestic allotment plan and Senate Agriculture Committee. He brought with him Prof. Rexford Tugwell, of Columbia University, expected to be named Assistant Secretary.

**Reorganization Planned.**

Morgenthau's reorganization plan contemplates the creation of four divisions which will assume functions now divided between seven units. Each will be headed by one man, who will be personally responsible to Morgenthau, who has tentatively styled the unified agency the "Farm Credit Administration."

The functions of the Farm Board, in making loans to cooperative marketing groups will form the basis of the activities of one division. Another will take over Federal farm loan activities now centered in the Federal Farm Land Bank Board and its affiliates.

The third division will take over the Crop Production Loan Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, now engaged in disbursing $90,000,000 in Federal funds, and the regional farm agencies established by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—both described as "emergency functions" by Morgenthau.

**Individual Responsibility.**

The fourth division is planned for the activities of the Federal Government in aiding the farm mortgage situation—activities for which Roosevelt is expected to recommend congressional approval and details of which remain to be worked out.

Soon after Morgenthau's announcement, the Senate adopted a resolution permitting its Agriculture Committee to continue its investigation of the Farm Board in the next Congress. The Senate also adopted a report of Senate and House conferees on a bill for extending additional credit to farmers by the Federal Land Banks. House approval only is necessary to send it to the White House

Morgenthau's reorganization plan was accepted as indicative of a new trend which the new administration will prescribe—individual responsibility instead of centering duties in the hands of boards or commissions.

## City Hall Becomes Great Grand Stand

### District Building Also Used to House Visiting Units of National Guard.

Many District Building employes, together with the friends and families, will have grand-stand seats from which to watch the inaugural parade today.

Yesterday chairs were at a premium, as all offices on the north side of the building began piling them on desks and tables in anticipation of the parade. No one will be admitted to the District Building except by a pass signed by the head of one of the several departments, however.

Tonight the second, third and fourth floors of the building will serve as quarters for visiting national guardsmen.

## Randolph Gives Dinner To House Colleagues

Representative Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia, gave a dinner last night for 30 members of his congressional committee who are here for the inaugural ceremonies.

The committeemen presented the representative and his bride with a wedding gift.

## Thousands of Visitors See Navy Yard Ships

Thousands of the inaugural visitors yesterday when to the Navy Yard to see the two destroyers, Bainbridge and Reuben James, and two Coast Guard cutters, Sebago and Cayuga, brought here especially for the event.

The four ships will be on exhibition again today from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

## Filibuster Threat Stops Liquor Bill

### Brookhart's Warning Defeats Long's Effort to Allow Doctors Leeway.

(Associated Press.)

Before the threat of a dry filibuster, Senator Long (Democrat), Louisiana, yesterday withdrew a motion that the Senate take up the House-approved bill for removing restrictions on the prescribing of medicinal liquor. Senator Brookhart (Republican), Iowa, had promptly announced that he would not permit the motion to be acted upon this session.

"If the senator from Iowa is going to filibuster against this motion," said Long, "I'll withdraw it. I'll run up the white flag."

## *Units' Order of Marching for Parade*

The order in which the many units of the great inaugural parade will pass along the traditional Pennsylvania Avenue route from the Capitol to the White House follows, being published in this form so that it may be clipped from the paper and taken along as an informal program of the procession:

1. Platoon of Washington Police.
2. Grand Marshal's section:
   a Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Army Chief of Staff.
   b Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. P. L. Miles, Sixteenth Brigade, U. S. Army.
   c Staff.
      (1) Col. Harry N. Cootes, U. S. Army.
      (2) Capt. A. B. Cook, U. S. Navy.
      (3) Col. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Marine Corps.
      (4) Capt. L. C. Covall, U. S. Coast Guard.
      (5) Col. A. L. Culbertson, National Guard.
      (6) Col. J. P. Hill, Officers' Reserve Corps.
      (7) Cadet John W. Ahern, R. O. T. C., Georgetown University.
   d Color Guard.
   Four sergeants carrying National Colors and flag of the General of the Armies.
   e Bugler and orderlies.
      (1) Sergeant bugler.
      (2) Two orderlies.

**First Division.**

3. Marshal's section.
   a Marshal, Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone, U. S. Army.
   b Chief of Staff, Col. Charles M. Bundel, G. S. C.
   c Staff, First Lieut. A. J. Schriver, Infantry, aid; Lieut. Col. E. Hunt, G. S. C.; Lieut. Col. J. C. Pegram, G. S. C.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Rehkopf, G. S. C.
   d Major General's flag.
4. Army Band.
5. Massed colors of the First Division.
6. Band, Twelfth Infantry.
7. Twelfth Infantry, in close column of eights.
8. Band Thirty-fourth Infantry.
9. Composite Battalion, Thirty-fourth Infantry, in close column of eights.
10. Band, Thirteenth Engineers.
11. Thirteenth Engineers, in close column of eights.
12. First Battalion, Sixteenth Field Artillery, in close column of batteries closed in mass.
13. Third Cavalry Band.
14. Provisional Cavalry Squadron composed of:
   a M. G. Troop, Third Cavalry.
   b M. G. Troop, Tenth Cavalry.
15. Provisional Navy-Marine Regiment composed of:
   a Marine Band.
   b Battalion United States Marine Corps.
   c Marine Reserve Band.
   d Battalion Marine Reserves.
   e Navy Band.
   f Battalion of Bluejackets, Navy Yard.
   g Naval Reserve, District of Columbia.
   h Naval Reserve, Atlanta, Ga.
   i Platoon of U. S. Coast Guard.
16. Specially uniformed units of National Guard:
   a Band—246th Coast Artillery Band.
   b Richmond Blues in column of eights.
   c Richmond Greys in column of eights.
   d Richmond Howitzers in column of eights.
   e Sedgewick Guards, Waterbury, Conn., in column of eights.
17. D. C. National Guard, District of Columbia.
18. Officers of the Organized Reserves, in column of eights.
19. Georgetown University R. O. T. C. Band.
20. R. O. T. C. Unit, Georgetown University, in close column of eights.
21. St. John's College Cadet Band.
22. St. John's College Cadet R. O. T. C. Unit, in column of eights.
23. Howard University R.O.T.C. Band.
24. R.O.T.C. Unit, Howard University, in close column of eights.
25. Provisional Washington High School Band.
26. Provisional Washington High School Battalion from Central, Business, Eastern and Western High Schools and McKinley Tech, in close column of eights.
27. John Marshall High School Band, Richmond, Va.
28. John Marshall Cadet Corps, Richmond, Va.
29. Washington and Lee Cadet Band.
30. Washington and Lee Cadet Battalion.
31. Ninth Brigade Cadet Band.
32. Provisional Company from Dunbar, Armstrong and Cordozo High Schools, in close column of eights.

**Second Division.**

Marshal James A. Farley.
Col. A. L. Singleton, chief of staff.
Coe College Band, Iowa.
Governor of Delaware and party.
Governor of Pennsylvania and party.
Governor of New Jersey and party.
Governor of Georgia and party.
Connecticut Colors.
Governor of Connecticut and party.
Governor of Massachusetts and party.
Governor of Maryland and party.
Governor of South Carolina and party.
Governor of Virginia and party.
Bedford Firemen Band.
Governor of New York and party.
North Carolina Colors.
Governor of North Carolina and party.
Governor of Rhode Island and party.
Governor of Vermont and party.
Governor of Kentucky and party.
Governor of Ohio and party.
Governor of Louisiana and party.
Governor of Indiana and party
Governor of Mississippi and party.
Augusta City Police Band.
Governor of Illinois and party.
Governor of Maine and party.
Governor of Michigan and party.
Governor of Florida and party.
Governor of Iowa and party.
Governor of Wisconsin and party.
Governor of Oregon and party.
Representative of the Governor of Oklahoma and party.
Representative of the Governor of Arizona and party.
Electors.

Note—There will also be in this division the Massanutten Academy Band—40 in number.

**Third Division.**

1. Marshal's section.
   a Marshal, Louis A. Johnson, National Commander of the American Legion.
   b Chief of Staff, Maj. W. R. Gruber.
   c Staff: James Barton, Maj. Edwin S. Bettelheim, jr., Mrs. S. A. Blackburn, Bernard Buscher, Col. Vincent A. Carroll, William Conley, Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Vivian D. Corbly, Brig. Gen. John R. Delafield, John A. Eden, Calvin Brainerd, Capt. William P. Wright, Robert B. Handy, William Leffingwell, Rice Means, Watson B. Miller, R. M. O'Hara, Maj. Edwin H. Cooper, D. S. C., Lieut. Ben Prager, Maj. George Parker, Crawford Sloan, Col. John Thomas Taylor, Lieut. Gen. Harry Rene Lee, Gen. Homer Atkinson, James J. Murphy, William J. Otjen, Miss Della Town Blake, Miss Shirley Farr, Miss Mary A. MacDonald, Mrs. Elizabeth Millard, Phil Conley; liaison officer, K. A. McRae.
2. Boston Firemen's Post Band.
3. Massed Colors.
4. Green Trojans Band, Greensburg, Pa.
5. Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, one car.
6. Confederate Veterans, five cars.
7. District of Columbia United Daughters of the Confederacy, six cars.
8. United Spanish War Veterans, 20 cars.
9. National Indian War Veterans, one car and two buses.
10. Legion of Valor.
11. Disabled American Veterans of the World War.
12. Band, Veterans of Foreign Wars.
13. Veterans of the Foreign Wars of the United States.
14. American Legion Posts, District of Columbia:
   a George Washington No. 1.
   b U. S. S. Jacob Jones No. 2.
   c Belleau Wood No. 3.
   d Victory Post No. 4.
   Drum and Bugle Corps.
   e James Reese Europe No. 5.
   f Jane A. Delano No. 6.
   g Kenneth H. Nash No. 8.
   h Lafayette No. 9.
   i Stuart Walcott No. 10.
   j Quentin Roosevelt No. 11.
   k Henry C. Spengler No. 12.
   l Sergt. Jasper, No. 13.
   m Vincent B. Costello, No. 15.
   Drum and Bugle Corps.
   n Lincoln, No. 17.
   o Augustus P. Gardner, No. 18.
   p Tank Corps, No. 19.
   q National Press Club, No. 20.
   r Cooley McCullough, No. 22.
   s Washington Gas Light Band.
   t Bureau of Engraving, No. 23.
   u George E. Killeen, No. 25.
   v James E. Walker, No. 26.
   w Stephen P. McGroarty, No. 27.
   x Second Division, No. 28.
   y Washington Police Post, No. 29.
   z Stanley Church De Pue, No. 30.
   aa Bunker Hill, No. 31.
   Maryland—
   a Cambridge Post.
   Drum and Bugle Corps.
   b Takoma Post.
   Flag display.
   c Baltimore Posts.
   d Fort Cumberland.
   Drum and Bugle Corps.
   West Virginia—
   a Piedmont Post.
   b Keyser Post.
   Drum and Bugle Corps.
   c American Legion Auxiliary.
16. Kings County American Legion Mounted Guard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
17. Jewish War Veterans.
18. Alexandria Post, No. 24, Drum and Bugle Corps.
19. Military Order of Foreign Wars.
20. Military Order of the World War.
21. Band, War Mothers Drum Corps.
22. War Mothers, ten cars.
23. Women's Overseas League.
24. Reserve Officers Association, District of Columbia Department.
25. National Sojourners.
26. Boy Scout Band, Troop No. 65, Atlanta, Ga.
27. Boy Scout Troop, No. 65, Atlanta, Ga.
28. Piedmont Drum and Bugle Corps, Piedmont, W. Va.
29. Knights of Pythias, Domain of New York.
30. The Franklin D. Roosevelt Boy Scout Troop Drum and Bugle Corps.
31. Improved Order of Red Men.
32. Degree of Pocahontas.
33. Morning Star Lodge Band.
34. Morning Star Lodge, No. 40, I. B. P. O. Elks.

**Fourth Division.**

1. Marshal's Section.
   a Marshal: Col. Robert N. Harper.
   b Chief of Staff: Maj. George S. Patton.
   c Staff: George W. Offutt, B. L. Colton, W. J. Harper and E. J. Murphy.
   d Mounted Aid: Melvin C. Hazen and 32 aids.
2. Birmingham Police Band.
3. Massed Colors.
4. Sioux Indian Bugle and Drum Corps, Standing Rock Reservation, North Dakota.
5. Society of Tammany or Columbian Order.
6. Seventh Regiment Band.
7. National Democratic Club, marching unit.
8. New York County Democratic Committees.
9. Float, "Better Times."
10. Holy Comforter Boys Band.
11. Franklin D. Roosevelt Home Club, Hyde Park, N. Y.
12. Grover Cleveland Association.
13. Manuet (N. Y.) Bugle and Drum Corps.
14. Rockland County Democratic Club, New York.
15. Ferko String Band.
16. John O'Donnell Marching Club of Philadelphia.
17. Band—Roosevelt Garner Clubs of the Eighth Pennsylvania Senatorial District.
18. Roosevelt-Garner Clubs of the Eighth Pennsylvania Senatorial District.
19. Thirty-fourth Ward Women's Democratic Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
20. Band—Thomas J. Minnick, Jr., Democratic Marching Club.
21. Thomas J. Minnick, Jr., Democratic Marching Club.
22. Philadelphia Harmonica Band.
23. Float—U. S. Frigate Constitution and Sea Scouts (Sponsored by Columbia Lodge, No. 174, I. A. of M.)
24. Ringgold Band.
25. Americus Club.
26. Drum Corps—Red Bank Post American Legion.
27. Drum corps, the Orange Post Veterans of Foreign Wars.
28. A. Harry Moore Veterans League of New Jersey.
29. Loew's Fox Theater Band.
30. Float—The Globe Trotter and movie stars.
31. Band—Charlotte, N. C., High School.
32. League of American Pen Women, six cars.
33. Band—Young Men's Bohemian Democratic Club of Seventh Ward, Inc., Baltimore, Md.
34. Young Men's Bohemian Democratic Club of Seventh Ward.
35. Veterans Drum Corps.
36. Women's Democratic Club of Baltimore, Md.
37. Seventh Ward Women's Democratic Club of Baltimore, Md.
38. Twenty-fourth Ward Democratic Organization Club, Inc.
39. Band—Jeffersonian Club Boys Industrial.
40. Jefferson Marching Club.
41. Prince Georges County Democratic Club.
42. Three mounted boys, Toby Cook (Georgia), Stanley T. Greene (Virginia), and Leonard Meakin (Washington).
43. National Training School Boys Band.
44. Chillum Democratic Club, Mount Rainier, Md.
45. John Marshall High School Band.
46. Arlington County Women's Democratic Club, one bus.
47. Band—Clinton County, Pa.
48. Private Duty Nurses Organization.

## Maj. Brown Explains Restrictions on Autos

Spiking rumors that automobiles will be barred from entering the District during the inaugural ceremonies, Superintendent of Police Ernest W. Brown said the only restrictions on automobiles will be prohibition of parking in the immediate vicinity of the ceremonies.

All autoists may drive their cars freely about the city at any time, subject only to the special parking restrictions that will be in effect in designated areas. Those areas will be near the Capitol, along the parade route, and near the Court of Honor in front of the White House.

## 900 Attend Party With Farley Host

### Reception of Democratic Committee at Hotel Is Crowded.

More than a score of governors and other prominent Democrats were present at a reception in the Hotel Mayflower yesterday afternoon given by officers of the Democratic national committee. While this particular event was not included on the official inaugural program, the total attendance exceeded 900.

James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic national committee and the next Postmaster General, headed the receiving line with Robert Jackson, committee secretary, and Frank C. Walker, committee treasurer, at his side.

Among other conspicuous guests were Mayor John P. O'Brien of New York City; John F. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall, and John H. McCooey, the Brooklyn leader.

## 2,600 $2 Parade Tickets Unsold

### Headquarters Will Remain Open Until Shortly Before Event.

Twenty-six hundred $2 tickets for the uncovered inaugural parade seats along Pennsylvania avenue northwest were still unsold late yesterday at the inaugural ticket headquarters, 1419 G street northwest.

Five hundred $7 Court of Honor reviewing stand seats also were left. Three hundred of the latter are on the White House side of the Court of Honor and 200 on the Lafayette Park side.

The ticket office will be open until shortly before the parade this afternoon.

## *Redcaps Reap Tip Harvest As Railroads Unload Horde*

### Veteran Porter Says Business Is Best Since "T. R." Took Over White House; Gov. McAllister's Train Arrives Without Him.

Redcaps usually grin, but their grins were wider yesterday at the Union Station.

"If all these folks are Democrats," said George, elderly white-haired dean of the redcaps, "then I like Democrats."

George was wheezing a little from the exertion of toting two bags belonging to a lady and gentleman from Arkansas.

"Yessuh," he said, "I saw Mr. Roosevelt last night, but ain't there a lot of folks coming in this old station today. This beats Cherry Blossom time or when Mr. Hoover was inaugurated. The tips is small, but they is plenty."

"Excuse me, air; I got to hurry out and meet the Congo, she's due. I ain't been so busy since Teddy was inaugurated."

**Railways Carry Bulk.**

Although the 100,000 persons who reached the Capital came in all existing varieties of transportation, the rails that lead to the concourse at the foot of Capitol Hill carried the lion's share.

From the trainsheds and through the great vaulted station streamed a never ending throng of visitors to the Capital's quadrennial show.

And mingling with the incomers were those who had come to meet them—high-hatted reception committee members for the State governors, sleek and well-groomed detectives giving everyone the "once-over" and those who came for friends and relatives.

Traffic was heavy all along the line—east, north, south and west—the railroad men reported, and most trains were several minutes late in arriving.

The elderly gentleman from Texas, who said he knew Jack Garner "when and who" was quite calm in all the hurry and excitement as he rubbed shoulders with a sleek New Yorker when both stopped at the booth of the Inaugural Housing Committee and asked for rooms "near the White House."

And then there was the lost governor—Hill McAllister of Tennessee—whose train arrived without him aboard, although three silks hats spent an hour in search of him.

**Air Lines Busy, Too.**

The visitors came singly, in pairs, threes, families, and in groups. There were American Legion drum corps, political clubs from Syracuse, N. Y., and the Fourth Ward Democratic Social Club.

From the station, bus terminals and the airport the newcomers spread out into the city, but again became gregarious when they met in public buildings, at the Capitol, the navy yard and in hotel lobbies.

Although the railroads were the main gateway of the city, thousands of motors disgorged their passengers in the city, buses were loaded to capacity and airlines reported packed planes bound to this focal point of the Nation.

# LOUDERBACK TRIAL WILL BE HASTENED

### Senate Sets First Day of Next Session for Hearing of Federal Judge.

(Associated Press.)

For the eleventh time in the history of the United States, the Senate on the opening day of the next Congress will sit as a solemn court of impeachment.

The decision to begin at 2 o'clock on that day the trial of Federal Judge Harold Louderback, of California, was reached by the Senate yesterday after the rare and impressive ceremony of receiving from the House of Representatives formal articles of impeachment.

By a vote of 183 to 142 the House, on February 24, voted impeachment charges against Louderback on the ground he had appointed "incompetent receivers." Under the Constitution the Senate sits in judgment upon the case.

Because of the nearness of adjournment of the present session, the Senate unanimously agreed on a motion of Senator Norris (Republican), Nebraska, chairman fo the Judiciary Committee, to postpone the trial until the next Congress. Ordinarily, Norris said, the trial would begin at 1 p. m. tomorrow, but the Seventy-second Congress terminates at noon.

At first Senator Long (Democrat), Louisiana, objected to setting the trial for the opening day, saying this would hold up the enactment of relief measures in the special session expected to be called this spring.

"If we come back here in extra session and have Congress fiddle its time away over a little impeachment fiasco while people starve. Congress will have the odium it ought to have," he asserted, contending the trial should be put off until the opening day of the next regular session—in January.

This Senator Norris and Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, Democratic leader, refused to agree to, saying it would involve too long a delay.

## Indians to March In Fourth Division

### Sequence of Appearance in Parade Listed for Several Tribes.

The Indians in tribal costume taking part in the inaugural parade will be massed in the Fourth Division, immediately behind the marshal, Col. Robert N. Harper, and the massed colors. The order which the Indian delegation will take follows:

Sioux Indian Bugle and Drum Corps, Standing Rock Reservation, North Dakota group of Cherokee Indians; Chief Jasper Saunkeah and group of Kiowa Indians, from Oklahoma; Chief Big Man, of Crown Indians, of Montana; Chief John W. Hayes, of the Chippewa Indians of North Dakota, and Chief Green and sixteen Sioux Indians from South Dakota. The officials for the drum and bugle corps and band contests Saturday night are as follows: Timer, R. H. Viancour; starter, G. Barclay Goodwin; chaser, Charles F. Beavers.

The Takoma Park Post, No. 28, of the American Legion, which will be a unit of the Third Division of the inaugural parade, will carry four Revolutionary flags which were loaned to the post by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

# R. F. C. AIDS BANKS HAVING MORATORIA

### Assistance Policy Disclosed as Legislation Projects Appear in Congress.

(Associated Press.)

The gigantic resources of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have been made available to hard-pressed—but solvent—banks in States that have imposed moratoria on withdrawals.

This was made known yesterday amid a flurry of developments that included introduction of legislation to allow postal savings checking accounts, and to confer upon the incoming administration sweeping authority to maintain the security of deposits.

Reconstruction Corporation officials said their policy called for lending institutions—if the loans were well secured—enough money to pay the percentage of deposits that could be withdrawn, provided the banks did not have the funds immediately available.

It was emphasized this was not a new departure but was simply the application of regulations decided upon for individual instances in the past to a situation which has spread into a number of States.

The policy is being followed in States where the moratoria differ in character and in the percentage paid depositors. Many legal problems have arisen to be worked out. The proposal to secure bank deposits was offered in the Senate by Gore (Democrat), Oklahoma. It would empower the Comptroller of the Currency and the President to "enforce suitable rules and regulations to maintain or strengthen the security of deposits."

In addition to active members of the Federal Reserve system, it would permit State banks and banking associations eligible for reserve membership to become associate banks in the system for two years. The bill declared it to be the policy of the Government to indemnify depositors of any bank complying with the program of the comptroller against losses incurred as a result of that action.

Establishment of postal savings checking accounts was proposed by Dill (Democrat), Washington. Accounts would be limited to $5,000 per person or corporation and no interest would be paid. Administrative costs would be defrayed by a two-cent tax on each check.

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# FARLEY ADDRESSES ELECTORS' MEETING

## Says Real Prosperity Will Mark Next Similar Gathering Here.

Foreseeing real prosperity "at the next gathering of Democratic electors," James A. Farley, President-elect Roosevelt's choice as Postmaster General, told more than 1,000 Democratic members of the Electoral College that although their official function had been executed their presence in Washington for the inauguration was a happy and inspiring precedent.

He told the group meeting at the Willard Hotel last night, that officially they represented the most harmonious political sentiment of the country in more than a century.

Mr. Farley stated that he hoped that in the next assemblege of electors, the Democratic party "will have taken such a firm hold upon the intelligence and sentiments of the American people that our party, which is most truly representative of all the people, will be indefinitely continued in power to guide the destinies of our country along the lines laid down by the founder of the Democratic party."

The text of the original Democratic principles were, he asserted, "equal and exact justice to all; special privilege to none."

Claude G. Bowers addressed the convening electors on "The Electoral College."

# WHITE HOUSE SCENE OF PARLEY ON CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

alleviate banking tension had dominated the sessions.

By LAWRENCE SULLIVAN.

While party leaders prepared last night to assemble the Seventy-third Congress on 24 hours' notice, President-elect Roosevelt perfected plans for prompt and vigorous action in the national banking situation and other immediately pressing phases of the confused economic situation.

Although the date for the special session has not been officially disclosed, Representative Henry T. Rainey, the Speaker-designate in the new Congress, told his colleagues last night to stand by, indicating that a call to assemble before the end of next week was highly probable.

This indication of early action looking to banking relief confirmed reports received earlier in the day in New York financial circles that decisive action touching currency and credit appeared but a matter of days after the inaugural ceremonies.

### Cummings Appointed.

Prior to the final conferences last night with party leaders in the House and Senate, Mr. Roosevelt completed his Cabinet yesterday by appointing Homer S. Cummings, of Connecticut, to the office of Attorney General, vacated by the sudden death of Senator Thomas J. Walsh.

Later he discussed banking and economic affairs for more than an hour with President Hoover.

White House officials declined to comment upon the details of this exchange, and from Mr. Roosevelt's suite in the Mayflower the only announcement was that it had covered a wide range of governmental problems.

There was no authoritative indication whether the emergency measures instituted during the last ten days by the Federal Reserve Board would be continued under the new administration, but banking circles expressed confidence that if they were not, even more drastic arrangements would be made to afford ample currency for all immediate needs.

Unofficial opinion was divided whether legislation would be necessary to afford a considerable further expansion of the currency, and in some quarters this question appeared to explain the uncertainty which still surrounds the prospective date of the special session.

Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills and Gov. Eugene Meyer, of the Federal Reserve Board, joined President Hoover in the red room shortly before the conference. Mr. Roosevelt was accompanied by Prof. Raymond I. Moley, his principal adviser on economic affairs. Reports were current throughout the day that an important announcement touching the banking situation might follow this conference.

### Market Rise Linked.

"We talked over a number of matters that will have to be considered by the new administration," was the only authoritative word which came from Mr. Roosevelt. Immediately following the departure of the President-elect, White House officials announced there would be no official statement concerning the conference.

A sharp an unexpected rise in stock prices on the New York exchanges, which was noted from the outset yesterday, was definitely linked with Washington developments, but Mr. Roosevelt's official party gave no intimation that Wall street's buoyant optimism was justified. On the other hand, midday ticker report that Mr. Roosevelt would announce his banking policy before the inaugural address brought a prompt denial from the Mayflower headquarters. Afterward the rally in the securities markets lost some of its steam and closing prices held only about half the maximum gains of the day.

Considerable interest attached Mr. Roosevelt's noon conference with Senator Bulkley, of Ohio, one of the younger Democratic members of the Banking and Currency Committee. The Cleveland Clearing House Association has announced plans for a clearing house scrip arrangement to be inaugurated next Monday, as a mesns of providing a circulating medium. Whether Mr. Roosevelt offered any hope that this step might be avoided was not disclosed by the senator.

### To Give Up Post Soon.

William H. Woodin, who is to take over the Treasury reins today, took dinner in the Roosevelt suite last night and remained long afterward in conference with his chief.

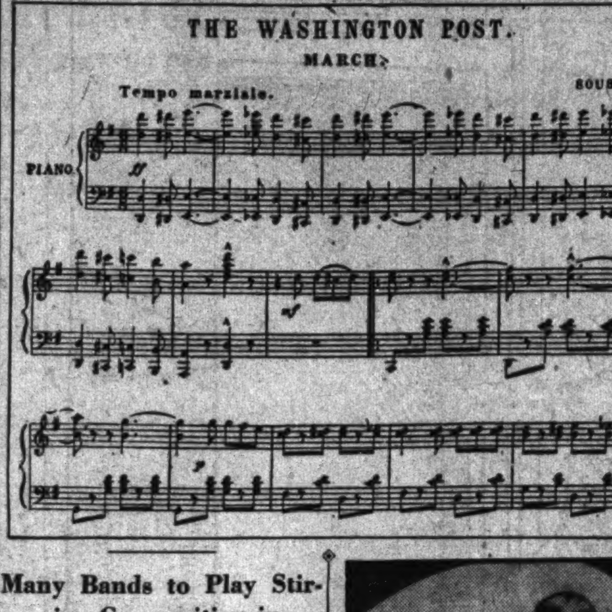
Last-minute changes in the text of the inaugural address were reported, but without official confirmation, to have related to yesterday's marked improvement in banking sentiment in New York.

Formal announcement of the appointment of Mr. Cummings to be Attorney General carried notice that he soon would relinquish the post to take up duties of Governor General of the Philippines.

### Bandits Kill Carolinian.

Durham, N. C., March 3 (A.P.)—Thaddeus Tilley, a grist-mill operator, was fatally wounded 14 miles north of here last night during a gun battle when three bandits attempted to hold up a filling station.

# Sousa's "Washington Post" To Resound in March Today



Strains of "The Washington Post March" will be prominent among the martial airs played during the inaugural ceremonies. Above, the opening bars of the march. Below, the late John Philip Sousa, famous band leader and composer of the march, dedicated to The Washington Post.

## Many Bands to Play Stirring Composition in Inaugural Parade.

The heart-quickening strains of "The Washington Post March" today will echo time and again as marchers in the Roosevelt processional tread Pennsylvania avenue.

Written 44 years ago by the late John Philip Sousa, internationally known "March King," the composition is heard the world over when American music is played.

Sousa, who was born and bred in Washington, wrote the march in 1889 at the request of Frank Hatton, then a coproprietor of The Washington Post. It was first played by the Marine Band, of which Sousa was conductor, at exercises held June 15, 1889, in connection with a Post essay contest for public school scholars.

Most of the bands will strike into the stirring rhythm of Sousa's march when they pass The Washington Post Building, near Fourteenth street and the Avenue.

Among the bands which will play the "Washington Post March" as they pass The Post Building are three famous service bands, the Army, Navy and Marine Bands; the Marine Reserve Band, the Third Cavalry Band, from Fort Myer; the Engineer Band, from Fort Humphreys, and the Washington Gas Light Co. Band.

Sousa declared not long before his death that "The Washington Post March" was second only to his famous "Stars and Stripes Forever" in popularity. Though the sale of the sheet music of "The Washington Post March" has run into millions of copies, Sousa got only $35 for writing it. He sold his entire interest in it to a song publisher soon after composing it. Sousa often said, however, that the immense success of the march named after the greatest of the Capital's newspapers compensated him far above pecuniary derivations.

# MRS. ROOSEVELT TO ATTEND GAY INAUGURAL BALL TONIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

chines at her disposal, Mrs. Roosevelt took a taxicab and, accompanied by a friend, drove out to Rock Creek Cemetery and found her way to the spot where, in the eternal vigilance of beauty, Saint-Gaudens' statue, commonly known as "Grief," placed over the grave of Mrs. Henry Adams by her sorrowing husband, Henry Adams, author and diplomat, attracts thousands of art pilgrims during the year.

"It is the most beautiful thing in Washington," said Mrs. Roosevelt later, in referring to the statue. "I used to come here very often when I lived in Washington."

It was recalled by Mrs. Roosevelt that Henry Adams had been a friend of the family when she lived in Washington during the Wilson administration, in which her husband was Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

### Visits Mrs. Henry Parish.

On her way back to the Mayflower Mrs. Roosevelt stopped at the New Shoreham to visit her relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, of New York City. Mrs. Parish is the godmother of Mrs. Roosevelt and it was from her house that Mrs. Roosevelt was married on St. Patrick's Day 28 years ago this month.

These sentimental little journeys of the morning ended, Mrs. Roosevelt returned to the Mayflower to find herself quickly surrounded by friends, photographers and newspaper women, who had been awaiting her return from her pilgrimages.

At 11 o'clock Mrs. Roosevelt received, in her first formal press conference, about 20 newspaper women representing local newspapers, press associations and out-of-town newspapers in her apartment.

It was announced that Mrs. Roosevelt's first conference with the newspaper women in the White House will take place on Monday, provided the hour does not conflict with the time of the funeral services for the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh.

### Dignity and Simplicity.

Dignity and simplicity will feature the social program at the White House during her regime there as chatelaine, Mrs. Roosevelt told the women correspondents. She added that this was the wish of her husband.

Before the conference began, Mrs. Roosevelt, attired in the skirt and blouse of her neatly tailored suit and without a hat, paid visits from room to room along the long corridor of the seventh floor of the Mayflower Hotel where the Roosevelt friends and relatives are quartered to inquire in a hospitable manner how they were faring and to ascertain if all were well.

Mrs. Roosevelt told the newspaper women she would attend the private religious service at St. John's Church, Lafayette square, today at 10:15 a. m., arranged for President-elect Roosevelt and his Cabinet before going to the Capitol. The press would not be admitted to this service, she explained.

### Services at St. John's.

The services had been arranged by President-elect Roosevelt, who felt that he would like to have such a prayer service with the members of his private and official family present. His old headmaster, the Rev. Dr. Endicott Peabody, of Groton, who officiated at the wedding ceremony of President-elect and Mrs. Roosevelt; the Rev. Mr. Frank Wilson, his Hyde Park rector, and the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston, will conduct the service. Mrs. Roosevelt announced that she will attend St. Thomas' Church on Sunday morning, the church she and her husband attended when they lived in Washington when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the Wilson administration.

Her afternoon schedule yesterday was even in some ways a fuller one than it will be this afternoon. At 12:30 she called on the widow of Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Attorney General-designate of the Roosevelt Cabinet. At a quarter past 2 Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, wife of Admiral Grayson, chairman of the inaugural committee, called at the Mayflower.

### Many Ranking Democrats.

At 2:30 she arrived at the Woman's National Democratic Club to receive the members of the club and delegates from affiliated clubs now having a conference at the clubhouse and many ranking Democratic official women. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a dress of Eleanor blue crepe under her coat of Anna blue, and she had on a hat of Anna blue straw with a wreath of closely pressed wings of the two shades of blue the Roosevelt ladies are making so popular.

Receiving with Mrs. Roosevelt were Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, president of the club, in a dress of black chiffon with a hat of black straw; Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, in a dress of black sheer crepe with long cuffs of white chiffon embroidered in rhinestones and with its trimming repeated at the round neck line, and a small hat of straw with a dotted nose veil; Mrs. John N. Garner, in a modish costume of black and white; Mrs. Claude Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy designate, in a dress of gray chiffon and tiny gray hat, a chinchilla wrap and an ermine stole; Mrs. Edward B. Meigs, in a green silk gown with a black hat, and Mrs. Rose Yates Forrester, with a white bow and collar.

Almost as much interest was expressed in Mrs. Curtis Dall when she arrived, clad in a dress of Anna blue with pleatings and a belt of Eleanor blue and a triangular pin of blue and white stones.

Mrs. Henry T. Rainey, wife of the new Speaker of the House of Representatives, held a little reception of her own as many pressed about her to congratulate her on her accession to the rank of third lady of the land. Mrs. Rainey had on a dress of velvet with a fur collar and she wore a small black turban. Former Gov. Nellie Tayloe Ross looked every inch the succesful crusader she is in a dress of navy blue crepe with a plaid upper part and a cape of the blue swung jauntily from her shoulder. She wore a small black hat.

### Little Reunions Held.

All over the clubhouse there were little reunions of Democratic women, many of whom who had not met since the days of the Wilson administration. Early in the line came the former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Carl Vrooman, who were popular leaders in the Little Cabinet of those days. Mrs. Peter Goelet Gerry was with Mrs. Claude Swanson, and the tall handsome wife of the former Democratic senator from Rhode Island looked unusually so in a princess coat of black Persian lamb with a high silver fox collar.

Others of another Democratic regime noted in the line were Mrs. Robert Lansing, widow of the former Secretary of State. Mr. and Mrs. James M. Thomson, son-in-law and daughter of the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, Champ Clark and Mrs. Champ Clark; Mrs. Joseph Davies, wife of the State Department official of the Wilson administration; Representative Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of the late Secretary of State, and Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, and Mrs. Perry Belmont.

Many of the guests had not been received by Mrs. Roosevelt when she had to leave to keep an engagement at the Congressional Club before going to the White House with her husband to call on President and Mrs. Hoover at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Roosevelt also stood in the line at the Congressional Club for a time. Others in the line were the president of the club, Mrs. Clarence C. Dill, wife of the senator from Washington State, and the famous "General Rosalie Jones," of the Suffrage Hikers of the suffrage parade the day before the first Wilson inauguration. Mrs. Dill wore a dress of black and silver with a small silver turban.

# NATIONALIST POWER IN GERMANY SECURE

## 35,000 of Hitler's Storm Troops March in Berlin on Eve of Election.

Berlin, March 3 (A.P.).—The Nationalist movement apparently was master of the field today—the next to the last day before German voters will elect a new Reichstag and a new Prussian Diet.

The chief spokesmen of the movement, including Chancellor Adolf Hitler, Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, the minister of economics and agriculture; Vice Chancellor Franz von Papen, and Franz Seldte, leader of the Steel Helmet organization, in speeches continued to herald Germany's resurgence as dating from March 5.

Berlin's streets resounded to the tramp of 35,000 of Chancellor Hitler's storm troopers who marched through the historic Brandenburg gate, up Unter den Linden, and past the Prussian interior ministry, where Capt. Hermann Goering, minister without portfolio, received their salute.

### More Papers Suspended.

Then the marchers strode up Wilhelmstrasse and through west end streets which were gay with Swastika flags—symbol of Chancellor Hitler's Nazi followers. Great crowds acclaimed the paraders.

Meanwhile, the list of suspended Communist publications was growing apace. Some were banned for six months for printing material allegedly opposed to the government, and others were suspended for four months.

Professors in the universities of Berlin and Bonn simultaneously issued manifestos today declaring that the national Socialist movement alone could save the Fatherland.

In Munich, the Bavarian Courier said the Bavarian people long for a king "to protect the country's rights and liberties."

### Hidden Explosives Found.

Another side of the political situation was presented by Dr. Heinrich Bruening, former chancellor and leader of the Catholic Center party, who declared in a speech here tonight that those who elected Paul von Hindenburg president "are being suppressed by those who did not elect him."

Arrests of Communist party officials and seizures of subversive literature continued today throughout the Reich.

In Communist strongholds in the Rhineland and Westphalia alone more than 2,000 persons were detained. Efforts to control passports at frontier stations were made more stringent.

In Berlin, Freienwalde and Esslingen searches revealed hidden dumps of explosives.

# BIGGEST GUARD EVER FOR NEW PRESIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

stationed at the Capitol, White House and the Court of Honor.

Headquarters detectives, aided by picked detectives from the East and Middle West, will be stationed in the Senate gallery, the Capitol grounds, along the line of march and in the Court of Honor.

The out-of-town detectives have been selected chiefly because of their knowledge of pickpockets, confidence men and for their acquaintanceship with radical elements in the heavy industrial sections. All detectives will operate under directions of Chief of Detectives Frank S. W. Burke.

The Capitol police and 500 marines will be in control at the Capitol grounds. There will be a detail of 50 picked uniformed men from New York on the Capitol grounds and at the Court of Honor. The detail of 800 uniformed Metropolitan policemen will be aided along the line of march by 100 of Philadelphia's "finest."

U. S. Park Police will assist in patrolling areas along Pennsylvania avenue, and the White House police will concentrate near the Executive Mansion.

NEWLY WEDS

Associated Press Photo.

Buster Keaton, motion picture actor, and his bride, the former Miss May Scribbens, of Culver City, Calif., after they were secretly married in Lower California.

# ARMS PARLEY NEAR FAILURE, IS REPORT

## MacDonald Going to Geneva Soon in Try to Prevent Total Collapse.

Geneva, Switzerland, March 3 (A. P.).—The general belief that the disarmament conference is staring failure in the face was crystallized today by an incident in the general commission of the conference and by an announcement in London that Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald is coming to Geneva soon to assist in reaching an early decision.

The promised advent of the British prime minister is interpeted here as acknowledgement that something must be done immediately if the conference is to be saved from hopeless extinction.

The incident in the general commission was an attack by Count Rudolf Nadolny, of Germany, who charged that the conference has been ineffective and voiced acute disappointment bordering on despair.

The expected British reinforcements will be dispatched to Geneva as soon as arrangements can be made with the Roosevelt administration in the United States for a concerted rally to rescue the endangered conference, now thirteen months old.

In the past four weeks the constituent commissions of the conference have debated many questions, but because of the conflicting views of the chief delegations they have succeeded only in referring these questions again to sundry committees and subcommittees.

Suggestions that Germany is on the point once again of leaving the conference—which leaders assert would be fatal to the parley—have been whispered freely and gaind support from Count Nadolny's statement this afternoon.

### James Roosevelt Talks At Mayflower Tonight

An inaugural reception, dinner and dance will be given by the New York State Society tonight at Mayflower Hotel.

James Roosevelt, son of President-elect Roosevelt, will attend and speak at the dinner, it was announced last night by the president of the society.

# $7,600,000 DISTRICT FUND MEASURE DIES IN HOUSE

Continued from Page 1.

tive Blanton did not like the $7,600,000 compromise. When he found his House colleagues had deserted him, he left the conference room in a fury. He announced he would do his best to defeat the measure.

When an agreement later was reached among the remaining conferees, Representative Robert G. Simmons (Republican), Nebraska, had to be summoned from his home to attach his signature, so the measure would have the necessary approval of a majority of House conferees.

In vain Representative Cannon took the floor in support of the conference report when the House called it up at 10 o'clock last night. In vain he pointed out that the $7,600,000 lump sum compromise represented the lowest Federal contribution in the history of the District.

### Accepts His Argument.

The House preferred to accept the argument of Representative Blanton, who had not even sat through the final conference. They applauded his attacks on District expenditures; laughed at, and with, the Texan, as he launched shaft after shaft at the District administration.

When members voted down the conference report, Chairman Cannon made a last effort to send the bill again to conference. This step requires unanimous consent. Blanton objected.

Siding with the Texan in his attack on the District measure were Representative John C. Schafer (Republican), Wisconsin; Representative Carl F. Mapes (Republican), Michigan, and Representative William B. Oliver (Democrat), Alabama. Representative Simmons argued with Representative Cannon for acceptance of the report.

### No Loophole Is Left.

Even were Representative Cannon this morning to move for reconsideration of the vote rejecting the report when the House convenes today, Representative Blanton announced he would talk for fifteen minutes on each of the Senate amendments, and there are 174 of them. Then the report would have a Senate vote to hurdle. Leaders admitted last night this left no loophole for passage.

During Blanton's attack on the conference proceedings, he referred seveal times to Senate conferees in terms that drew the protest of Representative Edward W. Goss (Republican), Connecticut. Blanton once was forced to take his seat on the ruling of the chair. Representative Oliver asked that Blanton be allowed to proceed, and the House gave permission.

Senator Bingham, who frequently was referred to by Representative Blanton, witnessed the proceedings.

A conference preceded the final House vote.

### Tax Rate Decrease.

Senate conferees were forced to drop many of their increases to budget strength, in order to save the bill, their recessions numbering almost twice as many as those made by the House.

Under the final settlement the District Commissioners would be authorized to decrease the local general property tax rate, conferees having stricken out the limitation on decreases reinserted by the Senate.

The $46,000 working capital fund, designed to keep in operation District prison industries at Lorton, Va., was approved, with the stipulation that the prison products may be sold only to the Federal and District governments.

### One Incinerator Authorized.

The District was authorized to continue in operation only one of its two incinerators—the Georgetown plant. The Southeast incinerator must go by the board. The House originally had contended for abolition of both of the incinerators, and for dumping of local refuse in the Anacostia flats.

The Senate conferees were forced to recede on the House provision prohibiting pay increases to District employes under Civil Service reallocations. The pay increase ban was reinserted in the bill.

The Senate also lost its appropriation of $250,000 for a new bridge over Rock Creek, and virtually all of the new street improvements they had provided out of the gasoline tax fund.

Erlebacher
TWELVE-TEN TWELVE-TWELVE F STREET
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All Day Today!
In Honor of
President Roosevelt

# EDGE ADVISES PARIS TO PAY UP ON DEBT

## Gives French Press Portions of Suppressed Address on Nation's Default.

Paris, March 3 (U.P.).—Retiring Ambassador Walter E. Edge, in a statement to the French press containing portions of his suppressed Washington's Birthday address, frankly advised France today to pay the defaulted December 15 installment on her war debt to America.

"As a true friend of France," the ambassador's statement said, "I earnestly hope that a formula will be found without delay to enable the French Parliament to approve payment of the deferred installment.

"This would assure France the same advantages accruing to other powers in an effort to conclude a settlement."

Edge warned that the United States would expect compensation for concessions.

"When 12,000,000 bread earners are unemployed," he said, "and agricultural workers are battling to maintain their homes, the state of mind does not exist which would condone a one-sided solution."

### Three South Carolina Murderers Die in Chair

Columbia, S. C., March 3 (A.P.). Three Negroes were electrocuted at the State Penitentiary today. They were Will Sanders, who said he was only 14, convicted of the murder of a white woman, and James Jones and James Arthur Dicks, cousins, who kiled a white farmer.

### Dr. W. J. Wanless Dies.

Glendale, Calif., March 3 (A.P.)—Dr. William James Wanless, 67, who was decorated by the king of England for distinguished service at the Presbyterian Hospital in Miraj, India, died here today after six weeks illness.

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Saturday, March 4, 1933.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

At noon today the United States Government will come under the control of the Democratic party. Although the change in Congress is of profound importance, popular attention is concentrated upon the Democrat who becomes President.

The President of the United States is the most powerful officer in the world, and Mr. Roosevelt will have larger powers than any other President has had except in time of war.

The world's affairs are out of joint. The United States is deeply troubled by adverse conditions affecting all citizens. They have swept out all vestiges of Republican control and are placing their hope and faith in Franklin D. Roosevelt and his party.

A responsibility so mementous, at such a time of national and world uneasiness, is enough to dismay the stoutest heart. President Roosevelt will do well to remind his countrymen that they must share the responsibility with him, by giving him encouragement and support, without regard to party or section. With their support he can undertake his task with courage, knowing that the Nation is behind him. He will carry a flag that has never known defeat. It flies over a country that knows no path except forward.

The people know Mr. Roosevelt as a man of happy disposition whose antecedents and character peculiarly fit him for leadership at this time. Through physical trial and the usual vicissitudes of life he has strengthened his resolution without losing geniality or optimism. His genius in enlisting co-operation on the part of strong conflicting minds has been tested and made manifest. He knows men and politics. His acts as Governor of New York repeatedly displayed political ability of the highest order.

Standing where Lincoln stood, and taking the oath that Lincoln took, Franklin Roosevelt will face an immediate future filled with perplexities, but he and the people can thank God that these troubles are not the forerunners of strife among Americans themselves. In spite of all disagreements and disappointments, Americans are united in heart. They differ as to ways and means, but they agree as to the great objective. Their differences are not aimed at frustration of their President. They hail his leadership.

In all that makes for national recovery the Republican party is as truly bound as its opponent to support the nation's leader. Political obstruction at this time would be a crime against the public. The opposition in Congress must in honor adopt the policy outlined by President Hoover, who remains the head of the Republican party. "In these times," he tells Republicans, "co-operation and not partisanship is the need of the country." The opposition should seek to perfect legislation for the national welfare by constructive debate and honest criticism of defects, but it should not resort to tricks to claim credit for itself or to deny credit to the party in power.

The country recognizes the patriotism of President Hoover in fighting faithfully against overwhelming odds. To the last hour he has dealt with unexpected emergencies, and upon the foundation he has laid the new President can carry on the work of reconstruction. If impatient voices should be raised in unreasoning criticism of President Roosevelt while he is struggling with the nation's problems he will have no stouter or more sympathetic defender than Herbert Hoover.

It is hoped that President Roosevelt will call Congress in extra session without delay. Much necessary legislation has failed in the outgoing Congress. The country demands all the help that the Government can provide by practical legislation. The people are anxiously awaiting an outline of the new President's policies, so that they may resume their own activities with confidence.

With the Nation's blessing, Franklin Roosevelt opens the new chapter of American history.

## WELCOME TO THE CAPITAL.

The Federal City extends a hearty welcome to all inauguration visitors. Citizens from every city and State are here to greet the new President and the new administration, and all eyes are turned toward Washington. The inauguration is an event in which all citizens rejoice, without political reservations, for it carries to fruition the will of the people expressed at the polls. Americans of all political beliefs should feel free to join in the celebration with which the National Capital greets the new Chief Executive.

Extensive preparations have been made to accommodate all visitors. It is the sincere desire of the District of Columbia that they may all be properly housed, fed and entertained. On all occasions Washington is the Federal City. It belongs to the people of the whole Nation. But especially on Inauguration Day it opens its gates to all citizens and bids them join in the festivities of the occasion.

No other city in America is so replete with historic and scenic interest as is Washington. Special efforts should be made to bring inaugural visitors into contact with the various points of interest. A visit to the National Capital is not complete without an inspection of the Capitol, Mount Vernon, the Lincoln Memorial, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, Rock Creek Park, the art galleries and the Shakespeare Library. Visitors will find that they can profitably spend several days or weeks in the Capital. It is an education as well as a pleasure to see the beauties of Washington, to learn how the Government functions, and to compare the past with the present.

Residents of the District, including officials and policemen, will courteously assist visitors in making the most of their opportunities while here. Strangers require accurate direction, and they appreciate courteous treatment when they unwittingly violate traffic or other rules unknown to them. It may be assumed that official Washington and all residents of the District will cooperate in making the sojourn of inauguration visitors a genuine pleasure.

## FOR A LETICIA SETTLEMENT.

The council of the League of Nations has proposed a plan for the control of the upper Amazon territory under dispute between Peru and Colombia, looking to the settlement of this boundary question by arbitration. The proposal has been given American approval and has been accepted by Colombia. Peru has been allowed a few days for consideration. The league arrangement contemplates the internationalization of the Leticia district, which is to be evacuated by Peruvian forces. Colombian troops in the vicinity will in the main be utilized to maintain order, but they will temporarily be considered an international force.

Since Peru does not question the fact that under the treaty of 1922 Leticia is Colombian territory, she will find it difficult to reject the proposed arrangement. Colombia might quite justifiably maintain that since her territorial rights are unquestioned, possession should be restored to her without restrictions pending consideration of treaty revision. Peru can very well afford to retire from territory that is not hers if Colombia accepts international control of territory indisputably her own.

It is suggested that the committee to take charge of Leticia and arrange for a treaty conference would consist of representatives of Brazil, the United States and Spain. The council meeting at which the plans for the Amazon settlement were adopted was notable for the absence of the Japanese delegate. The South American situation is so similar to that of Manchuria that it might have been embarrassing for him to be present. The Peruvian delegate, Francisco Calderon, delivered an address which Pierre Cot, of France, designated as "a pretty literary discourse." Sr. Calderon's assertion that "there are moral and immoral treaties" was freely criticised on the ground that if the council admitted the theory that there are two kinds of treaties "those treaties which are unsatisfactory would be considered immoral and those which are satisfactory would be called respectable. It is impossible when two states are bound by a treaty for one of them to free itself by an act of will."

## BANKING DIFFICULTIES.

As Mr. Roosevelt takes over the reins of government the depression seems to be in the midst of its most critical period. Confidence in the monetary system has been severely shaken. The period of easy money, which had been relied upon to bring the country out of depression, seems to have ended with the sharp rise in the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Banks of New York and Chicago.

With banking holidays spreading throughout the States, the country is extremely fortunate to have escaped a money panic. Most of the States seem to have the situation well in hand. Withdrawal of deposits has been restricted. The banks are being protected and will continue to function on a limited scale. For the most part the people are accepting these arrangements cheerfully, realizing, no doubt, that this situation is only a passing shudder of fear that must give way to reassurance within a short period.

The Federal Reserve Board is doing its utmost to bolster up the credit system. Last week it pumped $585,000,000 of additional credit into the banking system to offset the expansion of $732,000,000 in currency. An increasing volume of currency is inevitable while banks are restricting the withdrawal of deposits. More paper money is needed to take the place of checks. Aside from this demand, of course, is the hoarding of currency, which accounts for a considerable amount of the new issue.

Apparently banking restrictions will spread throughout the country. Even though banks are protected by emergency measures, the coagulation of bank credit is an extremely serious problem. The country can not do business normally with its credit system operating under a serious handicap. Some emergency action may be necessary to restore the confidence of timorous people in their banks and thus release credit for business expansion once more.

Hoarding of gold has also acquired somewhat serious proportions. This is not a result of any banking difficulties, but of fears that the Government may embark upon inflation of the dollar. Gold hoarding might be quickly and effectively stopped by a declaration from the new administration that there will be no tampering with the monetary system. It is of the utmost importance that the gold reserves of the Nation be conserved as a basis for the credit that will be needed for recovery.

## AID FOR DEBTORS.

President Hoover has signed the bankruptcy bill and it is now law. The measure is destined to become an important factor in the scaling down of debts that have become unbearable because of the depression. It carries forward the movement to relieve both debtors and creditors by facilitating adjustments on a basis of cooperation. The liquidation of debts to match, in some degree, the reduction of commodity and security prices, incomes, profits and virtually all other values, may now go forward as a means of reestablishing financial equilibrium.

This act will not afford the full measure of relief contemplated by President Hoover when he sent an urgent message to Congress asking for amendment of the bankruptcy law. Corporations were excluded from the benefits of the bill by the Senate, and its provisions were extended to railroads only after a hard fight on the floor. Nevertheless, the act will be of inestimable value to farmers, individuals and the railroads. It is one of the few emergency relief measures that commands support from virtually all eminent students of current economic trends.

A few senators fear grave abuses of the privileges extended in the bankruptcy law. For the most part their alarm seems to be without foundation. In the case of the railroads agreements for reorganization would have to be sanctioned by two-thirds of the creditors, by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts. In other cases agreements among the creditors would have to be approved by the courts. It is difficult to see how any abuses can be perpetrated through such procedure. Creditors will not consent to fraud against themselves. The courts may be relied upon to protect the interests of all parties involved in modified bankruptcy proceedings.

It would be highly impractical for the Government to take over farm mortgages or any other class of debts. To do so would bankrupt the Government and thus involve debtors in greater distress. Nor is it practical for the Government to declare a holiday on mortgage foreclosures. Such a measure would be a smashing blow to confidence. No one could be expected to lend money if there is danger that the Government may step in at any time and forbid its collection. The only reasonable part the Government can play is to ease the burden of the debtor by facilitating readjustments. It must not block the flow of credit.

A new Congress is born, but it won't live the customary two years.

Nobody will worry about the vagaries of March 4 after 1933.

## HOPE OF THE WORLD

By WILLIAM BOND WHEELWRIGHT.

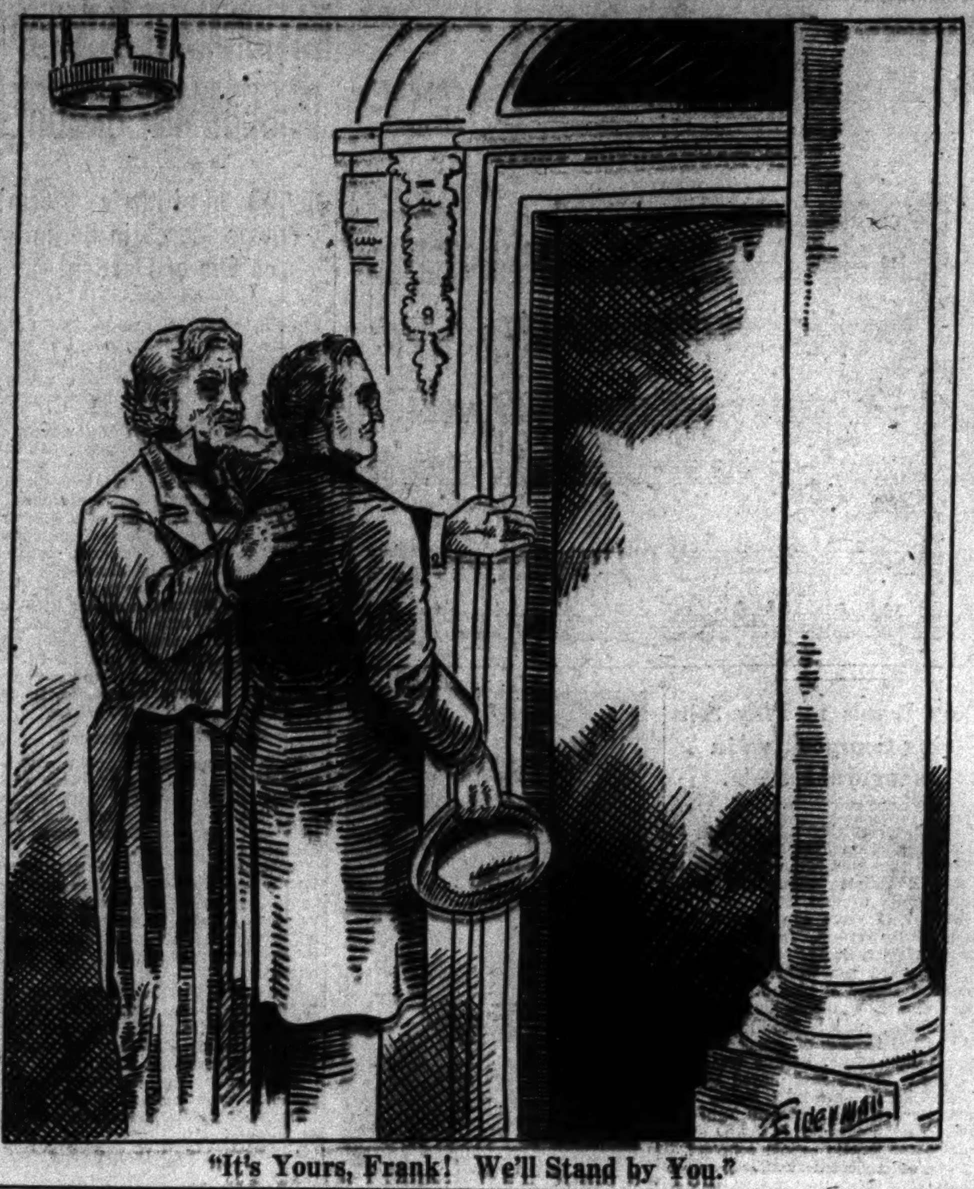
Eyes of a tortured world
Turn where our flag unfurled
Flutters on high.
Symbol of unity,
Free opportunity,
Gracing the sky.

Yet in blind discontent
False prophets rave anent
Codes that are tried.
Socialist, Soviet,
Technocrat, fume and threat—
Truth is belied.

Granting democracy
Has its hypocrisy,
Failure and shame,
Yet its fault they shall find
Parcel of humankind—
There lies the blame!

Captains must firmly hold
Principles fixed of old
Like the North Star;
Thus the great Ship of State
Safely shall navigate
Through peace and war.

"Our fathers' God," we plead,
"Grant that the gift to lead
On them descend.
Pointing to paths of peace
Reconcile West and East
World without end!"



"It's Yours, Frank! We'll Stand by You."

## POST HASTE

Hail and farewell!

Presidents come and Presidents go, but Washington goes on forever.

We who hold sage Homer's rule the best,
Welcome the coming, speed the going guest.

Give thanks that today's spectacle, the peaceful transfer of power in a great nation, is the habitual procedure; in four-fifths of the nations it would be a miracle.

President Roosevelt's first commission is to be composed exclusively of Governors, and they'll get no commission.

When Garner reigns in the Senate every day will be a Rainey day in the House.

Editor Al Smith demands that the Democratic party purge itself of bigots, fanatics, populists, demagogues, mountebanks and crackpots. Why don't Republicans make a move of this kind?

Tammany braves march today under their own flag. If they stay on the reservation for six months the White Father will take them into the union.

Modern publicity: Any one who by now is not familiar with the portraits, personalities and private peculiarities of all the members of the new regime is proof against printed, pictured and pneumatical propaganda.

Charlie Michaelson on the defensive on the mike doesn't sound quite natural, but when is George Moses going to start the offensive stuff?

Speaking of the Smith cotton bill, we learn that all the writers have agreed to pool their rejected MSS. with the Literary Bored and reduce output if the Government guarantees better prices.

Very properly, Secretary Woodin uncouples himself from all his locomotive connections and comes to Washington under his own steam.

Miss Perkins doesn't consider the A. F. L. president's nonreconciliation blast an expression of ill will; Bill is just naturally a Green-eyed monster.

The N. A. E. calls upon the R. F. C. to save the schools. It might help stop this foolishness for Uncle Sam to announce that if he has to take over everything he will abolish all State and local governments.

Inaugural excitement for a moment is even able to overshadow the bridge tournament and news from the baseball training camps.

Surely, after 14 years there is no danger that Democracy will again make the world safe for war.

Well, so long, Congress, maybe you done us the best you could.

PAUL HUDSON.

## JUST FOLKS

By EDGAR A. GUEST.

### THE PROUD PHEASANT.

Sometimes a pheasant comes to call
And brings his plain-garbed hens
to see
My lattice fence where roses sprawl
And my two clumps of shrubbery.

He struts about my garden plot
Arrayed in all his plumage gay
And notices, as like as not,
The bare spots where the youngsters play.

I watch this proud and gorgeous bird
Followed by females drab and plain,
And wonder if they think absurd
A husband who can be so vain.

Do they such splendid garb admire
And think him marvelous to see,
Or do they of his boasting tire
As our wives tire of you and me?

(Copyright, 1933.)

## Another Letter From a Bald-Headed Dad to His Flapper Daughter.

By ROBERT QUILLEN

MY Dear Louise:

Eavesdropping without intention last night, I heard one of your acquaintances, a college graduate, declare with some heat that she wouldn't dream of marrying "one of these common boys around here."

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She develops tastes and ideals that don't match the family pocketbook. And if she goes back to her native village to end her days, she may find herself between the devil and the deep blue sea.

She may have to sit around for 40 years, getting a little more sour with each change of the moon, or else marry a man who can't recognize a single Greek letter and live in bitterness all her days because he is "beneath" her.

If that is her fate, she deserves it for want of sense.

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Some of the dumbest youths I ever knew had somehow squeezed through college, and the most hopelessly worthless ones I ever knew were the spoiled progeny of rich dads.

You can't judge a youngster by the college degree or the spending money he has at 20.

If he has good sense and a great ambition to get somewhere in the world, the girl he picks will get as much out of life as she deserves.

A woman who scorns "common" men in this year of grace may be overlooking a bet.

One great nation is ruled by a common unskilled laborer, one by a brick mason, one by a paperhanger—and your own by a "common" engineer.

It's the man that counts—not his start or his dad's money or his decorations.

It's mutual love and respect that makes marriage happy, and the wisest girls are those who ask nothing but love, character, brains and ambition when they decide to say "yes." Love,

DAD.

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### Trying to Function.

Boston Transcript.

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Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

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Los Angeles Times.

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### State of the Treasury.

Houston Post.

The Birmingham Age-Herald looks up the record and finds that the Democrats left a surplus on March 4, 1921, when David Houston, President Wilson's last Secretary of the Treasury, turned over his job to Andrew W. Mellon. The surplus amounted to $165,700,000, and there was $274,000,000 of cash in the Treasury. The Democrats on March 4 will find a deficit of $1,250,000,000 instead of a surplus, and only about $269,000,000 in cash on hand.

The situation will show one improvement, however, over that of twelve years ago. The outstanding public debt is now about $3,000,000,000 less than it was in 1921. The debt was $24,000,000,000 then; it is $20,907,000,000 now. One thing can be said for the Republican administrations during the last twelve years, and that is, they reduced the public debt at a rapid rate when times were good and the Government "had it." The reduction in the debt is something to be grateful for, although the picture is marred by the fact that the huge deficit in current operations is forcing the public debt higher.

### On Their Toes.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The line of States planning approval of the repeal amendment seems to be forming at the right—and promptly.

### Give Devil His Due.

Toledo Blade.

There is something to be said of Japan as a nation. She has not borrowed billions and defaulted interest payments.

### That Jinx!

New York Times.

Die-hard antirepealers in the States might recall that thirteen is an unlucky number.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Veteran of 1917 Serves Warning, but Forgets That He Is Above Fighting Age.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Fifteen years ago the youth of this country was drafted to make the world safe for democracy and they went to Europe to fight imperialistic Germany. That little excursion across the pond cost both lives and money and left a bad taste in the mouths of many.

There seems to be a growing sentiment among a certain class of Americans to explode the powder keg in the Far East. I want to call the attention of those interested that if Uncle Sam ever drafts the 1917 veterans for duty in China, they won't stop in China. They will go clear through to the Baltic Sea and Sherman's march will be a movie in comparison.

Uncle Sam will pay the bill for the next 100 years and future generations will look back on these depression times with wonder and awe. Remember this. We are not untrained boys now. If we need a railroad, bank, warehouse or anything else we will take it and we won't be Bolsheviks, either.

JOSEPH B. DUNBAR.

### Tells John Hix That Nature Is Not Freakish—But Readers Know Better!

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: I think that the cartoonists who try to astonish us with freak types of drawings ought not to quote scientific "facts" unless they give their full authorities. There is nothing freakish in nature.

A fish that breathes through its tail (Phrenodon) is no freak, but a modification toward becoming a land animal, while it keeps part of itself in the water. I am not especially criticizing John Hix, for he is certainly as interesting as Ripley. But constantly, somewhere or other, I see absurdities quoted as Nature happenings. The "leaping mouse" is one of many illustrations. It is a million years from a mouse, for it is a jumping or elephant shrew (Macroscles), of the shrew family. The times are freakish enough without vilifying Nature by trying to make her freakish too.

G. L. REES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Corrects Statement in Inaugural Program Regarding President Harrison's First Wife.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: I was amazed at the completely erroneous statement in the official inaugural program to the effect that Caroline Scott Harrison, first wife of President Benjamin Harrison, "preferred her role as grandmother to that of 'First Lady.'"

Not only did Mrs. Harrison fill the position of "First Lady of the Land" with distinction, but with great interest and devotion up to the time of her fatal illness, which only occurred during the last year of President Harrison's administration.

She was also very much interested in public and historical matters and served as the first president of the Daughters of the American Revolution and started the collection of historical relics connected with the White House.

I should appreciate it if The Washington Post would print this correction.

H. M. L.

### Ideals of Citizens Fix Standard of Greatness—A Comment on "Progress."

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: If Chicago represents a century of progress, there may be some who would retrace the century rather than see it happen again. And Chicago is not alone. We find financial embarrassment and inefficient policing in every city that has had enough time to return to its usual course since its last wave of public indignation. And public indignation seems to come only in waves.

It means simply this: That regardless of how troublesome the idea may be, no nation has ever been greater than the ideals of its citizens; the achievements of science to the contrary notwithstanding. And until we are ready to face that fact, we might as well forget that we ever have tried to be a great Nation.

CHARLES A. SCHMIDT.

### Better Season Should Be Chosen for Outdoor Features of Inauguration.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: I can not understand why the outdoor celebration of presidential inaugurations could not be fittingly deferred to some date when there is more likelihood of favorable weather than on January 20, our future inauguration day. On the latter date indoor celebrations by an inaugural ball and a mass meeting, with old-time band music and short speeches of famous citizens, could supplement the formal inaugural ceremony.

June 12 (Flag Day) has been proposed as a good date for the outdoor festivities, and, in my opinion, it is the best. Patriotic quadrennial carnivals in this city in June would attract bigger crowds than at the earlier date. In that month thousands would visit Washington in honor of a new President.

C. P. B.

### Screeching Hospital and Fire Apparatus Makes Inferno and Racks Nerves.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Since the subject is under consideration, may I ask why is it necessary for hospital ambulances or fire apparatus to do that diabolical screeching that shatters the nerves of all noncombatants within a mile radius?

Just what purpose is achieved by this havoc that can not be better served by an adequate warning within rational bounds? Any occupant of an ambulance is more injured by this nerve-racking ordeal than he could possibly be helped by the split second saved.

T. E.

The Washington Post.

THE WASHINGTON POST CO.
Washington, D. C.

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Saturday, March 4, 1933.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

At noon today the United States Government will come under the control of the Democratic party. Although the change in Congress is of profound importance, popular attention is concentrated upon the Democrat who becomes President.

The President of the United States is the most powerful officer in the world, and Mr. Roosevelt will have larger powers than any other President has had except in time of war.

The world's affairs are out of joint. The United States is deeply troubled by adverse conditions affecting all citizens. They have swept out all vestiges of Republican control and are placing their hope and faith in Franklin D. Roosevelt and his party.

A responsibility so mementous, at such a time of national and world uneasiness, is enough to dismay the stoutest heart. President Roosevelt will do well to remind his countrymen that they must share the responsibility with him, by giving him encouragement and support, without regard to party or section. With their support he can undertake his task with courage, knowing that the Nation is behind him. He will carry a flag that has never known defeat. It flies over a country that knows no path except forward.

The people know Mr. Roosevelt as a man of happy disposition whose antecedents and character peculiarly fit him for leadership at this time. Through physical trial and the usual vicissitudes of life he has strengthened his resolution without losing geniality or optimism. His genius in enlisting co-operation on the part of strong conflicting minds has been tested and made manifest. He knows men and politics. His acts as Governor of New York repeatedly displayed political ability of the highest order.

Standing where Lincoln stood, and taking the oath that Lincoln took, Franklin Roosevelt will face an immediate future filled with perplexities, but he and the people can thank God that these troubles are not the forerunners of strife among Americans themselves. In spite of all disagreements and disappointments, Americans are united in heart. They differ as to ways and means, but they agree as to the great objective. Their differences are not aimed at frustration of their President. They hail his leadership.

In all that makes for national recovery the Republican party is as truly bound as its opponent to support the nation's leader. Political obstruction at this time would be a crime against the public. The opposition in Congress must in honor adopt the policy outlined by President Hoover, who remains the head of the Republican party. "In these times," he tells Republicans, "co-operation and not partisanship is the need of the country." The opposition should seek to perfect legislation for the national welfare by constructive debate and honest criticism of defects, but it should not resort to tricks to claim credit for itself or to deny credit to the party in power.

The country recognizes the patriotism of President Hoover in fighting faithfully against overwhelming odds. To the last hour he has dealt with unexpected emergencies, and upon the foundation he has laid the new President can carry on the work of reconstruction. If impatient voices should be raised in unreasoning criticism of President Roosevelt while he is struggling with the nation's problems he will have no stouter or more sympathetic defender than Herbert Hoover.

It is hoped that President Roosevelt will call Congress in extra session without delay. Much necessary legislation has failed in the outgoing Congress. The country demands all the help that the Government can provide by practical legislation. The people are anxiously awaiting an outline of the new President's policies, so that they may resume their own activities with confidence.

With the Nation's blessing, Franklin Roosevelt opens the new chapter of American history.

## WELCOME TO THE CAPITAL.

The Federal City extends a hearty welcome to all inauguration visitors. Citizens from every city and State are here to greet the new President and the new administration, and all eyes are turned toward Washington. The inauguration is an event in which all citizens rejoice, without political reservations, for it carries to fruition the will of the people expressed at the polls. Americans of all political beliefs should feel free to join in the celebration with which the National Capital greets the new Chief Executive.

Extensive preparations have been made to accommodate all visitors. It is the sincere desire of the District of Columbia that they may all be properly housed, fed and entertained. On all occasions Washington is the Federal City. It belongs to the people of the whole Nation. But especially on Inauguration Day it opens its gates to all citizens and bids them join in the festivities of the occasion.

No other city in America is so replete with historic and scenic interest as is Washington. Special efforts should be made to bring inaugural visitors into contact with the various points of interest. A visit to the National Capital is not complete without an inspection of the Capitol, Mount Vernon, the Lincoln Memorial, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, Rock Creek Park, the art galleries and the Shakespeare Library. Visitors will find that they can profitably spend several days or weeks in the Capital. It is an education as well as a pleasure to see the beauties of Washington, to learn how the Government functions, and to compare the past with the present.

Residents of the District, including officials and policemen, will courteously assist visitors in making the most of their opportunities while here. Strangers require accurate direction, and they appreciate courteous treatment when they unwittingly violate traffic or other rules unknown to them. It may be assumed that official Washington and all residents of the District will cooperate in making the sojourn of inauguration visitors a genuine pleasure.

## FOR A LETICIA SETTLEMENT.

The council of the League of Nations has proposed a plan for the control of the upper Amazon territory under dispute between Peru and Colombia, looking to the settlement of this boundary question by arbitration. The proposal has been given American approval and has been accepted by Colombia. Peru has been allowed a few days for consideration. The league arrangement contemplates the internationalization of the Leticia district, which is to be evacuated by Peruvian forces. Colombian troops in the vicinity will in the main be utilized to maintain order, but they will temporarily be considered an international force.

Since Peru does not question the fact that under the treaty of 1922 Leticia is Colombian territory, she will find it difficult to reject the proposed arrangement. Colombia might quite justifiably maintain that since her territorial rights are unquestioned, possession should be restored to her without restrictions pending consideration of treaty revision. Peru can very well afford to retire from territory that is not hers if Colombia accepts international control of territory indisputably her own.

It is suggested that the committee to take charge of Leticia and arrange for a treaty conference would consist of representatives of Brazil, the United States and Spain. The council meeting at which the plans for the Amazon settlement were adopted was notable for the absence of the Japanese delegate. The South American situation is so similar to that of Manchuria that it might have been embarrassing for him to be present. The Peruvian delegate, Francisco Calderon, delivered an address which Pierre Cot, of France, designated as "a pretty literary discourse." Sr. Calderon's assertion that "there are moral and immoral treaties" was freely criticised on the ground that if the council admitted the theory that there are two kinds of treaties "those treaties which are unsatisfactory would be considered immoral and those which are satisfactory would be called respectable. It is impossible when two states are bound by a treaty for one of them to free itself by an act of will."

## BANKING DIFFICULTIES.

As Mr. Roosevelt takes over the reins of government the depression seems to be in the midst of its most critical period. Confidence in the monetary system has been severely shaken. The period of easy money, which had been relied upon to bring the country out of depression, seems to have ended with the sharp rise in the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Banks of New York and Chicago.

With banking holidays spreading throughout the States, the country is extremely fortunate to have escaped a money panic. Most of the States seem to have the situation well in hand. Withdrawal of deposits has been restricted. The banks are being protected and will continue to function on a limited scale. For the most part the people are accepting these arrangements cheerfully, realizing, no doubt, that this situation is only a passing shudder of fear that must give way to reassurance within a short period.

The Federal Reserve Board is doing its utmost to bolster up the credit system. Last week it pumped $585,000,000 of additional credit into the banking system to offset the expansion of $732,000,000 in currency. An increasing volume of currency is inevitable while banks are restricting the withdrawal of deposits. More paper money is needed to take the place of checks. Aside from this demand, of course, is the hoarding of currency, which accounts for a considerable amount of the new issue.

Apparently banking restrictions will spread throughout the country. Even though banks are protected by emergency measures, the coagulation of bank credit is an extremely serious problem. The country can not do business normally with its credit system operating under a serious handicap. Some emergency action may be necessary to restore the confidence of timorous people in their banks and thus release credit for business expansion once more.

Hoarding of gold has also acquired somewhat serious proportions. This is not a result of any banking difficulties, but of fears that the Government may embark upon inflation of the dollar. Gold hoarding might be quickly and effectively stopped by a declaration from the new administration that there will be no tampering with the monetary system. It is of the utmost importance that the gold reserves of the Nation be conserved as a basis for the credit that will be needed for recovery.

## AID FOR DEBTORS.

President Hoover has signed the bankruptcy bill and it is now law. The measure is destined to become an important factor in the scaling down of debts that have become unbearable because of the depression. It carries forward the movement to relieve both debtors and creditors by facilitating adjustments on a basis of cooperation. The liquidation of debts to match, in some degree, the reduction of commodity and security prices, incomes, profits and virtually all other values, may now go forward as a means of reestablishing financial equilibrium.

This act will not afford the full measure of relief contemplated by President Hoover when he sent an urgent message to Congress asking for amendment of the bankruptcy law. Corporations were excluded from the benefits of the bill by the Senate, and its provisions were extended to railroads only after a hard fight on the floor. Nevertheless, the act will be of inestimable value to farmers, individuals and the railroads. It is one of the few emergency relief measures that commands support from virtually all eminent students of current economic trends.

A few senators fear grave abuses of the privileges extended in the bankruptcy law. For the most part their alarm seems to be without foundation. In the case of the railroads agreements for reorganization would have to be sanctioned by two-thirds of the creditors, by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts. In other cases agreements among the creditors would have to be approved by the courts. It is difficult to see how any abuses can be perpetrated through such procedure. Creditors will not consent to fraud against themselves. The courts may be relied upon to protect the interests of all parties involved in modified bankruptcy proceedings.

It would be highly impractical for the Government to take over farm mortgages or any other class of debts. To do so would bankrupt the Government and thus involve debtors in greater distress. Nor is it practical for the Government to declare a holiday on mortgage foreclosures. Such a measure would be a smashing blow to confidence. No one could be expected to lend money if there is danger that the Government may step in at any time and forbid its collection. The only reasonable part the Government can play is to ease the burden of the debtor by facilitating readjustments. It must not block the flow of credit.

A new Congress is born, but it won't live the customary two years.

Nobody will worry about the vagaries of March 4 after 1933.

## HOPE OF THE WORLD

By WILLIAM BOND WHEELWRIGHT.

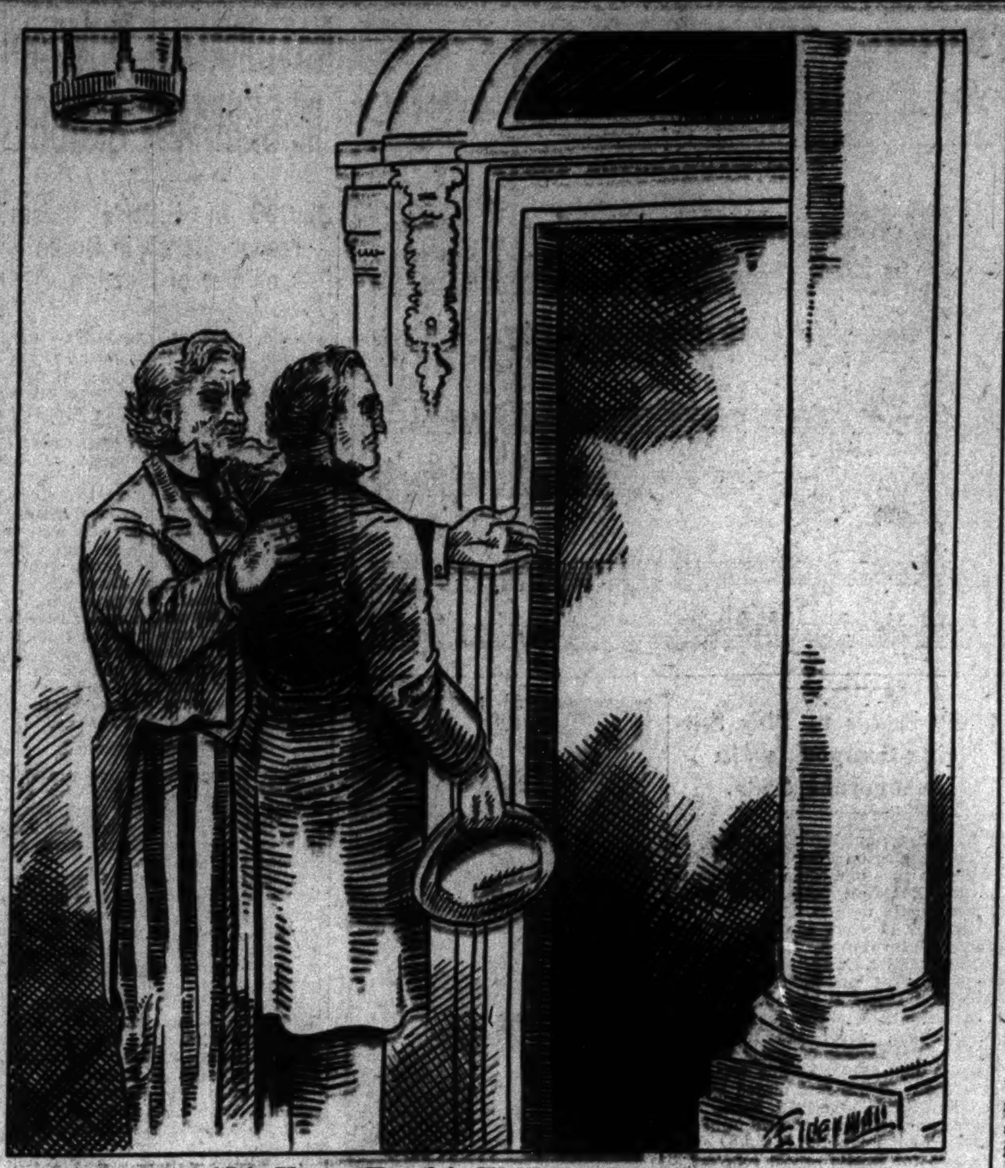
Eyes of a tortured world
Turn where our flag unfurled
Flutters on high.
Symbol of unity,
Free opportunity,
Gracing the sky.

Yet in blind discontent
False prophets rave anent
Codes that are tried.
Socialist, Soviet,
Technocrat, fume and threat—
Truth is belied.

Granting democracy
Has its hypocrisy,
Failure and shame,
Yet its fault they shall find
Parcel of humankind—
There lies the blame!

Captains must firmly hold
Principles fixed of old
Like the North Star;
Thus the great Ship of State
Safely shall navigate
Through peace and war.

"Our fathers' God," we plead,
"Grant that the gift to lead
On them descend.
Pointing to paths of peace
Reconcile West and East
World without end!"



"It's Yours, Frank! We'll Stand by You."

## POST HASTE

Hail and farewell!

Presidents come and Presidents go, but Washington goes on forever.

We who hold sage Homer's rule the best,
Welcome the coming, speed the going guest.

Give thanks that today's spectacle, the peaceful transfer of power in a great nation, is the habitual procedure; in four-fifths of the nations it would be a miracle.

President Roosevelt's first commission is to be composed exclusively of Governors, and they'll get no commission.

When Garner reigns in the Senate every day will be a Rainey day in the House.

Editor Al Smith demands that the Democratic party purge itself of bigots, fanatics, populists, demagogues, mountebanks and crackpots. Why don't Republicans make a move of this kind?

Tammany braves march today under their own flag. If they stay on the reservation for six months the White Father will take them into the union.

Modern publicity: Any one who by now is not familiar with the portraits, personalities and private peculiarities of all the members of the new regime is proof against printed, pictured and pneumatical propaganda.

Charlie Michaelson on the defensive on the mike doesn't sound quite natural, but when is George Moses going to start the offensive stuff?

Speaking of the Smith cotton bill, we learn that all the writers have agreed to pool their rejected MSS. with the Literary Bored and reduce output if the Government guarantees better prices.

Very properly, Secretary Woodin uncouples himself from all his locomotive connections and comes to Washington under his own steam.

Miss Perkins doesn't consider the A. F. L. president's nonreconciliation blast an expression of ill will; Bill is just naturally a Green-eyed monster.

The N. A. E. calls upon the R. F. C. to save the schools. It might help stop this foolishness for Uncle Sam to announce that if he has to take over everything he will abolish all State and local governments.

Inaugural excitement for a moment is even able to overshadow the bridge tournament and news from the baseball training camps.

Surely, after 14 years there is no danger that Democracy will again make the world safe for war.

Well, so long, Congress, maybe you done us the best you could.

PAUL HUDSON.

## JUST FOLKS

By EDGAR A. GUEST.

### THE PROUD PHEASANT.

Sometimes a pheasant comes to call
And brings his plain-garbed hens to see
My lattice fence where roses sprawl
And my two clumps of shrubbery.

He struts about my garden plot
Arrayed in all his plumage gay
And notices, as like as not,
The bare spots where the youngsters play.

I watch this proud and gorgeous bird
Followed by females drab and plain,
And wonder if they think absurd
A husband who can be so vain.

Do they such splendid garb admire
And think him marvelous to see,
Or do they of his boasting tire
As our wives tire of you and me?

(Copyright, 1933.)

## Another Letter From a Bald-Headed Dad to His Flapper Daughter.

By ROBERT QUILLEN.

MY Dear Louise:

Eavesdropping without intention last night, I heard one of your acquaintances, a college graduate, declare with some heat that she wouldn't dream of marrying "one of these common boys around here."

Maybe it was a case of sour grapes. And maybe the remark affected your neck as it did mine.

In any case I wish to go on record with the statement that a young snob who hasn't anything to be snobbish about is a total loss to civilization. And if I had the slightest fear that college training would affect you that way, I'd jerk you out next week to preserve your original endowment of common sense.

Any hick-town girl who is subject to swell-head—and who is not!—faces grave dangers when the old folks mortgage the house and send her to college.

She develops tastes and ideals that don't match the family pocketbook. And if she goes back to her native village to end her days, she may find herself between the devil and the deep blue sea.

She may have to sit around for 40 years, getting a little more sour with each change of the moon, or else marry a man who can't recognize a single Greek letter and live in bitterness all her days because he is "beneath" her.

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It is a very shallow brain pan that develops scorn of "common" boys because they have neither an M. A. nor a 12-cylinder roadster.

Some of the dumbest youths I ever knew had somehow squeezed through college, and the most hopelessly worthless ones I ever knew were the spoiled progeny of rich dads.

You can't judge a youngster by the college degree or the spending money he has at 20.

If he has good sense and a great ambition to get somewhere in the world, the girl he picks will get as much out of life as she deserves.

A woman who scorns "common" men in this year of grace may be overlooking a bet.

One great nation is ruled by a common unskilled laborer, one by a brick mason, one by a paperhanger—and your own by a "common" engineer.

It's the man that counts—not his start or his dad's money or his decorations.

It's mutual love and respect that makes marriage happy, and the wisest girls are those who ask nothing but love, character, brains and ambition when they decide to say "yes." Love,

DAD.

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### Trying to Function.

Boston Transcript.

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The cost of printing the Congressional Record for the Seventy-second Congress was $983,584. Most of the publication consists of debates on economy.

### Hot Towels and Togas.

Los Angeles Times.

The Senate, voting in the face of a current urge for economy to retain its free barber shop, doesn't seem to be able to take it on the chin.

### State of the Treasury.

Houston Post.

The Birmingham Age-Herald looks up the record and finds that the Democrats left a surplus on March 4, 1921, when David Houston, President Wilson's last Secretary of the Treasury, turned over his job to Andrew W. Mellon. The surplus amounted to $165,700,000, and there was $274,000,000 of cash in the Treasury. The Democrats on March 4 will find a deficit of $1,250,000,000 instead of a surplus, and only about $260,000,000 in cash on hand.

The situation will show one improvement, however, over that of twelve years ago. The outstanding public debt is now about $3,000,000,000 less than it was in 1921. The debt was $24,000,000,000 then; it is $20,907,000,000 now. One thing can be said for the Republican administrations during the last twelve years, and that is, they reduced the public debt at a rapid rate when times were good and the Government "had it." The reduction in the debt is something to be grateful for, although the picture is marred by the fact that the huge deficit in current operations is forcing the public debt higher.

### On Their Toes.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The line of States planning approval of the repeal amendment seems to be forming at the right—and promptly.

### Give Devil His Due.

Toledo Blade.

There is something to be said of Japan as a nation. She has not borrowed billions and defaulted interest payments.

### That Jinx!

New York Times.

Die-hard antirepealers in the States might recall that thirteen is an unlucky number.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Veteran of 1917 Serves Warning, but Forgets That He Is Above Fighting Age.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Fifteen years ago the youth of this country was drafted to make the world safe for democracy and they went to Europe to fight imperialistic Germany. That little excursion across the pond cost both lives and money and left a bad taste in the mouths of many.

There seems to be a growing sentiment among a certain class of Americans to explode the powder keg in the Far East. I want to call the attention of those interested that if Uncle Sam ever drafts the 1917 veterans for duty in China, they won't stop in China. They will go clear through to the Baltic Sea and Sherman's march will be a movie in comparison.

Uncle Sam will pay the bill for the next 100 years and future generations will look back on these depression times with wonder and awe. Remember this. We are not untrained boys now. If we need a railroad, bank, warehouse or anything else we will take it and we won't be Bolsheviks, either.

JOSEPH R. DUNBAR.

### Tells John Hix That Nature Is Not Freakish—But Readers Know Better!

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: I think that the cartoonists who try to astonish us with freak types of drawings ought not to quote scientific "facts" unless they give their full authorities. There is nothing freakish in nature.

A fish that breathes through its tail (Phrenodon) is no freak, but a modification toward becoming a land animal, while it keeps part of itself in the water. I am not especially criticizing John Hix, for he is certainly as interesting as Ripley. But constantly, somewhere or other, I see absurdities quoted as Nature happenings. The "leaping mouse" is one of many illustrations. It is a million years from a mouse, for it is a jumping or elephant shrew (Macroscles), of the shrew family. The times are freakish enough without vilifying Nature by trying to make her freakish too.

G. L. REES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Corrects Statement in Inaugural Program Regarding President Harrison's First Wife.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: I was amazed at the completely erroneous statement in the official inaugural program to the effect that Caroline Scott Harrison, first wife of President Benjamin Harrison, "preferred her role as grandmother to that of 'First Lady.'"

Not only did Mrs. Harrison fill the position of "First Lady of the Land" with distinction, but with great interest and devotion up to the time of her fatal illness, which only occurred during the last year of President Harrison's administration.

She was also very much interested in public and historical matters and served as the first president of the Daughters of the American Revolution and started the collection of historical relics connected with the White House.

I should appreciate it if The Washington Post would print this correction.

H. M. L.

### Ideals of Citizens Fix Standard of Greatness—A Comment on "Progress."

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: If Chicago represents a century of progress, there may be some who would retrace the century rather than see it happen again. And Chicago is not alone. We find financial embarrassment and inefficient policing in every city that has had enough time to return to its usual course since its last wave of public indignation. And public indignation seems to come only in waves.

It means simply this: That regardless of how troublesome the idea may be, no nation has ever been greater than the ideals of its citizens; the achievements of science to the contrary notwithstanding. And until we are ready to face that fact, we might as well forget that we ever have tried to be a great Nation.

CHARLES A. SCHMIDT.

### Better Season Should Be Chosen for Outdoor Features of Inauguration.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: I can not understand why the outdoor celebration of presidential inaugurations could not be fittingly deferred to some date when there is more likelihood of favorable weather than on January 20, our future inauguration day. On the latter date indoor celebrations by an inaugural ball and a mass meeting, with old-time band music and short speeches of famous citizens, could supplement the formal inaugural ceremony.

June 12 (Flag Day) has been proposed as a good date for the outdoor festivities, and, in my opinion, it is the best. Patriotic quadrennial carnivals in this city in June would attract bigger crowds than at the earlier date. In that month thousands would visit Washington in honor of a new President.

C. B. B.

### Screeching Hospital and Fire Apparatus Makes Inferno and Racks Nerves.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Since the subject is under consideration, may I ask why is it necessary for hospital ambulances or fire apparatus to do that diabolical screeching that shatters the nerves of all noncombatants within a mile radius? Just what purpose is achieved by this havoc that can not be better served by an adequate warning within rational bounds? Any occupant of an ambulance is more injured by this nerve-racking ordeal than he could possibly be helped by the split second saved.

[illegible]

# Happenings of Interest in Washington Society

### Callers Bid Good-bye To President and Mrs. Hoover.

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. HOOVER spent a busy day yesterday receiving friends who called to bid farewell.

The Chief Justice and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes have with them their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Gossett, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Gossett will return to New York tomorrow.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. George Sutherland are at Sea Island, Ga.

The Ambassador of Cuba and Senora de Cintas will entertain at dinner this evening, when their guests will be the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. William H. Woodin and Mr. William Carter Dickerman, Miss Marion Dickerman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Hardy and Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Hardy, jr., all of New York. Later they will attend the inaugural ball.

### *Metropolitan Opera Conductor Entertained.*

The Ambassador of Italy, Signor Augusto Rosso, has as his guest for the week-end Maestro Tullio Serafin, conductor at the Metropolitan Opera in New York, who has motored to Washington to conduct the orchestra with which Miss Rosa Ponselle will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the inaugural ball this evening. He is giving his services in this way in appreciation of the kindness that he has met in America during his years here.

On Monday, the Ambassador will entertain at tea in honor of Vittorio Podrecca, director of the Teatro dei Piccoli, and the staff of the Teatro. Tuesday evening, the Ambassador will entertain at dinner when Signor Arturo Toscannini, who will conduct the New York Philharmonic Orchestra that afternoon, will be among the guests.

The Minister of Guatemala and Senora de Recinos and the Minister of the Irish Free State, Mr. Michael MacWhite, were the ranking guests at a dinner given last evening at the Mayflower Hotel by Mrs. Elonzo Tyner in honor of Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Robert Lee Bullard and Mrs. Valeria Langloth, of New York.

The other guests included Senator Arthur Capper, Brig. Gen. William E. Horton, Gen. and Mrs. Charles Dalton, the Assistant Military Attache of the French Embassy, and Mme. Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. George Tate, Mrs. Henry Alvah Strong, Mrs. McCeney Werlich, Mrs. Robert Hinckley, the Rev. and Mrs. Albert J. McCartney, Maj. and Mrs. Parker West, Col. Wade Cooper, Mr. Eben Comins, Col. and Mrs. Charles Hoyt March, Mrs. Peter Drury, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Fuller, Mrs. Thomas R. Reed, Mr. James Greenway Albert, of Baltimore; Miss Louise Knapp, Col. Reginald Foster, Brig. Gen. Krauthoff, Mr. Lewis Clarke, Mrs. Jacob Baur, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Harriman and Mrs. Louis Field.

### *Mrs. Roosevelt Honored By Democratic Club.*

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, wife of the President-elect, was the guest of honor at a tea given yesterday by the Woman's National Democratic Club. Mrs. Roosevelt greeted the guests wearing a cloth suit of the well-known Eleanor blue and a tilted sailor hat of dark blue cloth and a scarf of blue and white. With this she had on an egg-shell satin blouse.

The rooms were decorated with spring flowers and roses.

Among those in the receiving line at the reception were Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. John Garner, Mrs. Cordell Hull, Mrs. Claude A. Swanson and Mrs. Daniel C. Roper.

Among those attending the reception were Mrs. Blair Banister, Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Miss Eleanor Connolly, Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, Mrs. J. Harry Covington, Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, Mrs. George M. Eckels, Mrs. Rose Yates Forrester, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Samuel Herrick, Mrs. Elizabeth Howry, Mrs. W. W. Hubbard, Mrs. Edward Keating, Mrs. John B. Kendrick, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Edward B. Meigs, Mrs. Harry Norris Rickey, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Mrs. Joseph T. Robinson, Mrs. Charles Warren, Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace, Mrs. Burton K. Wheler, Miss Mary E. Bakewell, Mrs. H. E. C. Bryant, Mrs. J. Fred Essary.

Also Mrs. John B. Gordon, Mrs. Bulkley S. Griffin, Mrs. Dora B. Haines, Miss Mae Helm, Mrs. Clarence I. Hendrickson, Mrs. Bolick Hurd, Miss Ethel Ketchem, Mrs. Florence B. Livingston, Mrs. Basil Manly, Mrs. Henry Clement, Mrs. Frank Morrison, Mrs. W. J. McGee, Mrs. James T. Newton, Mrs. Robert Kirkpatrick Noble, Mrs. Thomas W. Page, Mrs. Frederick D. Richardson, Mrs. Daniel C. Roper, Mrs. Edward Campbell Shields, Mrs. Edwards Shouse, Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell, Mrs. William D. Sterrett, Mrs. Huston Thompson, Miss Charl Williams, Mrs. Kate Trenholm Abrams, Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, Mrs. A. G. McClintock, Mrs. Peter John McGovern, Mrs. Claude R. Porter and Mrs. John H. Small.

Representative Patrick J. Carley, of New York, has issued invitations for the dinner dance at Wardman Park Hotel tomorrow evening.

Representative and Mrs. John J. Cochran, of Missouri, have as their guests for the week-end Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Camin, of Clayton, Mo.; Mrs. J. B. Carroll, wife of the former District Attorney of St. Louis, and Mrs. Herman H. Grimm, also of St. Louis.

Hostess for Boston Mayor

Underwood & Underwood.

*MISS MARY CURLEY, daughter of Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, who, with her father, is in Washington for the week-end. Mayor Curley has been mentioned as probable United States Ambassador to Italy, where Miss Curley would grace the embassy charmingly.*

Representative and Mrs. James L. Whitley, of New York, have as their guest Mr. James L. Whitley, jr., of Rochester, and Miss Martha Jane Baer, of Buffalo. Mrs. Whitley will return to New York on Monday with her son.

### *Staunton Niece Guest Of New Secretary of State.*

The Secretary of State-designate nad Mrs. Cordell Hull have as their guest the latter's niece, Mrs. Paul Hays, of Staunton, Va., who will remain over the week-end.

The newly appointed Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, who are guests at the Mayflower, are accompanied by their sons, Mr. Raymond Ickes, of the University of Chicago, and Mr. Robert Ickes, of Lake Forest College. Their married son and daughter, Mr. Wilmarth Ickes, of Winnetka, and Mrs. Requa Bryant, of Evanston, did not come to Washington for the inaugural ceremonies.

Mrs. Ickes is a member of the Illinois General Assembly and will return to Chicago tomorrow with her sons.

The Secretary of Labor-designate, Miss Frances Perkins, will be the guest of honor at a tea March 17, to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Jouett Shouse at their home in Georgetown.

The Counselor of the French Embassy, Mr. Jules Henry, is in New York for a short visit.

Mr. North Winship, Counselor of the American Legation at Copenhagen, Denmark, and Mrs. Winship have arrived in Washington and are stopping at the Carlton.

Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine, with his staff, will be at Wardman Park Hotel until the first of next week, arriving in Washington yesterday for the inauguration.

The Governor of Wyoming and Mrs. Leslie A. Miller have arrived in Washington for the inaugural ceremonies and are at the Carlton.

Gov. and Mrs. M. S. Conner of Mississippi, with their young daughter, are now established in their suite at Wardman Park Hotel, having come here for the inaugural ceremonies.

The Governor of Vermont and Mrs. Stanley C. Wilson will be the guests of honor at a dinner to be given this evening at the Mayflower by Senator and Mrs. Warren R. Austin, of Vermont. Mrs. Warren R. Austin, jr., of Burlington, Vt., is the guest of Senator and Mrs. Austin at the Mayflower.

The Governor of Michigan and Mrs. William A. Comstock have arrived in Washington for the inaugural ceremonies and are at the Carlton. They are accompanied by their son.

Senator-elect William Gibbs McAdoo and his daughter, Miss Ellen S. McAdoo, have arrived at the Shoreham where they will be for an indefinite stay.

### *Mrs. McLean to Entertain For Visiting Governors.*

Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean will entertain this evening at the Sulgrave Club when her guests will include visiting governors. In the party will be the Governor of New York and Mrs. Herbert Lehman, the Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Joseph Ely; the Governor of New Jersey, Mr. A. Harry Moore; the Governor of Maryland, Mr. Albert Cabell Ritchie; the Governor of Virginia, Mr. John Garland Pollard; the Governor of Wisconsin, Mr. A. G. Schmedeman, and the Governor of Ohio, Mr. George White.

Among the out-of-town-guests will be Mrs. Harriette Blaine Beale, daughter of the late Senator James G. Blaine; Mrs. Nathaniel Potter, of New York, and Dr. and Mrs. William Holland Wilmer, of Baltimore.

Justice and Mrs. Daniel W. O'Donoghue have as their guests for the week-end Justice Albert Conway, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and his sister, Miss Genevieve Conway.

Representative-elect and Mrs. Guy M. Gillette are at the Kennedy-Warren with Commander Claude M. Gillette.

Dr. Evelyn A. Douredoure has as her guest for the inauguration Dr. Margaret M. Nicholson.

Mr. and Mrs. Swagar Sherley have as their guest for the week-end Mr. Andrew Young, of Philadelphia.

Commander and Mrs. Robert Monroe will entertain at dinner this evening when they will have as their guests Col. and Mrs. Sherman Miles, Mrs. Paul Kelly, the Assistant Naval Attache of the British Embassy, Engineer Commander J. S. Orr; and Mr. and Mrs. Luther Gadd. Later they will take their guests to the inaugural ball, where they will occupy the box of Mrs. Frederick Hicks.

Mrs. Louis W. Douglas, wife of the newly appointed Director of the Budget, is one of the most prominent and active members of the women's committee of the National Symphony Orchestra, now conducting its campaign for funds for next season.

Mrs. Douglas' interest in musical affairs is not confined to organization activities alone. She has studied music since early childhood and is a fine musician in her own right. Her two young sons are studying music and are enthusiastic about the National Symphony children's concerts, which they attend.

### *Mrs. Longworth Dines Rhode Island Governor.*

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth entertained at dinner last evening in honor of Gov. Theodore Green of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Hugh Campbell Wallace will entertain at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Kenneth O'Brien is at the Mayflower Hotel for the week-end.

Mrs. Harvey Cushing, mother-in-law of Mr. James Roosevelt, with a party of friends, arrived here last evening from her home in Brookline, Mass., and they are occupying an apartment at Wardman Park Hotel for several days.

Mrs. James W. Good will entertain at luncheon on Monday.

Mr. Donald McClaren Carson is the guest of his sister, Miss Mary Carson for the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Davies have as their guests for the inauguration Mrs. Thomas Cheeseborough, of New York.

Miss Mary Hewitt Myers is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hewitt Myers, for the week end.

State Comptroller of New York and Mrs. M. S. Tremaine have arrived at the Carlton from their home in Albany to attend the inaugural ceremonies.

Mrs. Hamilton Wright has with her for the week-end her son, Mr. Hamilton Wright, of New York.

Mr. John P. Mahoney, Mayor of Worcester, Mass., and Mrs. Mahoney have arrived in Washington for the inaugural ceremonies and are at the Carlton.

Judge and Mrs. Thomas H. Connolly, of Boston, Mass., are at the Carlton for the inaugural ceremonies, accompanied by Judge Edward A. Counihan, jr., and Dr. William S. Buckley, also of Boston.

### *Col. and Mrs. O'Brien Host At Dinner Last Night.*

Col. and Mrs. Arthur O'Brien entertained at dinner last evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cadwalader, jr., of Philadelphia; Mr. W. J. B. Macauley, consul general of the Irish Free State in New York; and Mr. William Allison Anderson, of Princeton, N. J., who came to Washington yesterday to be their guests until tomorrow.

Mrs. Fremont, widow of Admiral John C. Fremont, has as her guest for the inauguration Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hull, of New York, and Miss Jessie Benton Fremont. Mrs. Hull was before her marriage, Miss Juliet Van Wyck Fremont. Mrs. Fremont will entertain informally at tea tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Mendillo, of New Haven, Conn., have taken a suite at Wardman Park Hotel for a short time, and their daughter, Miss June Mendillo, who attends the Chevy Chase School, has joined them there for the duration of their visit.

Miss Dorothy Quincy Tirrell has as her house guest Miss Mary Rothschild, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Rothschild, of New York.

Mrs. John Charles Thomas has come to Washington from Palm Beach to join Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Richard F. Mitchell, Democratic national committeeman for Iowa, is at the Carlton for the inaugural ceremonies.

The Comptroller of the City of Chicago and Mrs. M. S. Szymczak are at the Carlton for the inaugural period, accompanied by their two children.

Miss Dorothy R. Bell is the guest of Miss Barbara Phipps at Palm Beach.

Mrs. J. E. Palmer entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Carlton, the company numbering ten.

Miss Grace E. Allen is spending a few days at Wardman Park Hotel, where she has taken an apartment for the duration of her stay, coming here from New York City.

Mrs. Rosamund Pinchot Gaston, of New York, is in Washington for the week-end.

Mr. Gibbs Sherrill has left Washington to spend six weeks in Turkey.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mott Gunther have as their guest for the inauguration week-end Mr. Frederick H. Allen, of Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Carusi, whose marriage took place Wednesday, are at Hot Springs, Va.

Mrs. Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia; Mrs. Ibra Charles Blackwood, of South Carolina, and Mrs. J. E. King, of Texas, will be among the guests at the inaugural tea given by the Women's City Club at the clubhouse on Jackson place tomorrow afternoon. Mrs. Merritt O. Chance is chairman and Mrs. Cary T. Grayson vice chairman of the committee arranging the tea, to which wives of the governors and other distinguished guests have been invited.

### *Katherine Earle Cooke To Marry on March 11.*

A number of the friends in Sandy Spring of Miss Katherine Earle Cooke, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Earle Cooke, of Florida and Solomons Island, have received invitations to her approaching marriage to Mr. Gardiner Roger Harvey, of Moorestown, N. J., on Saturday March 11, at 4 o'clock at the home of her sister and brother-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Dan Osborn, of Nutley, N. J.

Miss Cooke has always been one of the popular young girls of the neighborhood before her family moved to Florida, when she went to Moorestown, N. J., where she has been living for several years.

The Ohio State Society held a supper-dance at the Carlton Hotel last evening, following a meeting of the society. Mr. Ray Williams was in charge of the arrangements, and the company numbered about 400.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pell, of Newport, R. I., are at the Powhatan.

The Young Democratic Club entertained at a tea dance yesterday afternoon at the Carlton Hotel, the company numbering about 250.

The Phi Chi Fraternity, Georgetown Medical School, held a dance at the Carlton last evening, under the direction of Mr. J. F. Lynch.

Mr. and Mrs. Corrll E. Bridges, who make their home at Wardman Park Hotel, entertained at the preinaugural supper dance there last evening for Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Henderson, of Altoona, Pa., and Miss Virginia Davis, who accompanied the latter here for the inauguration.

Mrs. Henderson is the Democratic State committeewoman of Pennsylvania, and one of ten women who were appointed to receive at the reception for the governors at the Pan American Union yesterday evening.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Col. Thaddeus H. Brown, entertained at a tea and reception in their apartent at Wardman Park Hotel yesterday in honor of Miss Mary White, daughter of the Governor of Ohio. Her guests included the wives of the members of the incoming and outgoing Congress, and a few other friends from Ohio.

## SO THIS IS RENO

**Letters of a Capital Society Divorcee to Her Mother**

Dearest Mother: I was sorry you had gone to bed when I telephoned last night. But I was glad to talk to sister. It makes us feel so much nearer home to talk to our families.

Daisy's Princess mystery is solved to some extent. Her husband is Roumanian and she an American. One of the lawyers told me yesterday that he heard that her young traveling companion was a secretary.

The weather is warm. Yesterday I went on a strange excursion. The three girls I was with (who have asked me not to mention their names) all threw their wedding rings into the Truckee River. One of the rings was a diamond band, one gold, two platinum. There is a superstition here that if you don't go through that ceremony you will not have good luck the rest of your life. There must be lots of diamond rings in that river. These girls all get through two weeks from Monday. There is a woman lawyer here who is ranked as one of the best, in fact, who asks all her clients for their wedding rings and is planning, when she gets enough, to have a bracelet and necklace made of them.

Mrs. Christopher telegraphed a friend here the other day that she had married the oil-stock salesman. The news spread in two minutes through the hotel, even the bellboys expressing interest. It is believed out here that he is an adventurer. Love.

ELIZABETH.

(To Be Continued.)

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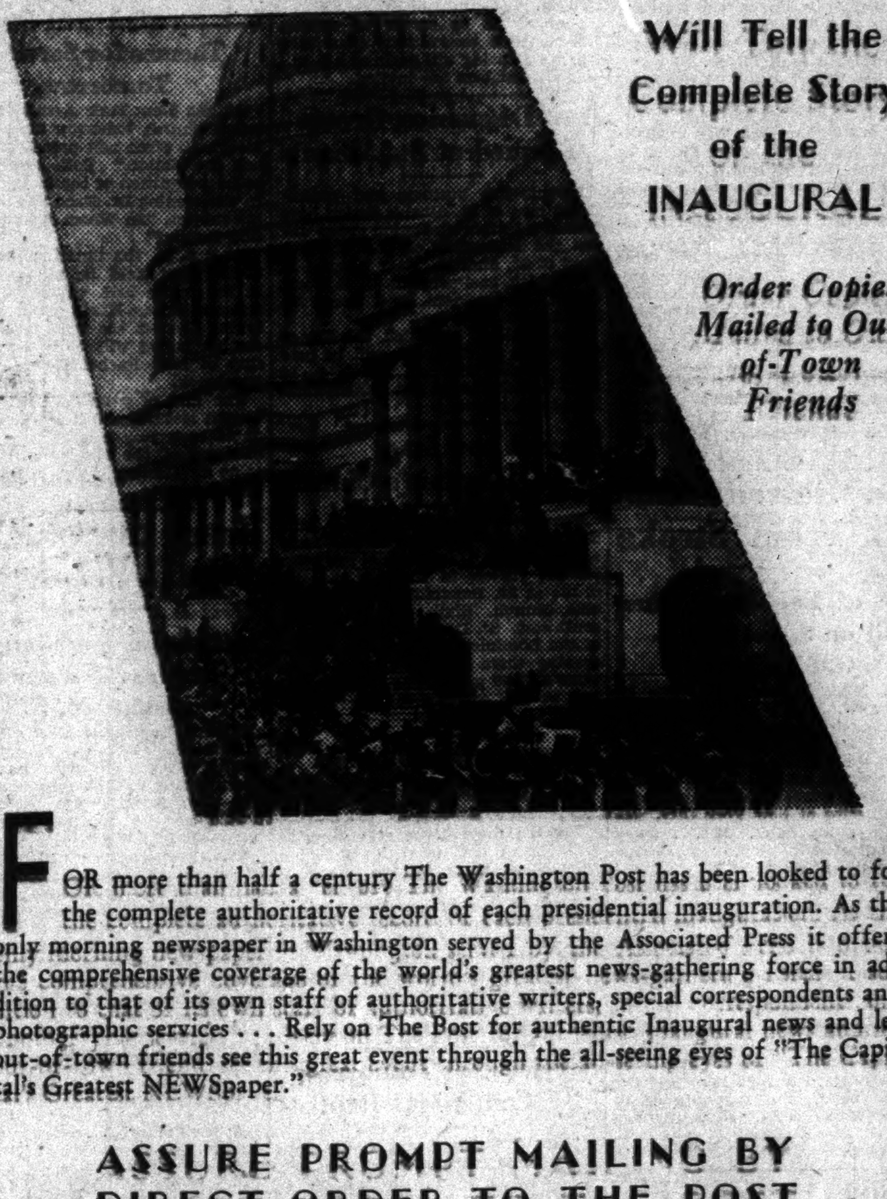

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## C. T. MILANS, LOCAL LAWYER, SUCCUMBS

### Prominent Patent Attorney Was Masonic Leader and Clubman.

Calvin Tarkington Milans, 53, prominent patent attorney, died Thursday at National Homeopathic Hospital after a long illness. He was a native of this city, the son of Joseph D. Milans, who was in the printing and publishing business here for many years.

Mr. Milans attended the public schools here and Columbian College, now George Washington University, from which he received degrees of bachelor and master of laws and master of patent law. On his graduation, he began practice with his brother, Joseph H. Milans, located in the McGill Building. His home is at 8 Chamberlin avenue, Kenwood, Md.

He was a member of Phi Delta Legal Fraternity, the American Bar Association, American Patent Law Association, Columbia Country Club, University Club and Kenwood Club. He was a past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 11, F. A. A. M.; a member of Mount Vernon Chapter, R. A. M., and at the time of his death was eminent commander of Orient Commandery, Knights Templar. He was also an officer in Almas Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

He is survived by his widow, the former Bessie Harley, of this city; two sons, Calvin H., a senior at Dartmouth, and Austin, in school here; a daughter, Mrs. David Aicken, and four brothers, Joseph H., Robert McP., Henry G. and William B. Milans.

Funeral services will be held today at 10:30 a. m. at Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church. Interment will be in Congresisonal Cemetery.

## Mrs. Mary E. Rea Dies in Home at 91

### Widow of Former Chief Pension Clerk to Be Buried Today.

Mrs. Mary E. Rea, 91, widow of John L. Rea, a Civil War veteran and former chief clerk of the Pension Bureau, died Thursday at her home in the West Clifton Terrace Apartments after a long illness.

She had lived here for 70 years and was a native of Columbus, Ohio. Her husband, who served in the Ohio Infantry during the Civil War until he was imprisoned in Libby Prison at Richmond, came to this city and was employed in the Government service following the war. For many years he served in the surgeon general's office. He died about 25 years ago.

Mrs. Rea is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Minnie Carrington, Mrs. Nellie Saxton and Miss Katherine Rea; and a son, Irving Hamilton Rea; seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren, all of Washington.

Funeral services will be held at 9 a. m. today, at St. Paul's Catholic Church. Interment will be in Arlington National Cemetery, where her husband is buried.

## Mrs. Mildred Hume Dies From Stroke

### Wife of Publisher Taken Ill on Street While Out Walking.

Mrs. Mildred Hume, 52, wife of Sumner W. Hume, New York publisher, died at Emergency Hospital last night after she had suffered a paralytic stroke at Nineteenth street and Columbia road while out walking yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Hume, who was a native of New York City, was visiting a daughter, Mrs. Stanley Suydam, of 1870 Wyoming avenue northwest. She arrived in Washington several days ago to attend the inauguration.

At the home of her daughter it was said last night that Mrs. Hume was in the habit of taking a walk every afternoon. While out she collapsed and was rushed to the hospital where she died a few hours later.

Funeral arrangements had not been completed at a late hour last night, but it is thought that burial will be in New York. Besides her daughter and husband, who is publisher of Public Works and the Engineering Journal, she is survived by a son, Sumner W. Hume, jr., of New York.

## Heart Attack Kills Thornton Chesley

### Funeral Services Monday for Chevy Chase Auto Accessory Man.

Thornton Chesley, 64, well-known Washington automobile accessory business man, died yesterday following a heart attack at his home, 1 West Irving street, Chevy Chase, Md. He was a native of Washington. He is survived by his wife, Adah Chesley, and two brothers, Willoughley S. Chesley, of Washington, and Harry T. Chesley, of Chicago.

He was a member of the Racquet Club, the Washington Chamber of Commerce and the Kenmore Country Club and at one time was a director of the Washington Baseball Club.

Funeral services will be held Monday at 2 p. m. at the Almus R. Speare funeral parlors, 1623 Connecticut avenue. Interment will be at Rock Creek Cemetery.

## R. E. Pilkinton Dies After Heart Attack

### Treasury Claims Reviewer Was Stricken While at His Desk.

Stricken with a heart attack while at his desk, Richard E. Pilkinton, 70, of 1730 Hobart street northwest, senior claims reviewer in the General Accounting Office, Treasury Department, died yesterday at Emergency Hospital.

He was an active member of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Masonic Order.

His wife, Mrs. Edna B. Pilkinton, and two children, Emily and Richard, survive.

Funeral services will be held at the family home this afternoon. Interment will be in the Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.

## Civic Virtue

### Is Good Business; So Says Edward Hill After Duty With Jury.

Civic virtue is good business, says Edward Hill, popular contact man of the telephone company and president of the Kiwanis Club, who, although busy with arrangements for inauguration preparations, made no attempt to evade jury service when called two weeks ago.

During his stay at Police Court, Mr. Hill discharged his duties so well that when the panel was dismissed yesterday the judge complimented the group on their service. Later Mr. Hill suggested that he noticed while ambling about the building that two additional telephones were needed.

He convinced the judge that a telephone was needed on the fourth floor for public use and one at the United States cell block for the use of prisnoers. In addition he proved to himself that "civic virtue is good business."

## Miss Smith's Rites To Be on Monday

### Daughter of Col. Rodney H. Smith to Be Buried at Arlington.

Funeral services for Miss Helen Corinne Smith, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Rodney H. Smith, who died Thursday in Walter Reed Hospital, will be held Monday at 2:30 p. m. from the chapel at Fort Myer. Interment will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

Miss Smith was the granddaughter of Mrs. H. P. Rogers, of West Point, N. Y., and of Mrs. George R. Smith, of this city. Her father is in the Coast Artillery Corps. Pallbearers at the services will include Lieut. Col. George A. Wildrick, Lieut. Col. Edward A. Stockton, jr., Lieut. Col. Charles K. Nulsen, Maj. George R. Meyer, Maj. R. V. Cramer, Maj. Elmore B. Gray, Maj. George F. Moore and Samuel M. Williams.

## Red Men's Open House Will Be Held All Day

Open house will be held today by the Improved Order of Red Men and the Degree of Pocahontas at the Red Men headquarters, 713 D street northwest, from 7 a. m. until midnight.

Dinner will be served to visitors from outside reservations from 5 to 7 p. m. Dancing will begin at 9 p. m., and all members are invited.

## Lent Discussion Group Formed at St. Alban's

Seventy-five business and professional men of St. Alban's Parish have formed a Lenten discussion group under the leadership of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Rear Admiral H. G. Hamlet, commandant U. S. Coast Guard, is president, and Creed W. Fulton, secretary.

The sessions, at which the life of Christ will be discussed, will be held each Sunday evening, March 5, to April 9, inclusive, at 8 p. m., adjourning promptly at 9.

## Special Low Mass At St. Dominic's Church

Tomorrow, besides the regular Sunday masses at 6, 7:30, 9, 10 and 11:30 a. m., there will be a special low mass for the visitors in the city at 12:10 p. m., at St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Church, Sixth and E streets southwest. St. Dominic's is in charge of the Dominican fathers. Tomorrow evening there will be Lenten devotions at 7:30 p. m. The sermon subject at this exercise will be "Courtship."

## Inauguration Mass at Immaculate Church

For the convenience of visitors to Washington for the inauguration ceremonies, there will be a special 12:15 noon mass tomorrow in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Eighth and N streets northwest. The Rev. Francis J. Hurney, pastor of the church, will preside.

The 12:15 noon mass is a strictly weekday service only, but the occasion of the inauguration has been the cause of an extra Sunday service.

## Services Set Tomorrow By Centennial Baptists

"How I Know I Am Going Into Heaven," is the subject of the Rev. E. Hez Swem, Sunday night, 8 o'clock, Centennial Baptist Church, Seventh and I streets northeast. The 11 a. m. sermon subject is "Christians Can Be Cheerful!"

The Baptist Young Peoples' Union meet 6:45 p. m. and the Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., which distributes milk and food to the indigent.

## Church of Our Saviour To Hear Rev. A. L. Wills

The Rev. Alvin Lamar Wills, assistant rector of the Church of the Epiphany, will preach at 11 o'clock on the subject "The Large Place."

On Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock Mr. Wills will begin a series of weekly Lenten services under the general caption "Religion as Personal Experience," the first one being on "Religion as Blessedness." All are cordially invited to these services.

## Transfiguration Rector Plans Lenton Sermons

The services tomorrow at the Church of the Transfiguration, 1419 Gallatin street northwest, will be Holy Communion at 7:30 and 11 a. m., and church school at 9:30. The Rev. J. J. Queally, rector, will officiate and preach at 11 o'clock.

Lent is being observed by a special service Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

## "Our Influence" Topic Of Rev. Godfrey Chobot

The Rev. Godfrey Chobot, the minister, will preach at the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Sixteenth and Kennedy streets northwest, at the 11 a. m., service on "Our Influence."

Visitors are always welcome.

### Volunteers' Service Tomorrow.

"What Shall It Profit a Man?" will be the subject of a sermon Capt. Jennie Ingram will preach at services of the Volunteers of America tomorrow afternoon in the Relief Mission at 471 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. The services will be conducted by Staff Capt. Arthur E. Wise.

## MATTHEW O'BRIEN, ATTORNEY, EXPIRES

### Was Prohibition Leader and Connecticut Publisher Many Years.

Matthew E. O'Brien, 63, prominent Washington lawyer, and senior member of the law firm of O'Brien & O'Brien, of this city, died Thursday at Garfield Hospital after an operation.

Mr. O'Brien has been a member of the legal profession here since 1908 when he came here from Connecticut, where he was active in newspaper and political fields. He lived at 1229 Euclid street northwest.

He was born and educated in Providence, R. I. From 1890 to 1908 he was a newspaper reporter in Connecticut and later became managing editor and owner of the Bridgeport Journal. He was justice of the peace in Fairfield County, Conn., from 1894 to 1898 and was sheriff at Bridgeport from 1901 to 1905 and a candidate for Governor of Connecticut on the prohibition ticket in 1906 and 1908. He represented the prohibition cause before the Connecticut Legislature in 1907 and before Congress in 1908.

His parents were Cornelius E. O'Brien and Anne Sullivan O'Brien, of Providence, where he was educated at the public schools, Mount Pleasant Academy and LaSalle Academy. He studied law at Yale.

He was a Shriner, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Knights of Pythias, Congressional Country Club, Board of Trade, Columbia Historical Society, Providence Horse Guards and Yale Alumni of Washington.

He married Elizabeth A. Maloney, February 1, 1894, at Bridgeport, Conn., who, with their son, Matthew H. O'Brien, his law partner, and daughter, Mildred E. O'Brien, survives him.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral parlors at 2901 Fourteenth street northwest. Interment will be in Cedar Hill Cemetery. The Rev. H. W. Burgan, of the Hamline Methodist Church, will officiate.

Pallbearers will be Edward S. Brashears, Dr. D. G. Davis, Dr. Grant S. Barnhardt, Lewis Hartung, William Murray and Earl Klein.

## 'God and Nation' To Be Sizoo Topic

### Inauguration Will Provide Themes for Services Tomorrow.

At the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church tomorrow morning Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo will preach on "God and the Nation." Both services will be in recognition of the inauguration. In the evening Dr. Sizoo will have for his subject, "To Whom Does the Nation Belong?"

At 6 p. m. the Christian Endeavor Society will hold its fellowship tea in the parish hall, with Jack Donahue and Ernest Hanle as hosts. Following the tea the worship and discussion period will be under leadership of Miss Rachel Baker and Mr. Hambrook.

The first of a series of Mayflower Lenten lectures which Dr. Sizoo conducts each year will be held in the ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel at 11:30 a. m. every Tuesday, beginning next Tuesday.

## Beery to Preach On U. S. Integrity

### Special Inauguration Day Services at Francis Asbury M. E.

Special inauguration day services will be held at Francis Asbury M. E. Church South, Sixteenth street between Irving and Lamont northwest. The Rev. E. C. Beery, pastor, will preach at the morning service on "National Integrity."

The evening service will be preceded by an organ recital, commencing at 7:40 p. m., by Allen H. Watson. This service will feature the singing of the national anthems of seven nations in the native tongue and addresses by the following representatives: John W. Flannagan, of Virginia; John J. McSwain, of South Carolina, and Henry B. Steagall, of Alabama.

## Dr. Taylor to Speak On Restoration Theme

At the Central Presbyterian Church, where former President Woodrow Wilson worshiped during his residence here, the pastor, Dr. James H. Taylor, will preach tomorrow morning on "A Divine Promise to a Nation," and at night on "Restoration." A silver plate marks the pew which was regularly occupied by President Wilson, a member of this congregation during his administration. On December 19, 1913, President Wilson laid the corner stone of this building. The trowel that was used by President Wilson on this occasion also was used by President Hoover in laying the corner stone of the Sunday School building on Thanksgiving Day, 1930.

## Special Lenten Rites Arranged at Cathedral

A comprehensive schedule of special Lenten services went into effect at Washington Cathedral on Mount St. Alban on Ash Wednesday, and will be continued until the Easter Day services on April 16. Bishop James E. Freeman opened the series with a sermon on "The Significance of Lent to the World This Year," which was broadcast over the Nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Ash Wednesday morning.

Throughout the Lenten season there will be the usual daily celebrations of the Holy Communion in one of the cathedral chapels at 7:30 a. m., and an additional celebration on Thursday at 9:30 a. m.

## Petworth Methodists Will Welcome Visitors

The Rev. Robert Louis Wood, minister in Petworth Methodist Episcopal Church, Grant Circle and New Hampshire avenue, will preach tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock on the subject, "A Discontented Optimist." The church will recognize the presence of visitors to the city for the inaugural ceremonies, and cordially invites them to attend the service of morning worship.

The Glee Club of the Central Union Mission will be guests at the evening service, and under the direction of Dr. H. M. Dudley, will sing several numbers.

## Oldest Church in Capital To Mark Inaugural Rites

### Christ Protestant Episcopal, in Southeast Section, Was Attended by Jefferson, Monroe and Madison During Terms as President.

Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington Parish, located on G street southeast, between Sixth and Seventh, is the oldest church in the City of Washington proper.

This church was founded in 1795, six years before the seat of the Government of the United States was moved from Philadelphia to Washington. The first services were held in an old tobacco barn, located on New Jersey avenue southeast, near the Capitol. The present edifice was erected in 1807, and services have been held in it continually since that time.

For many years a special pew was set aside for the use of the President of the United States and his family, and the records show that Presidents Jefferson, Monroe and Madison attended services here.

Within the past two years the interior of the old church has been remodeled to bring out the beauty of the Gothic architecture, and the extensive grounds around the building have been restored by the planting of boxwood hedge and cedar trees, constituting a memory garden.

The services for inaugural Sunday tomorrow in Christ Church, all of which services will be conducted by the rector, the Rev. Edward Gabler, are: 7:30 a. m., Holy Communion; 9:30 a. m., church school services with vested children's choir; 11 a. m., special inaugural service with Holy Communion and sermon by the rector; 4 p. m., junior mission service.

## INAUGURAL SERVICES AT CONGREGATIONAL

### Dr. Stockdale Will Preach on "Hour of Expectancy" and "President's Oath."

Special inaugural services will be held at the First Congregational Church, Tenth and G streets northwest, tomorrow. Dr. Allen A. Stockdale will preach at 11 a. m. on the subject, "The Hour of Expectancy." At 8 p. m. he will preach on "The President's Oath."

The First Church vested choir of 60 voices, under the direction of Mrs. Ruby Smith Stahl, will sing at both services. The Chevy Chase Circle will be host at the friendship hour following the evening service.

The midweek supper and meeting will be held at 6 o'clock Thursday night. Dr. D. Brewer Eddy, secretary of the American board, will be the guest speaker. Dr. Stockdale will preside.

The Sunday School meets at 9:45 a. m. Classes for all ages, children and young people's groups, meet at the parish house on G place and the adult classes and junior department in the church.

The Young People's Society meets at 6:30 p. m. in the Sunday School room. Miss Gail Whiton will lead a discussion on "How Unselfish Are We?" Mrs. Gertrude Williams has charge of the worship service.

## St. Vincent Society Meets Tomorrow

### Breakfast Will Be Served After Memorial Mass at St. James.

Plans for meeting the increasing demands being made upon the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will be discussed by the society at St. James' Auditorium tomorrow morning. Delegates will be present from the 30 parish conferences of Washington. The meeting will be opened with a memorial mass for deceased members of the society in St. James' Church, celebrated by the pastor, the Rev J. E. Malloy, at 8 a. m. Breakfast will be served the delegates at 9 o'clock and the meeting will follow.

Representative Kent E. Keller, of Illinois, will be the principal speaker. George J. Cleary, president of the Particular Council of Washington, will preside.

The committee on arrangements for the meeting is headed by A. B. Fletcher, president of St. James' Conference. He is being assisted by Joseph Robicheau, Frank Bailey and Andrew Shields. The girls of St. James' Dramatic Club will serve breakfast.

## Holy Communion Set Tomorrow at Epiphany

The Rev. Dr. Z. B. Phillips, rector of Epiphany, will occupy his pulpit at the 11 o'clock service tomorrow morning, and celebrate at the Holy Communion immediately following. The Rev. Alvin Lamar Wills, of Epiphany staff, will preach at evensong at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Phillips will be the speaker at the Lenten noonday services, Monday to Friday, inclusive. The rector's series of lectures on Friday evenings will continue and are open to the public. These lectures are held in the Willard room of the parish house, adjacent to the church.

## 'Foolish Obsession' Is Pierce Subject

### All Souls' Church to Give Bach Music Program Under Atwater.

At the 11 a. m. service at All Souls' Church (Unitarian), the Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D., will preach on the subject, "The Foolish Obsession." Services in the church school, which meets at 9:45 a. m., are now being devoted to the subject, "Our Country, Fair as She Might Be."

At 5 p. m., Lewis Atwater, organist, will be assisted in a program of Bach music by Flora McGill Keefer, mezzo-contralto. This will be followed at 5:30 p. m. by a book chat, at which Mrs. Ray Skelton will speak on several books on China, "Pigeon Cargo" and "City of Changing Sands," by Alice Tisdale Hobart. Supper will be served as usual from 6 to 7 p. m.

## Hutchinson to Talk On Spirit's Revival

### "Sowing and Reaping" to Be Evening Theme at Mt. Vernon M. E.

The pastor, Dr. Forney Hutchinson, of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church South, will speak tomorrow morning on "Spiritual Restoration," and the evening theme is centered around "Sowing and Reaping." A special musical program has been arranged for inauguration visitors. A vested chorus of 60 voices, under the leadership of R. Deane Shure, will present an anthem by Christiansen, "Sacred Head." The quartet will sing "O Shepherd of Israel" (Morrison-Dels).

## INAUGURAL OF SOUL, M'CARTNEY THEME

### Covenant-First Pastor Will Draw Lessons Suitable to Present Needs.

The services tomorrow morning at Covenant-First Presbyterian Church will be responsive to the inaugural spirit, and special arrangements have been made for the accommodation of out-of-town visitors. Under the caption, "The Inauguration of Israel's First King," the pastor, Albert Joseph McCartney will speak of the exigent conditions of the Nation which set the stage for the new administration—conditions which challenge the earnest thought and consideration of all good citizens. The ministry of music is appropriate to the occasion.

Tonight at 7:30 o'clock Dr. McCartney will continue his series on "Worth-While Evenings With the Bible," an interpretation of Old Testament classics in reading and comment. No. 2 of his series is "The Drama of Joseph."

Service next Thursday evening prayer meeting at 8 o'clock will be in preparation of communion. Dr. McCartney will take as his text, "The Gospel Passes Through Europe."

Lenten services for the churches of Washington are held each Wednesday during Lent from 1:30 until 5:30 at the Epiphany Episcopal Church, 1319 G street. Different clergymen will conduct services.

## Dr. Copenhaver to Talk On Jesus' Compassion

"The Compassion of Jesus" will be the sermon topic of Dr. John C. Copenhaven, pastor of Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church South, Thirteenth street and North Carolina avenue northeast, tomorrow morning for the 11 o'clock service, to which visitors to the city during the period of the inauguration are cordially welcome. His evening sermon will be "The Christian Life is a Daring Adventure."

Sunday school services will be held at 9:30 tomorrow morning and there will be classes for all ages. At 7 o'clock, the services of the Wesley Fellowship Group will be held. Services of the young people's department also will be held at 7 o'clock.

## Services for Lent At St. Margaret's

### Confirmation Classes Will Be Held Tomorrow Afternoon.

The services at St. Margaret's tomorrow morning will be Holy Communion at 7:30 and 11. The rector, Dr. Herbert Scott Smith, will preach at the 11 o'clock service.

In the afternoon confirmation classes will meet at 3 and 5 o'clock and at 6 o'clock the Young People's Society will assemble for a fellowship supper to be followed by the regular weekly meeting.

Lenten afternoon services at 4:30, except Thursday and Saturday, will be held throughout the week. Speakers: Monday, the Rev. G. Berkeley Griffith; Tuesday, the rector; Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. Stewart P. Keeling. There will be Holy Communion Thursday at 11 a. m.

## "Not By Bread Alone" To Be Topic of Sermon

"Not by Bread Alone" will be the subject of a sermon delivered by the Rev. Gerhard E. Lenski, pastor, at Grace Lutheran Church at 11 a. m. tomorrow. At 7:30 o'clock Mr. Lenski will preach on "How Shall I Think of God?" Special ararngements are being made for inaugural visitors.

## French Congregation Invites City's Visitors

The French congregation, meeting at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, extends a special invitation to inaugural visitors who have a knowledge of the French language to attend the service tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, when Frank Liotard will speak on the subject "La Vraie Joie."

## JEWS PLAN PRAYERS FOR NEW PRESIDENT

### Services at All Synagogues Also Will Remember Hoover.

Prayers for the success of the new administration will be offered at all synagogues at services today and a congratulatory message will be sent to President Roosevelt by the combined rabbinate of Washington. This action was decided at a conference of leaders of local Jewry.

The message reads as follows: "We, the undersigned rabbis of Washington, on behalf of themselves and the Jewish congregations of this Capital City, de herewith tender our felicitations to His Excellency, the Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and to the Hon. John N. Garner on their being inducted to exalted offices as President and Vice President, respectively, of the United States.

"May Heaven's blessings accompany them in the posts of honor and responsibility that they are entering upon. God bless the new Chief Executive and his noble-minded wife and household; the members of his Cabinet and constituted authorities throughout the land, so that they be enabled to manage the public concerns with a calm and blissful serenity, and to bring about the desired ends for which they are to strive.

"To the outgoing President, too, we pay our respects, and pray that his earnest labors through the past years may bear their nbole fruits for the future welfare of our common country.

"Fervently we pray that the new administration may see the dawn of a new period of tranquillity in this great land of ours; the reign of justice and peace within its gates; the restoration of economic prosperity and social welfare; the eradication of crime and lawlessness, the spread of education, good citizenship and better understanding between races and creeds; the pracitce of charity and tolerance, good faith and good will among the nations.

"And thus we hail the Chief in our old traditional term, 'Baruch-Haba!' Welcome and blessed be thou coming! 'Shalom!' Peace be with thee and our nation forever! Amen."

The message was signed by the following local members of the rabbinate: Gedaliah Silverstone, Julius T. Loeb, Solomon H Metz, Moses A. Horwitz, Louis Novick, Zemach Green, Joseph J. Greenberg and Aaron Volkman.

Every telephone in Washington is a branch agency for Post Classified Ads. Just call National 4205 and pay later.

LUTHERAN.

**GRACE LUTHERAN CHURCH**
Sixteenth and Varnum Sts. N.W.
Gerhard E. Lenski, Pastor.
9:45 a. m.—Sunday School, Classes for all.
11:00 a. m.—Morning Worship.
7:30 p. m.—Evening Worship.
A Cordial Welcome to All!

**LUTHER PLACE MEMORIAL CHURCH**
AT THOMAS CIRCLE
Rev. Carl C. Rasmussen, D. D., Pastor.
11 o'clock service
"THE GOVERNMENT SHALL BE UPON HIS SHOULDERS."
By Rev. Carl C. Rasmussen
8 o'clock service
"The Gift of Jehovah"
Presented by the Chapel Players
6:45—Christian Endeavor Societies
9:45—Sunday School
The Sixtieth Anniversary of Luther Place Church will be celebrated beginning with a reception on Wednesday evening, March 8, to be followed by appropriate commemorative programs in the various services of the Church on Sunday, March 12.

NATIONAL EVANGELISTIC CENTER

**7:30 "From Soap Box to Pulpit"**
Evangelist Otto J. Klink
His Life Story,
Closing Sermon
Special Band
Concert at 7
National Gospel Tabernacle
North Capitol & K Sts.
S. S., 9:30—Y. P., 6:15.
11:00 Preaching by Dr. Klink
Pastor Collier Resumes Regular Services *Wed., Thurs., Fri., 7:45*
Amplifier for Overflow Crowds
Inaugural Visitors Welcome

CHRISTIAN.

**CHURCH OF CHRIST**
3460 14th St. NW.,
Cor 14th and Meridian.
JAMES H. McBROOM, Minister.
11 a. m.—"King of Kings."
7:45 p. m.—"The King's New Deal."
Congregational Singing Only.
Visitors Cordially Invited.
Take any 14th Street Car or Taxi.

OTHER SERVICES.

**Hindu Mysticism**
*Lecturer and Teacher*
**Swami Vividishananda**
OF INDIA
*Sunday, March 5, 8 P. M.*
"The Philosophy of Love"
*Tuesday, March 7, 8 P. M.*
Meditation and Study of Gita
*Thursday, March 9, 8 P. M.*
Study of Yoga Aphorisms
VEDANTA SOCIETY
1712 N Street N.W.
PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

UNIVERSALIST. UNIVERSALIST.

**UNIVERSALIST NATIONAL MEMORIAL CHURCH**
Cor. 16th and S Sts. N.W.
Rev. FREDERIC W. PERKINS, D. D.
10:15—Church School.
11:00—Special Inauguration Service.
**Sermon, "The Call of God to the Nation"**
Gounod's "Gallia" will be sun.
National Capital Choir, Albert W. Harned, D. Mus.
5:00—Young People's Discussion Group.
Church Open to Visitors
Sunday Afternoon Until 5 o'Clock
Wednesday, 5:00—Organ Recital.

## Super Mind Science Plans Two Services

The First Super Mind Science Church will conduct two services tomorrow in the Super Mind Science Auditorium, 1614 K street northwest. The subjects are as follows: 3 p. m., "Wonders of Antiquity;" 8 p. m., "Emissaries of the Ancient Mysteries."

There will be a devotional service at 8 p. m., when the members will be invited to speak and give testimonials. Next week Dr. Austin Love, of Chicago, will conduct lectures and healing meditations at 3 p. m. daily.

CONGREGATIONAL.

**INGRAM MEMORIAL**
Mass ave. and 10th st. ne.
Rev. WALTER C. HOOK, Minister.
11 a. m.— "Renewed in Christ."
Communion Service.
8 p. m.—"The Home."

CONGREGATIONAL.

**FIRST CONGREGATIONAL**
10th and G Streets N.W.
Allen A. Stockdale, D. D.,
Minister
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Young People's Societies
6:30 P. M.
11 A. M.
"The Hour of Expectancy"
8 P. M.
"The President's Oath"
Hear Our Great Choir

**GREAT NEEDS OF A MODERN ERA**
Told in a Series of Lenten Sermons
**AT MOUNT PLEASANT CHURCH**
Sunday Mornings at 11
By REV. RUSSELL J. CLINCHY, *Minister*
Tomorrow—"Faith Which Conquers Fear."
March 12—"The Discipline of Our Spiritual Lives."
March 19—"A Dynamic Conception of God."
March 26—"A Share in the Good Life."
April 2—"The Ability to Pray in a Modern World."
April 9—"An Inclusve Love."
April 16—"An Enduring Quest."
"Answers to Troubling Questions"
Discussed Each Thursday Evening at 7
Modern Church School at 9:30 A.M.-Adult Forum at 10 A.M.
Young People's Groups at 6 P. M.
MISS L. M. KUGLER, Director of Religious Education
Columbia Road at 14th Street

## Baptist

**Takoma Park Baptist**
Piney Branch Road and Aspen Street
Services 11 and 7:45.
Sunday School 9:45.
*Beautiful Church* *Excellent Music*
Inauguration Sunday Program.
William Earle La Rue, *Minister.*

**CENTENNIAL BAPTIST CHURCH**
7th & Eye Northeast.
E. Hez Swem "How I Know I Am Going Into Heaven!"
8 p. m. 11 a. m., "Christians Can Be Cheerful!" Free easy chairs (men like them); prayers for healing and offerers of secret prayers.

**METROPOLITAN**
SIXTH AND A STREETS N.E.
The Rev. John Compton Ball, *Pastor*
11 a. m.—"WONDERFUL WORDS OF LIFE."
7:45 p. m.—"OUR GREATEST INAUGURATION."
Bible School, 9:30 a. m. B. Y. P. U. and C. E. 6:45 p. m.

**NATIONAL BAPTIST MEMORIAL**
16th St. and Columbia Rd. N.W.
Rev. Gove G. Johnson, D. D., *Pastor*
11 a. m.—Sermon by Rev. John Lake, of China.
(The Lord's Supper)
8 p. m.—Sermon by the pastor, "Isaiah—The Book of Fire."
(Messages of Books of Bible for Men of Today.)
VISITORS TO OUR CITY WELCOME!

**FIFTH BAPTIST** E near 7th S.W
Dr. John E. Briggs will preach:
11 a. m.—Christ's Last Will and Testament.
7:40 p. m.—How to Be Happy.
S. S., 9:30—Dr. William A. Wilbur will teach the Berea Bible Class.
The Church That Cares. Near Hotels.

**Calvary** 8th & H Sts. N.W.
W. S. Abernethy, Minister
11 A. M.—"CORONATION DAY."
Communion Service.
8 P. M.—"YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE NEW DAY."
Organ recital at 7:45.
11 A. M.—Junior Church—"Making Life Worth While."
Rev. Philip G. Murray, Minister's Asst.
9:30—Sunday School. 6:45—Young People's meetings.

## Methodist

*Methodist Episcopal South*

**FRANCIS ASBURY**
16th near Lamont St., N.W.
The Rev. E. C. Beery, Pastor.
11 a. m.—"National Integrity."
The pastor will preach.
7:40 p. m.—Organ Recital and singing of National Anthems of seven nations.
8 p. m.—Addresses by three Congressmen—
The Hon. John W. Flannagan, of Virginia.
The Hon. John J. McSwain, of South Carolina.
The Hon. Henry B. Steagall, of Alabama.
9:30 a. m.—Sunday School.
Thursday, 8 p. m., Prayer Service.
Music, Francis Asbury Quartet.

**MOUNT VERNON PLACE**
Southern Methodism's Representative Church, Mass. ave. at 9th st. nw.
FORNEY HUTCHINSON, D. D., Pastor.
11 a. m.—"Spiritual Restoration."
8 p. m.—"Sowing and Reaping."
Dr. Hutchinson Will Preach.

**EPWORTH**
13th st. and North Carolina ave. ne.
JOHN C. COPENHAVER, D. D., Pastor.
11 a. m.—"The Compassion of Jesus."
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
8 p. m.—"The Christian Life a Daring Adventure."
Sunday school, 9:30. Wesley Fellowship Group Services, 7 p. m. Music by Vested Choir.
Visitors cordially invited.

*Methodist Episcopal*

**ELDBROOKE**
Wisc. Ave. at River Rd. N.W.
Rev. Walter M. Michael, Pastor
11 a. m.—Sermon, "Driven by the Spirit."
8 p. m. — Revival Meeting. Subject, "When the Tempter Comes."
*Welcome for Inaugural Visitors*

**HAMLINE**
16th and Allison Sts. N.W.
H. W. BURGAN, D. D., *Pastor*
11:00 a. m.—"The Forgotten Man."
8:00 p. m.—"The First Inaugural Address Given in Washington."

**PETWORTH**
Grant Circle & New Hampshire Ave.
Rev. Robert Louis Wood, Minister.
11 a.m. "A Discontented Optimist."
8 p.m. "What Think Ye of Christ?" Special song service led by Dr. H. M. Dudley.
Visitors Cordially Invited.

**TRINITY**
Cor. 5th st. and Pa. ave. se.
DAN. L. ENNIS, D. D., Minister.
9:30 a. m.—Bible School.
9:45 a. m.—Adult Classes. Address by the Hon. Clinton N. Howard.
11:00 a. m.—Sermon by the Hon. Clinton N. Howard, chairman Nat. United Committee for Law Enforcement.
8:00 p. m.—Sacred Cantata, by J. H. Maunder.
Penitence, Pardon and Peace.
By quartet and chorus choir.

OTHER SERVICES. OTHER SERVICES.

**SUPER MIND SCIENCE FREE LECTURES BY PROF. WM. ESTEP**
Master Psychologist and Founder of Super Mind Science.
Sun., 2 p. m.—Sunday School.
Sun., 3 p. m.—Wonder of Antiquity
Sun., 8 p. m.—Emissaries of the Mysteries
Lectures daily at 3 p. m., by Dr. Love.
Reading room open daily 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Divine Healing Meditations.
SUPER MIND SCIENCE CHURCH CENTER
1614 K St. N.W.

PHONE NATIONAL 4205
FOR POST CLASSIFIED ADS

# CATHEDRAL TO HOLD 2 SPECIAL SERVICES

### Bishop Freeman to Preach at Rites for Visitors to Inauguration.

Two services arranged with particular reference to the visitors to Washington for the inauguration ceremonies will be held in the great choir of Washington Cathedral on Mount St. Albans tomorrow, with the Bishop of Washington, the Right Rev. Dr. James Edward Freeman, delivering the sermons on both occasions.

Bishop Freeman will deliver his first sermon at the celebration of the Holy Communion at 10:30 a. m., when the Rev. Dr. G. Freeland Peter, canon and chancellor of the Cathedral, will conduct the service.

Choral evensong at 4 p. m. will be a national patriotic service on the occasion of the inauguration of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, with a special order of service to be conducted by Canon Raymond L. Wolven.

Immediately following the sermon the congregation will join in singing the "Star-Spangled Banner." The offertory anthem will be "God Is Our Hope and Strength, Very Present Help in Trouble," with music by A. Herbert Brewer.

In response to special invitations issued by Bishop Freeman and the Chapter of the Cathedral, seats will be reserved in the great choir for the following groups: Members of President Roosevelt's family, Mrs. Roosevelt's guests, members of the new Cabinet, governors of several of the States, members of the Diplomatic Corps, the executive committee of the inaugural committee, of which Admiral Cary T. Grayson is chairman; members of the national Democratic committee and chairmen of State committees, members of the inaugural subcommittee on special religious services, members of the Cathedral Chapter and Council, the Cathedral clergy and honorary canons and a large delegation representing the electoral colleges. This group will assemble in the Bethlehem Chapel at 5:30 following the national patriotic service to place a wreath on the tomb of President Woodrow Wilson. Bishop Freeman will offer prayer and a brief address will be made by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of the World War President.

## Dr. Briggs to Discuss Last Will of Savior

Dr. John E. Briggs will preach at Fifth Baptist Church Sunday morning and night. His subject at 11 a. m. will be "Christ's Last Will and Testament." Communion at 7:40 p. m. He will talk on "How to Be Happy."

Dr. William A. Wilbur, provost of George Washington University, will teach the Darlington Berea Bible Class. The slogan for the month is "March to Church in March."

## Visitors Are Invited To Church of Christ

Inaugural visitors are invited to attend the services tomorrow at the Church of Christ, at 3460 Fourteenth street northwest. The minister, the Rev. James H. McBroom, will preach at both the 11 a. m. and the 7:45 p. m. services, his subjects being "King of Kings" and "The King's New Deal."

## Church Schools Plan Programs

### Patriotic Exercises Will Be Held on Inauguration Sunday.

Mrs. Anne Carpenter Otto has informed the inaugural committee that the following churches have planned patriotic songs, salute and pledge to the flag by the children in all the departmental exercises and that the children will have charge of their own devotional services at Sunday school, offering in their own way prayers for the President:

Methodist Episcopal — Calvary, Foundry, Hamline, Metropolitan.

Methodist South—Calvary, Epworth, Mount Vernon.

Presbyterian—Fourth, New York Avenue, Georgetown, Covenant-First.

Episcopal—St. John's, Epiphany, St. Alban's, St. Margaret's, St. Thomas'.

Evangelical—Concordia.

Congregational—First, Mount Pleasant and Cleveland Place.

Baptist—Calvary, Metropolitan and Temple.

Christian—National City, Columbia Heights, Ninth Street and Strauss Memorial.

## "God on Our Coins" Dr. Palmer's Sermon

Dr. John C. Palmer, the pastor of Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, Kalorama road near Columbia road, will conduct the morning worship and has selected for his sermon subject, "God on Our Coins or in the Hearts of the People?"

At 8 p. m. there will be evensong and a sermon by the minister on "The Uplift of Faith, or as Wings of a Dove, Glistening With Silver and Gold." Visitors are cordially welcomed.

## Eldbrooke Church Plans Lent Service

### Loyalty Program Will Be Launched to Cover Entire Period.

The first Sunday in Lent will be observed in Eldbrooke Methodist Church, Wisconsin avenue at River road northwest, with special services. In the morning a church loyalty program will be launched and extend over the entire Lenten period. At this service the pastor, the Rev. Walter M. Michael, will preach on "Driven by the Spirit." The vested choir, under the direction of Clara Young Brown, will render special music. The young people's societies meet at 7 p. m. Miss Evelyn Riley will lead the senior group.

The pastor will preach at 8 p. m. His subject is "When the Tempter Comes."

The Ella A. Boole Chapter of the W. C. T. U. will hold its monthly meeting in the church Wednesday at 1 p. m. Mrs. A. C. Proctor is the president. The regular monthly meetings of the circles, the guild and the missionary societies have been postponed for one week on account of the revival meetings.

# Rock Creek Episcopalians Arrange Holy Communion

### The Rev. Calvert E. Buck Will Be Guest Preacher at 11 A. M. Services Tomorrow; Dr. Bohanan Will Appear at Masonic Home on Tuesday.

Rock Creek Episcopal Church, Rock Creek Church road and Webster street, will hold celebrations of holy communion tomorrow at 8:30 and 11 a. m. The guest preacher at the 11 o'clock service will be the Rev. Calvert Edgerton Buck, head of the Episcopal Hospital and bearer of a name distinguished in the annals of the Episcopal Church in the District of Columbia. He is the first of the outstanding Episcopal clergymen that Dr. Franklin J. Bohanan, the rector, is bringing to Rock Creek Church as guest preachers at the 11 o'clock services on Sunday mornings during Lent.

Dr. Buck is the son of the Rev. Charles E. Buck, who served as rector of Rock Creek Church from 1898 to the time of his death in 1918. The Rev. Charles E. Buck succeeded the Rev. James Albert Buck, who was rector from 1852 to 1897.

Evening prayer will be held tomorrow at 8 o'clock and at this service Dr. Bohanan will deliver the fourth in his series of consecutive Sunday night lectures on the history of the Episcopal Church. Also, at evening prayer service on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock Dr. Bohanan will preach the second sermon in his series of Wednesday Lenten sermons on the Lord's Prayer.

On Tuesday at 10 a. m. Dr. Bohanan will officiate at celebration of Holy Communion in the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, of which he is chaplain. The Rev. William L. Mayo, assistant to the rector, will conduct the usual Sunday and week-day services at Holy Comforter Chapel, Rock Creek Parish, 5714 Georgia avenue, and the special children's service to be held in Rock Creek Church at 3:45 p. m. Thursday will be addressed by the Rev. Claude S. Ridenour, assistant to Dr. Bohanan.

# REV. R. J. CLINCHY WILL START SERIES

### "Big Needs of Modern Era" to Be General Theme Through Lent.

In a series of seven Lenten sermons, beginning tomorrow morning, the Rev. Russell J. Clinchy, minister of Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, will speak on "Great Needs of a Modern Era." He will preach tomorrow on "Faith Which Conquers Fear."

For the other Sundays during Lent the subjects are: March 12, "The Discipline of Our Spiritual Lives;" March 19, "A Dynamic Conception of God;" March 28, "A Share in the Good Life;" April 2, "The Ability to Pray in a Modern World;" April 9, "An Inclusive Love," and April 16 (Easter Sunday), "An Enduring Quest."

The second of the Lenten series of Thursday evening discussions at the Mount Pleasant Church on "Answers to Modern Questions," at 7 o'clock next Thursday, will be led by Mr. Clinchy, in answering the question "How Is the Bible the Word of God if It Was not Written by God?"

The members of the Mount Pleasant Congregational Young People's Forum at their meeting tomorrow evening will talk about "Earning, Spending, Giving and Saving Money," and the discussion group will be told about the organization and work of the Oxford Movement by two representatives of that movement.

Dr. D. Butler Pratt, chairman of the committee on race relations, of the Washington Federation of Churches, is the speaker at the adult forum of Mount Pleasant Church tomorrow morning, and Dr. Irving F. Wood, former professor of Biblical history at Smith College, will give the second in his series of Lenten talks to the intermediate department of the church school tomorrow, speaking of the "Development of the Early Church."

## Services Tomorrow At Ascension Church

At the Church of the Ascension, Massachusetts avenue and Twelfth street northwest, the services will include: Holy Communion at 8 a. m., morning prayer and church school at 9:15 a. m., the Holy Communion and sermon at 11 a. m., evening prayer and sermon at 8 p. m.

The rector, the Rev. F. A. Parsons, will preach at the 11 a. m. and the 8 p. m. services. There will be special music by the organist at 7:45 p. m.

## "Church and Nation" Rev. W. LaRue's Text

"Inauguration Sunday" will be observed at the morning service of the Takoma Park Baptist Church tomorrow. The Rev. William E. La Rue, the pastor, will speak on "The Church and the Nation." Communion will be observed and new members welcomed.

The monthly "songfest" will be held at the evening service led by the junior and senior choirs. The pastor will speak briefly on "The Church—Its History."

## Christ and Home Sermon Topics

### Holy Communion Also at Ingram Congregational Church.

Tomorrow morning at the 11 o'clock worship service of the Ingram Memorial Congregational Church, Holy Communion will be observed. The sermon topic of the pastor, the Rev. Walter C. Hook, is "Renewed In Christ." At 8 p. m. Mr. Hook speaks on "The Home," commemorating family night at the church.

The Sunday School, under Superintendent Robert T. Hollinger, meets at 9:30 a. m., with classes for all ages. At the Christian Endeavor Society meeting J. Frank Adams will lead the discussion, and Franklin Richards will have charge of the worship.

## Christian Science Churches

"Man" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all the Churches of Christ, Scientist, tomorrow. The Golden Text is from I Corinthians ii:11: "What man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of man which is in him?"

Among the citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermon is the following from the Bible: "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ" (Romans viii:16-17).

The Lesson-Sermon also includes the following passage from the Christian Science Text Book, "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy: "Through spiritual sense you can discern the heart of divinity, and thus begin to comprehend in Science the generic term man. Man is not absorbed in Deity, and man can not lose his individuality, for he reflects eternal Life; nor is he an isolated, solitary idea, for he represents infinite Mind, the sum of all substance" (page 258).

# NATIONAL SHRINE ATTRACTS VISITORS

### Mary Memorial Altar and Murillo Mosaic in Famous Edifice.

The National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, on the grounds of the Catholic University, at Michigan avenue and Fourth street northeast, will attract many inaugural visitors, as it is the most famous Catholic place of worship in Washington.

The corner stone was laid in 1920 by Cardinal Gibbons in the presence of Cardinal O'Connell and 70 archbishops and bishops, hundreds of priests and thousands of the laity. The northern crypt was open for services in Holy Week of 1926.

The high altar, the Mary Memorial, was formally presented in 1927 by the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae in memory of all the Marys of the United States.

Until the Mary Memorial Altar was in place, a famous old pioneer altar, the corner stone of the Catholic Church in this country, was used. This is the original wooden altar of the first Catholic Bishop of the United States, Bishop (later Archbishop) John Carroll, of Baltimore. This altar was used by Bishop Carroll in his mother's home at Forest Glen, near the Catholic University. It was among the earliest gifts to the National Shrine, and on it daily masses have been said for the success of the effort to erect this magnificent church.

The mosaic of Murillo's "Immaculate Conception," given to Bishop Shahan by Popes Benedict XV and Pius XI, was unveiled and blessed by Cardinal Dougherty in 1930. This mosaic is one of the most interesting embellishments of the church. It has been recently removed to the western sacristy, where it will remain until placed in the apse of the upper church. The mosaic is a sister to the new Sacred Heart mosaic in St. Peter's. It was made by five of the best mosaicists in Rome and was five years in execution.

## Pilgrim Church Offers Sermons

### Rev. Mr. Bird's Topic in Morning Is "Guaranteed Beginning."

At the Church of the Pilgrims, on the Parkway at Twenty-second and P streets northwest, the minister, the Rev. Andrew Reid Bird, will speak at 11 a. m. on "A Guaranteed Beginning."

In the evening at 7:30 o'clock, an organ recital will be given by Mr. Warren F. Johnson, associated with the Peabody Conservatory of Music, of Baltimore, and organist of the Church of the Pilgrims, on the Morrison organ, presented by Mrs. Cameron Morrison, of Charlotte, N. C., wife of the former governor and former senator of that State. At the evening worship the minister will preach on "The Joy of the Lord Is Thy Strength."

Regular Sabbath school exercises will be held at 9:45 a. m., and vesper services at the church house at 6 p. m. for young people of various ages. On Thursday, March 9, a congregation fellowship dinner will be held, to which all out-of-town friends are invited.

## Scientist Will Lecture At Presbyterian Church

Tomorrow morning at the Western Presbyterian Church the pastor, Dr. Dunham, will preach an inauguration sermon, the subject of which will be "Coronation Hours."

In the evening there will be an illustrated lecture with slides from the Smithsoinan Institution. The lecture will be given by Dr. Frank Thone, botanist, naturalist and writer.

## Tabernacle Closes Revival Tomorrow

### Evangelist Klink to Give Story of His Life at Night Service.

One of the most successful revivals ever held at the Full Gospel Tabernacle, North Capitol and K streets, will close at 7:30 p. m. tomorrow, when Evangelist Otto J. Klink, former assistant secretary to Kaiser Wilhelm, will give the recital of his life story, entitled "From Soap Box to Pulpit." At one time he was president of the "Anarchistic Society of the Red Mask" and will display the mask used while in the organization.

The pastor, the Rev. Harry L. Collier, will resume the regular services next week, which include: Pentecostal healing, Wednesday, 7:45 p. m.; Bible study, Thursday, 7:45 p. m., and prayer meetings Tuesday, 1 p. m., and 7:45 p. m. and Wednesday and Friday at 7:45 p. m. The Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a. m. and the Young People's Society at 6:15 p. m.

# "GOOD DEAL" ASKED BY CAPITAL CLERICS

### "And a Good Deal of It," Say Ministers to Roosevelt on Inauguration.

Saying that the inaugural day should "usher in a new day of moral and spiritual determination," the inaugural committee of welcome to the Churches of Washington yesterday invited inaugural visitors to attend the special services tomorrow at the many churches and religious shrines of the Capital.

"Let no one count it a day of party exultation, but rather a day of national humiliation for our sins," the committee's statement declared. The Rev. Albert Joseph McCartney heads the group, other members being the Rev. John K. Cartwright, Dr. Abram Simon, the Rev. James H. Taylor, the Rev. Frederick W. Perkins, Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, the Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo and the Rev. Charles T. Warner.

**New Pilot at Bridge.**

In their invitation the committee declared:

"A new pilot comes aboard. He takes the bridge at the very height of the tempest. Not since the stormy days of '61 has any President stepped from the reviewing stand at his inaugural parade into such a maelstrom of adverse circumstance, and one against whose current it will be so difficult to pull.

"Four months ago the will of the democracy swept Franklin D. Roosevelt into office with a tremendous majority. On this, his inaugural day, the good will of all the people without regard to partisan distinction, and thankful over his escape from a madman's bullet, hails him, 'Our Chief.'

"But the new President will need more than our cheers. He will need our cheerful support and the sincere and earnest prayers of all believing people. Much has been said about 'a new deal,' and it is possible that too much has been said about it. The overstimulated expectations of a distraught people might prove to be one of his severest handicaps.

**What American People Need.**

"What American people need most of all is not so much 'a new deal' as 'a good deal,' and a good deal of it. Recent disclosures in the investigation of the methods and ethics of high finance have sent a tremor through our whole economic system. Dishonesty in high places, crass and deliberate, has been completely unmasked, to the amazement of the American people. Our righteous indignation can only be assuaged by a clean sweep of intrenched iniquity in 'big business.' These malefactors of great wealth must be driven from power.

"It is a coincidence of Providence that the climax to these disclosures comes at the very instant of change in administrative responsibility. If ever the stage was set for 'a new deal,' morally and spiritually, it is now. Men's hearts wait expectantly upon a righteous leadership. Lead on, Mr. President, in this path, strong and fearless, and your administration will challenge a popular enthusiasm such as we have not witnessed for a long time.

**Most Historic Decade Ahead.**

"The next ten years will doubtless prove to be among the most historic decades in our national history. It is great to be alive today. Fortunate he who can have a part, however small, in building the New Jerusalem in this green and pleasant land, and who stands ready to enlist in the vast army of those who are eager to declare plainly that they seek a better country, whose builder and whose architect is God.

"In such a spirit and in such a hope may the new administration seek thoughtfully and prayerfully that counsel which cometh down from above and is profitable to direct, and we commend our new President to the care and keeping of Almighty God."

## Law Enforcement Head To Speak at Trinity M.E.

Clinton N. Howard, of Rochester, N. Y., chairman of the National United Committee of Law Enforcement, will speak at Trinity M. E. Church, corner Fifth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast, tomorrow at 11 a. m. Dr. Howard is a nationally known orator and will have for his subject, "God in Civil Government."

## "Call to Nation" Perkins' Theme

### Universalist Memorial Pastor Will Direct Inaugural Service.

"The Call of God to the Nation" is the title of the sermon by Dr. Frederic W. Perkins at the special inaugural service in the Universalist National Memorial Church tomorrow at 11 o'clock. "Gallia," by Gounod, will be sung during the service by the National Capital Choir. The church school will meet at 10:15, except the adult class, which follows the church service. The church will be open for visitors Sunday afternoon until 5 o'clock. The young people's discussion group will meet at 5 o'clock in the Romaine-Van Schaick room. Supper will be served at 6.

# CHURCH WILL MARK 60TH ANNIVERSARY

### Religious Drama to Be Given Tomorrow Night at Luther Place.

"The Government Shall Be Upon His Shoulders" will be the theme of the message at the 11 a. m. service tomorrow at Luther Place Church. The Rev. Dr. Carl C. Rasmussen will be the speaker.

A feature of the morning service will be the receiving of another group of new members into the fellowship of the church, making a total of 725 received during the pastorate of Dr. Rasmussen—over a period of two years and nine months.

"The Gift of Jehovah," a religious drama, will be presented by the Chapel Players at the evening service.

Christian Endeavor Societies will meet at 6:45 p. m. The Senior Endeavor will be led in the study of "Discovering Jesus' Principles for Our Lives." by Miss Ingeborg Davig. The Intermediate Society will study "What Should We Think About God?" under the leadership of Mr. Henry Tiencken, jr.

The first of the Lutheran Union Lenten services will be held in Luther Place Church at 8 p. m. Monday. The Rev. Dr. F. H. Knubel, president of the United Lutheran Church of America, will be speaker.

The sixtieth anniversary of Luther Place Church will be celebrated during the week, beginning with a reception on Wednesday night. Former pastors, Dr. Henry Anstadt and Dr. G. M. Diffenderfer, will deliver addresses. The Rev. Charles Butler and Dr. W. K. Butler also will speak.

## Wonderful Words Theme of Sermon

### Rev. J. C. Ball Will Preach Twice at Metropolitan Baptist.

At the Metropolitan Baptist Church, Sixth and A streets northeast, the pastor, the Rev. John Compton Ball, will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. The theme for the morning will be, "Wonderful Words of Life." At the conclusion of the sermon the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed.

The subject for the evening sermon will be, "Your Greatest Inauguration." Very special music will be rendered by the choir.

The Bible school meets at 9:30 a. m. The Baraca Bible Class for Men meets in the main auditorium of the church at 9:45 a. m. E. B. Shaver is the teacher. The training services of the church are held at 6:45 p. m., when all young people's organizations meet.

## Subject at Calvary Is 'Coronation Day'

### 'Making Life Worth While' Will Be Topic at Junior Baptist Service.

The Rev. W. S. Abernethy, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Eighth and H streets northwest, will preach tomorrow at 11 a. m., the topic being "Coronation Day." The monthly communion service will be held at the close. At 8 o'clock he will give the first in a series of three sermons to young people, the topic being "Young People and the New Day." A fifteen-minute organ recital will be given by Thomas Moss before the evening service.

"Making Life Worth While" is the subject of the sermon for the junior church service in Baker Hall, the Rev. Philip G. Murray, minister's assistant, in charge. Andrew C. Wilkins will direct the junior choir.

The Sunday Evening C. E. Society will be led by Mrs. Herbert Brooks at 6:45 o'clock in Woodward Hall. The C. E. quartet will render several numbers. Inauguration visitors are especially welcome. The deaf department will meet at 8 o'clock tomorrow night in Baker Hall, the Rev. A. D. Bryan in charge.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH
Sixteenth and Harvard streets
Minister
Ulysses G. B. Pierce
D. D.

9:45 a. m.—Church School.
11:00 a. m.—Morning Worship—
"THE FOOLISH OBSESSION."
3:15 p. m.—Special Presentation — "A Nous la Liberte."
5:00 p. m.—Program of Bach Music. Lewis Atwater, organist, assisted by Flora McGill Keefer.
5:30 p. m.—Book Chat—Mrs. Ray Skelton.
7:30 p. m.—Motion Picture Hour. (Western Electric Sound)
"A NOUS LA LIBERTE."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Christian Science
Churches of Christ, Scientist, Branches of The Mother Church,
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Columbia rd. and Euclid st.
Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 111 C st. ne.
Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 13th and L sts. nw.
Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 16th and Meridian sts. nw.

SUBJECT:
"MAN"

SERVICES:
SUNDAY—11 a. m. to 8 p. m.
SUNDAY SCHOOL—11 a. m.
WEDNESDAY EVENING MEETINGS, 8 O'CLOCK.

READING ROOMS.
FIRST CHURCH, 730 17th st. nw. Hours, 9 to 9 (except Wednesdays, 9 to 7, and Sundays and holidays, 2:30 to 5:30.)
SECOND CHURCH, 111 C st. ne. Hours, 1:30 to 5:30 week days; closed Sundays and holidays.
THIRD CHURCH — Colorado Bldg., 14th and G sts. Hours, 9:30 to 9 (except Wednesdays, 9:30 to 7:30; Sundays and holidays, 2:30 to 5:30).
FOURTH CHURCH, Tivoli Bldg., 3313 14th st. Hours, 9:30 to 9, week days (except Wednesdays, 9:30 to 7:30; Sundays and holidays, 2:30 to 5 p. m.).

All are welcome to attend our church services and use our reading rooms.

CATHOLIC.

St. Mary's Church
Fifth St. N.W., Bet. G and H Sts.

SUNDAY MASSES
Low Masses at 7 and 8:15
High Mass at 9:15
Low Masses at 10:30 and 11:30.

"Visit the Grotto."

ST. DOMINIC'S R. C. CHURCH
6th and E Streets S.W.

SUNDAY MASSES
6—7:30—9 A. M.
High Mass at 10 A. M.
Low Mass at 11:30 A. M.
SUNDAY, MARCH 5th
Special Low Mass at 12:10 P. M.

CATHOLIC.

St. Patrick's Church
10th St. bet. F and G. N.W.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5th
Masses at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12
Evening Service at 7:30

DURING LENT
Week-day Masses at 7, 7:30, 8 and 12:10.
Afternoon services at 5 o'clock.
Stations of the Cross every Friday night at 7:30.

SPECIAL—
Retreat for the Christ Child Society—March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
Mass and Sermon at 9 A. M.
Afternoon service at 5 o'clock.
Ending with Mass and Communion on Friday at 8 o'clock.

The Novena of Grace begins on March 4 and ends on March 12. The prayers are recited after each morning Mass and at the afternoon service.

CATHOLIC.

National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception

RT. REV. MSGR. BERNARD A. McKENNA, D. D.,
Director
4th and Michigan Ave. N.E.
Catholic University of America
SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1933
Masses—7:30, 8, 9, 10 and 11 A. M.
9 A. M. Mass—Solemn High
VISITORS ARE WELCOME

Anniversary Mass for Late Bishop Shahan, Former Rector of Catholic University,
THURSDAY, MARCH, 9, 1933, 10 A. M.,
in Crypt of Shrine

Presbyterian

Church of the Pilgrims
On the Parkway
At 22d and P Sts. N.W.
Gift of the Presbyterians of the South to the Nation's Capital.
Rev. ANDREW REID BIRD, Minister
Divine worship and preaching by the minister at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.
Organ Recital 7:30 P. M.
A Cordial Welcome to All

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
Kalorama Near Columbia Road.
REV. JOHN C. PALMER, D. D., Minister.
9:45 a. m.—Sunday school.
11:00 a. m.—Morning worship. Sermon by Dr. Palmer. "God On Our Coins, or In the Hearts of the People."
7:00 p. m.—Christian Endeavor.
8:00 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon. "The Uplift of Faith," or "As Wings of a Dove, Glistening With Silver and Gold."
Visitors Cordially Welcomed.

COVENANT-FIRST
(This is the national Presbyterian Church U. S. A. designate.)
Connecticut Ave. at 18th & N Sts. N.W.
11 A. M.—
"The Inauguration of Saul"
ALBERT JOSEPH McCARTNEY, Minister
Group Meetings in the Evening, 6:30 to 8 o'clock.

SERVICES FRANCAIS
New York Avenue Church
Thirteenth and H Sts.
Dimanche a 4 heures,
Sermon par FRANK LIOTARD
"LA VRAIE JOIE"

WESTERN
H St., between 19th & 20th N.W.
Rev. J. Harvey Dunham, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.
"CORONATION HOURS."
8 P. M.
Illustrated Lecture—Smithsonian Slides
Dr. Frank Thone.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN
Organized 1868.
Southern General Assembly.
Intersection of 15th and 16th and Irving sts. nw.
Rev. JAMES H. TAYLOR, D. D., Pastor
9:30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11:00 a. m.—Morning Worship. Sermon by Dr. Taylor.
5:00 p. m.—Westminster League.
7:00 p. m.—Christian Endeavor.
8:00 p. m.—Evening Worship. Sermon by Dr. Taylor.
This Church extends a welcome to our visitors.
Take 14th st. car or Mt. Pleasant car or 16th st. bus to Irving st. nw.

The Sixth Presbyterian Church
16th and Kennedy Streets N.W.
REV. GODFREY CHOBOT, Pastor.
Morning Worship, 11 A.M.
"Our Influence"
Visitors Always Welcome

New York Avenue Church
13th & H & N. Y. Ave.
Ministers
Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo
Dr. Albert Evans
11 A. M., "God and the Nation."
8 P. M., "To Whom Does the Nation Belong?"
Dr. Sizoo will deliver the following series of Lenten lectures at 11:30 every Tuesday morning in the ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel:
THE CHRISTIAN FAITH
I—And Modern Trends
II—And Fear
III—And Morals
IV—And Missions
V—And Suffering
VI—And Immortality

Episcopal

Washington Cathedral
Wisconsin and Massachusetts Avenues and Woodley Rd.
Holy Communion 7:30 a. m.
Holy Communion and Sermon 10:30 a. m.
National Patriotic Service and Sermon 4:00 p. m.
The Bishop of Washington Will Preach Both at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., in the Great Choir and Sanctuary.

Inaugural Visitors Are Cordially Invited to Worship in
ROCK CREEK CHURCH
Founded A. D. 1719
ROCK CREEK CHURCH ROAD AND WEBSTER ST. N.W.
Rev. F. J. Bohanan, D. D., Rector.
This old colonial church, which for over 200 years has ministered continuously to the spiritual life of the community, is situated in the center of historic Rock Creek Churchyard, the oldest cemetery in the District of Columbia, where are located St. Gaudens' masterpiece and the renowned memorials by Borglum, Partridge, Putnam and others.
Services Tomorrow:
8:30 and 11 A. M.—Holy Communion, with sermon at the latter service.
8 P. M.—Lecture by Dr. Bohanan on the History of the Episcopal Church.

TRANSFIGURATION
1419 Gallatin St. N.W.
The Rev. J. J. Queally, Rector
Services 7:30 and 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ST. ANDREW'S V AND NEW HAMPSHIRE
The Rev. A. J. Wilder, S. T. B., Rector
Services, 8 and 11 a. m. Young people's, 7:30 p. m. Wednesday, 8 p. m., Dr. Phillips, preacher.

ASCENSION
Massachusetts Ave. at Twelfth St.
The Rev. F. A. Parsons, Rector.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
9:15 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Church School.
11 a. m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
8 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
The rector will preach at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
There will be special music by the organist at 7:45 p. m.

St. Margaret's
Conn. Ave. and Bancroft Place.
Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, D.D., Rector.
Rev. G. Berkeley Griffith.
7:30—Holy Communion.
9:30—Church school.
11 o'clock—Holy Communion and Sermon. The Rector will preach.
6 p. m.—Young People's Society.
LENTEN SERVICES.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons at 4:30. Monday, Rev. G. Berkeley Griffith; Tuesday, the Rector; Wednesday, Rev. Stewart P. Keeling, D. D.
Thursday, Holy Communion at 11. Friday, Young People's Service at 4:30.
All Welcome Always.

St. Agnes Church
46 Que Street Northwest.
Florida ave., North Capitol, New Jersey ave. or Le Droit Park cars to Que st. Brookland or Woodridge bus to Florida ave.
Rev. V. O. ANDERSON, Rector.
Telephones, North 2883 (residence) Potomac 2797 (church).
SUNDAY SERVICES:
7:00 a. m.—Low Mass.
9:30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11:00 a. m.—Litany, Solemn Mass and Sermon.
8:00 p. m.—Solemn Evensong, Sermon, "Story of the Cross." Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.
DAILY SERVICES:
7:00 a. m.—Mass (every day in the year).
9:30 a. m.—Additional Mass Thursdays and Holy Days.
8:00 p. m.—Wednesdays, Litany, Miserere, Stations of the Cross.
8:00 p. m.—Fridays, Evensong and Intercessions.
8:00 p. m.—Saturdays, Confessions.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
LAFAYETTE SQUARE
8:00 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11:00 a. m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Dr. Johnston will preach.
4:00 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon. The Rev. Leon A. Shearer will preach.

Church of the Epiphany
1317 G st. nw.
Rev. Z. B. PHILLIPS, D. D., LL.D.
Rev. ALVIN LAMAR WILLS, M. A.
8:00 a. m.—Holy Communion.
9:30 a. m.—Church School.
11:00 a. m.—Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector.
6:30 p. m.—Young People's Society.
8:00 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon by The Rev. Mr. Wills.

Visit OLD CHRIST CHURCH
Founded in 1795
REV. EDWARD GABLER, Rector
620 G Street Southeast
Oldest Church in Washington
SUNDAY SERVICES
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Inaugural Service and Communion.
4:00 P. M.—Junior Mission Service.
Visitors Welcome—All Pews Free

THE NEW Jelleff's
1216-1220 F STREET

Closed Today

but—you should not permit your visitors to go home without visiting Jelleff's!

Gold Stripe Silk Stockings—Doeskin Spring Gloves, $1.95—Nat Lewis Bags, Jewelry, Novelties—for gifts.

**Miniatures of Washington**—that attractive brochure that goes easily into one's pocketbook—for the asking.

Listen In—9:30 A. M.—WRC—
Correct Time and Jelleff News.

# Culbertson on Bridge

By ELY CULBERTSON

608

A LESSON IN MINIMUM BIDDING.

THERE has recently developed a school of players who believe in passing hands containing even as much as three honor-tricks, first or second hand, upon the fallacious theory that "partner must protect my passes."

The weakness of this theory was very vividly illustrated in a team-of-four match between teams representing this fallacy in bidding and those using the Culbertson system as their guide in determining the correct contract to reach. The minimum bidders passed out the game. Those who relied upon a true appreciation of what constitutes a bid made the game. Even if they had only made a part-score, the result would have been well worthwhile.

The hand which brought into such vivid contrast these two schools of contract thought was:

North, Dealer.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | ♠ K 8 | |
| | ♡ K J 5 3 2 | |
| | ♢ 9 3 | |
| | ♣ 9 6 5 2 | |
| ♠ J 10 9 5 | N | ♠ Q 7 6 4 |
| 3 2 | W E | ♡ A 10 6 |
| ♡ 8 4 | | ♢ K 10 2 |
| ♢ A Q J 8 | S | ♣ Q J 10 |
| ♣ K | | |
| | ♠ A | |
| | ♡ Q 9 7 | |
| | ♢ 7 6 5 4 | |
| | ♣ A 8 7 4 3 | |

Neither side vulnerable.

The bidding: (Figures after bids in table refer to numbered explanatory paragraphs.)

| North | East | South | West |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pass | 1NT(1) | Pass | 4♠(2) |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | |

1. East's hand not only contains 2½ honor-tricks but in addition does hold some slight imponderable values. To pass the hand is the counsel of cowardice, because in bridge, as in war, attack is the best defense.

2. This bid, of course, is obvious. A six-card suit, with an Ace, King, Queen and Knave in addition, even when the King is a singleton, is a pretty strong hand opposite an opening bid.

North had a difficult choice of a lead, but selected the short-suit diamond opening in preference to the minor tenace in hearts or the worthless four-card club suit. Failing a heart lead, the only losers in the hand were the Ace and King of spades and the Ace of clubs. It is true that had a heart been opened, the contract would have been defeated, as time would have run in favor of the defending side. But when the making of a game depends upon such a slight element as the favorable distribution or the time factor, it should most emphatically be bid.

The players using the system of minimum bidding, to which reference was made in the opening paragraph, passed second and fourth hand, and the hand was consigned by them to that locker which is the receptacle of even more than the famous locker of Davey Jones, the catch-all of the sea.

(Copyright, 1933.)

# How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS

SHOULD DO NOTHING.

M. G. S. writes: My baby boy, 8 months old, is a bottle baby. He is very thin in the arms and legs. He has a very sturdy body and more than doubled his weight in six months. He seems quite well and happy and is very active.

I am wondering what to do to increase the size of his arms and legs. Would rubbing them with cocoa butter or olive oil help?

His diet is correct and includes cod liver oil. My friends remark about his legs being so thin, but they are strong and straight. However, it does seem like his body is too big for them.

REPLY.

I think you should no nothing. The boy is growing and developing and is happy and content. Rubbing his legs with cocoa butter will be a waste of otherwise good material. I suppose he is permitted to kick, turn, and crawl. When he gets old enough to walk his legs will develop.

Does he inherit small legs from either parent? If so, walking will not change his pattern.

Indigestion.

B. C. B. writes: What is nervous indigestion?

2. Is there any cure for it?

Reply.

1. Burning in the stomach, heaviness after meals, spitting up, excessive belching—all resulting primarily from nervousness.

2. Train oneself out of worry, anxiety and nervousness.

Breath and Eating.

J. B. writes: 1. Do you consider breathing important when in the act of eating or drinking?

2. Would you advise one to inhale or exhale while taking food or liquid into the mouth?

Reply.

1. Very. No use eating if you stop breathing.

2. Both. The only precaution is that you do not inhale the food.

# How to Be Beautiful

By ELSIE PIERCE

DEAR MISS PIERCE: I get much helpful information from your column every day, but have never read anything about gooseflesh on the legs. An answer in the paper will be appreciated. KATE.

Dear Kate: Little eruptions under the skin should receive a daily, vigorous scrubbing with a flesh brush, bland soap and warm water. Work up a copious lather and massage thoroughly into the skin. Rinse several times and dry thoroughly with Turkish towel. Then massage with warmed olive oil and leave on the skin as long as possible. Follow with an alcorub and a soft-textured talcum powder. Once a week, rub with dry table salt, immediately after the bath, while the skin is moist.

* * * *

Dear Miss Pierce: Will you please reprint the cure for dandruff (using sulphur and vaseline), as I missed seeing it in the paper? Thanks.

M. B.

Dear M. B. (Lacrosse, Va.): Before shampooing, part the hair every inch or so and with a fine-toothed comb, loosen the dandruff scales. The scalp and hair should then be brushed thoroughly and followed with a warm olive oil treatment. Leave the oil on overnight if you can do so and shampoo the next morning, being very sure the soap is entirely rinsed out. The sulphur cream is especially good for the dry type of dandruff and should be rubbed into the scalp two or three times a week. The proportions are 60 grains of sulphur to 1 ounce of vaseline.

(Copyright, 1933.)

**Swarthmore Professor to Speak.**

Dr. Clair Wilcox, professor of economics at Swarthmore College, will address members of the Friends Forum, 1811 I street northwest, at 8 p. m. tomorrow on "Who Controls American Industry?"

# Interpreting the Mode

By DARE

I THINK that of all the satisfying and inspiring and blue-lifting dainties in a woman's life, handkerchief is queen. Nothing is a better index of a woman's personality than her handkerchief! Of her taste, of her artistic sense, of her charm and daintiness. By their handkerchiefs ye shall know them, I should say.

Yet we pick up any old handkerchief, often, alas, in any old condition, or we buy any silly handkerchief which appeals to us at the moment, regardless of whether it belongs anywhere in our wardrobe or not—and thus we give ourselves completely and sadly away!

The few women who are handkerchief wise are very effectively so.

Miladi Moderne can be as romantic and as elegant, regardless of the size of her pocketbook. A handkerchief costs, after all, about 10 cents, plus her own spare finger time, or her maid's. The result is as elegant as anything she could possibly buy anywhere, whether it was heaped on a counter or displayed softly illuminated behind plate glass!

* * * *

I am just simply bursting to tell you about the new leaflet which came this very minute from the printer's! It has directions in it for making the most delightful new handkerchiefs you can imagine. Send your stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Dare Department of The Washington Post for this week's new leaflet, and just see for yourself whether you aren't delighted with it. I know you will be.

Au revoir

(Copyright, 1933.)

# Fifth Avenue Fashions

A JUMPER dress that is ready for any disguise!

It is rabbit's-hair woolen. The jumper is grey showing striking contrast in its light navy blue guimpe.

Now here's the secret. With this smart grey jumper, you can have several guimpes at very little extra cost.

For one choose fine wale pique in lime-yellow. Candy stripe in coral-red linen is another darling scheme. For more dressier wear, a plaided organdie in yellow and green is fetching.

Style No. 3496 is designed for sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Size 8 requires 1¾ yards of 39-inch material for jumper, with 1½ yards of 35-inch material for blouse. Price of pattern is 15 cents.

Our new Fashion Magazine for spring contains all of the new spring styles for women, misses and children.

In addition, it contains the most interesting illustrated articles — Beauty Hints, Hairdressing, How to Reduce Sensibly, Poise as an Aid to Fashions, Dressmaking Hints, &c.

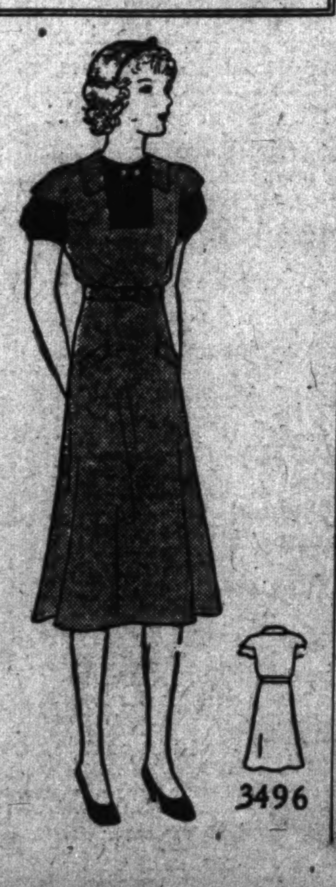
The supply is limited and so we suggest that you send 10 cents for your copy today to Fashion Department, The Washington Post, Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York City.

No. 3496. Size............

.................................
Name.

.................................
Street Address.

.................................
City. State.



# THE SATURDAY FOOD AND HOME ECONOMICS PAGE

## Appearing Each Week in The Washington Post

# The Meanderer

### Even on a Busy Day Like This Would Have You Consider Asparagus, Strawberries, Tomatoes.

Telephone questions on The Meanderer's column to The Washington Post, National 4205, Extension 19; or address The Meanderer, The Washington Post, inclosing self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply.

Asparagus easily leads in importance among the fresh vegetables coming into Washington this week-end. It is becoming so plentiful that its price is going down decidedly. Much of the asparagus now being received is coming from the Carolinas.

Strawberries should abound in the dinners for the week, for transportation of the berries by rail and by truck from Florida to Washington has been rapid and heavy. One wholesale dealer alone, established in the Southwest market, has handled 10,000 quarts of berries. The approximate retail price of the berries is 18 to 20 cents a quart.

Mangerines, citrus fruit resembling tangeries, are larger than tangerines and have a better flavor. The first the Meanderer has seen were in a fruit stand in a market on K street.

Two fruit breads the Meanderer found in a department store's bake shop are appetizing additions to make to this week's larder. They are orange bread, particularly good toasted, and date filbert bread for party sandwiches.

Cranberries, which sold in the winter for low prices, bring 20 cents a quart in the retail market.

Tomatoes in baskets containing 6 pounds sell for as little as 50 cents to 75 cents, depending upon the size of the tomatoes, in a vegetable dealer's stand on Water street.

For the many little late suppers which may be served in the coming week the Meanderer suggests some particularly good shrimps in glass, and some canned lobster and crab meat selling reasonably in an importer's shop on Ninth street. The fish is packed in Portland, Me.

Daffodils, iris, freezias, sweet peas, snapdragons, many colors of tulips and other spring flowers are greeting inaugural visitors with their gay colors this week. And a flower without any color—the gardenia—has many buyers, as it is so adaptable for evening wear. For $2 or less one may buy a spray of gardenias for pinning on the shoulder of an evening dress.

# What Today Means to You

By MARY BLAKE

"PISCES."

IF March 4 is your birthday, the best hours for you on this date are from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m., from 5 p. m. to 6:15 p. m. and from 7:30 p. m. to 9 p. m. The danger periods are from 11 a. m. to 12:20 p. m. and from 5 p. m. to 6 p. m.

Influences operating on this March 4 will tend to make for a period both peaceful and pleasant. There will be more than the usual activity in both the business and social worlds, but it will be harmonious with very little friction apparent. Friendships begun on this date will probably be very worthwhile.

The child born on this March 4 will easily adapt himself to his environment. He will feel at home and at ease with all classes and types of people. Languages should come easily to him. His keenest interest at school will be in those studies dealing with human relationships, history, sociology, psychology, &c.

If March 4 is the date of your birth, it would seem that you are destined to rise to some place of importance, and this, regardless of the surroundings or environment in which you may make your start. There is something of the pioneer about you, a certain vitality and ruggedness coupled with an apparent spiritual and moral power that seem to assure a worthwhile and successful future.

Successful people born on March 4:
Samuel Slocum, inventor.
John W. Foster, geologist.
Edwards Pierrepont, statesman.
Henry C. Taylor, naval officer.

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WHAT'S GOOD TO EAT

# ALSO WITH INCOMING PRESIDENT FISH DISHES ARE INAUGURATED

By ANN BARRETT

FISH at the end of a line or the tip of a fork. There's a sports picture and a food preference of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. A sure bet, then, that fish will figure prominently on White House menus from now on. In fact, seafood salad is on the menu for the inauguration luncheon.

This—and the fact that Lent started Wednesday—makes me think now is the time to come to the aid of both the party and the daily three-meals with a good old fish story.

A story of juicy baked fish all plumped up with dressing, and served under a rich sauce made from the pan drippings. Of scalloped finnan haddie, topped with buttery crumbs and baked in fascinating little individual dishes. Of canned salmon made into creamed rolls quite festive enough for your next bridge luncheon or supper. Of codfish balls—so crisp outside and feathery-light inside that Lady Charles Mendl (formerly Elsie De Wolfe, of New York's social register) rates them just about her favorite food.

**Baked Stuffed Shad.**

You can buy fish in so many forms nowadays — fresh, salted, smoked, dried, canned and ready-cooked—it's no trick at all to have them good, and different. For example, the shad that I'm thinking of for a good baked-fish dinner (because it's so nice and fat it doesn't dry out in the baking) will be available in most markets till midsummer.

Have the fish man clean (but not split) a shad that weighs about 4 pounds. Then wipe it out carefully, season it with salt and pepper, and stuff it with this mixture: 1 cup fine bread crumbs combined with 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1 tablespoon minced onion, 1 teaspoon minced parsley, ½ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper and just enough bouillon or water to hold mixture together. Then sew the fish up as you would a fowl for roasting. Put it into a shallow baking pan, pour ½ cup bouillon over it and bake in a moderate oven (375) about 45 minutes, basting frequently.

Then carefully lift the fish out to a hot platter. Stir 1 tablespoon of butter into the drippings in the pan, blend in 1 tablespoon flour and ¼ cup lemon juice. Cook this until thick and smooth, season to taste, and pour it over the fish. This stuffed fish is slick with mashed potatoes, buttered peas and pickled beets.

**Scalloped Finnan Haddie.**

Finnan haddie—any dish with so fascinating a name should be good—and is. In fact, there are finnan haddie fans who rate it above every other food. It's really only smoked haddock (haddie is short for haddock, and finnan comes from the town of Findon in Scotland, where the fish was originally smoked). If you can't get it by the pound from your meat man, you can buy it in tins or glass jars from your grocer, I'm sure.

If you buy it by the piece, just simmer it very slowly in hot milk for about 10 minutes, remove skin and bones, and flake enough of it to make 2 cups. If you buy it in jars already flaked, you won't need to cook it at all—just heat it in the sauce.

Either way, you'll need 1 1-3 cups of white sauce to combine with your 2 cups of flaked haddie; also 1½ tablespoons minced pimento, 1 tablespoon minced parsley, ⅛ teaspoon paprika and 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Turn this mixture into a family-size baking dish or individual dishes such as I have pictured. Top with 1-3 cup fine bread crumbs mixed with 2 tablespoons melted butter. Bake in a moderate oven (350) about 30 minutes. Serve this garnished with parsley, lemon and hard-cooked egg. If you complete the picture with big, mealy Idaho potatoes and a bowl of cabbage salad, you'll get a big hand from your family, I'm sure.

**Salmon Rolls.**

As for salmon rolls—a pleasant variation of the old, cream salmon story —you'll need (for four people) four of those fat, hard dinner rolls that every baker sells; "walter rolls," they're called.

First cut a slice from the top of each roll and scoop out the inside. Then brush rolls inside and out with melted butter and brown them in a moderate oven (375). Next make a white sauce from 3 tablespoons butter, 3 tablespoons flour, 1½ cups milk, ½ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, ½ teaspoon onion juice. Mix this with 1½ cups salmon (drained and flaked), 1 hard-cooked egg chopped and 1 teaspoon minced parsley. Spoon the mixture into the rolls, cover with buttered crumbs and brown in the oven.

**Send for More Recipes.**

Of course there are more fish dishes on my line than just these. There is codfish snuggled into the de luxe codfish balls already mentioned, there are delicious fish sauces, there are mackerel and trout, there's fish fresh, frozen, salted, canned. These recipes —with a chart telling the seasons of fresh fish—are all in my new fish bulletin, which I hope you'll drop a line for. Please inclose a 3-cent, stamped, addressed envelope with coupon below.

MRS. ANN BARRETT,
The Washington Post Food Service,
500 Fifth avenue, New York.

Three-cent stamped, addressed envelope inclosed. Please send me your recipe bulletin, "Getting More Variety With Fish Dishes."

Name..............................

Street..............................

City..............................

State..............................

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**Women's City Club Welcome.**

The Women's City Club, 736 Jackson place northwest, will receive visiting affiliated club members at tea tomorrow. The grill is open to the public at all hours.

# $5 POST PRIZE GOES FOR SALAD DRESSING

## Mrs. Charles Krey Sends in Recipe for Hurried Housewives.

A formula for "Quick Salad Dressing" was judged the best of those submitted in this week's Post recipe contest. It was submitted by Mrs. Charles E. Krey, of 4606 Fifteenth street northwest.

All formulas which are entered in the weekly prize contests of The Post must use some ingredients which are sold by the advertisers of the Saturday Food and Home Economic Page.

Mrs. Krey's recipe follows:

1 egg
2 tablespoons sugar
1½ teaspoons salt
2 teaspoons prepared mustard
1 cup olive oil
¼ cup vinegar
1 cup water
4 tablespoons cornstarch
⅛ teaspoon paprika.

Put egg, sugar, seasoning, vinegar and oil in mixing bowl, but do not beat or stir. Make a paste by mixing the corn starch with ½ cup water; add the other ½ cup water and cook over slow heat, stirring constantly until it boils and clears up. Add hot cornstarch mixture at once to ingredients in mixing bowl; then beat quickly and thoroughly with Dover egg beater until mixture thickens, which will require about 30 seconds. Cool before serving.

This dressing is appropriate wherever mayonnaise is generally used.

**G. W. U. Unit Meets March 13.**

The George Washington University student branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers will meet in building K-12 at the university March 13 at 8:15 p. m. Dr. L. P. Wheeler will talk on research engineering in the Navy.

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The ORIGINAL
ALL PORK SAUSAGE
At Your Favorite Grocers....
25c A POUND

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DISTRICT GROCERY STORES
CHUCK ROAST
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FRESH EGGS
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13c pkg.

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Kraft's Cheese
Pimento, Swiss, Velveeta, American, Limburger
2 8-oz. pkgs. 29c

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LOW PRICE LEADERS — SANITARY GROCERY CO. INC — WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
ALSO OWNING AND OPERATING
PIGGLY WIGGLY
These Prices Effective in Washington and Vicinity

Closed Today from 11:30 to 3 o'clock only.
Inauguration Day Values!
Listed below are some of the outstanding grocery values for Inauguration Day.

| | |
|---|---|
| LIBBY'S EVAP. MILK | 2 tall cans 9c |
| IVORY MEDIUM SOAP | 10 cakes 45c |
| CAMAY TOILET SOAP | 10 cakes 45c |
| WALDORF TOILET TISSUE | 6 rolls 25c |
| SAFETY MATCHES packages of 10 | 4 pkgs. 25c |
| HUNT'S ASPARAGUS | 2 No. 2 cans 39c |
| QUAKER OATS, 3 20-oz. pkgs. 17c, 2 55-oz. pkgs. 23c | |
| ½ lb. pkg. Krispy Crackers<br>½ lb. pkg. Kraft Swiss, Velveeta, American or Pimento | Combination 23c |
| NEW ENGLAND SYRUP | 2 22-oz. bottles 29c |
| HONEY DEW PINEAPPLE | big can 15c |
| Silver Slice GRAPEFRUIT | 8-oz. can 5c No. 2 can 10c |
| HUNT'S BERRIES | 2 No. 2 cans 35c |
| DEL MONTE PEACHES | 2 big cans 25c |
| POMORANG Orange and Grapefruit Juice mixed. Deliciously good as an appetizer. | 18-oz. can 12c |
| DEL MAIZ NIBLETS | 2 12-oz. cans 25c |
| GREEN GIANT PEAS | 3 17-oz. cans 50c |
| SANICO Red Ripe TOMATOES | 3 No. 2 cans 25c |
| PETER-PAN Whole Grain CORN | No. 2 can 10c |
| JOLLY TIME POP CORN | 2 cans 15c |
| WILKINS COFFEE ½ lb. 14c | lb. 27c |
| OUR FAMOUS GREEN BAG COFFEE | lb. 25c |
| JUMBO or SANITARY BUTTER | 2 lbs. 49c |
| LAND O'LAKES BUTTER | 2 lbs. 55c |
| PURE LARD BULK or CARTON | 2 lbs. 13c |
| JUMBO BREAD "Washington's Big Nickel Bread Value" | lb. loaf 5c |
| SANICO SLICED BREAD | lb. loaf 8c |
| SANICO FRESH EGGS | dozen 21c |
| CERTIFIED EGGS | dozen 27c |
| PHILLIPS PORK AND BEANS | 3 cans 13c |
| CALIFORNIA WALNUTS | lb. 19c |
| SANICO ANGEL FOOD CAKE | each 19c |
| CROWN SARDINES | 4 cans 25c |
| DEL MONTE RED SALMON | tall can 15c |
| NUCOA NUT MARGARINE, 2 | lbs. 23c |
| 1 lb. of FRANKFURTERS Special Regular or Skinless<br>½ doz. FINGER ROLLS Fresh from Sanico Bakery | Combination 25c |
| TENDER CHUCK ROAST | lb. 11c |
| PRIME RIB ROAST | lb. 18c |
| FANCY LEG OF LAMB | lb. 18c |
| SPECIAL SAUSAGE (Meat Only). 2 | lbs. 29c |
| LOIN LAMB ROAST | lb. 25c |
| PURITAN PIECE BACON Whole or Half | lb. 15c |
| WHITE POTATOES | 10 lbs. 13c |
| BULK ORANGES | 5 lbs. 18c |
| FRESH LIMA BEANS | 2 lbs. 25c |
| NAVEL ORANGES 6 for 20c | 6 for 15c |
| TEXAS SPINACH | 3 lbs. 20c |

# ALEXANDRIA LEGION POST PLANS FEAST

## Fairfax Delegate Speaker at Meeting When Army Day Is Discussed.

THE WASHINGTON POST BUREAU,
907 Prince St., Alexandria, Va.
Phone Alexandria 523.

Delegate Edmund H. Allen, of Newington, Fairfax County, was the principal speaker last night at the meeting of Alexandria Post, No. 24, American Legion, in Gadsby's Tavern.

Plans for the Army Day banquet of the post the night of April 6 in the George Mason Hotel were discussed, and it was reported that a number of distinguished persons are expected to attend, among them National Commander Louis Johnson, of the American Legion. An invitation has been extended also to President-elect Roosevelt.

Sidney Weil is chairman on arrangements for the banquet, and he stated a number of attractive entertainment features are being arranged.

The Young Democrats, of Alexandria, heard an address by Judge Robinson Moncure, at their meeting in Gadsby's Tavern Thursday night, on present-day conditions. Dr. Dumas Malone, who was scheduled to address the club, was unable to appear, but will be present at the meeting of April 11.

A resolution was introduced by John W. Brookfield providing that a committee be named to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator Walsh, and a committee composed of Mr. Brookfield, E. E. Lawler, jr., and William A. Moncure, was named by James Reece Duncan, chairman, who presided at the meeting.

Short talks were given by Lester Myers, E. E. Lawler, jr., and others.

An auditing and finance committee was named by Chairman Duncan, composed of Mrs. Robert Wheat, Irving Diener, Wallace Lindsey, Richard M. Green, jr., and C. H. Blackwell. A report submitted by the committee in charge of the Victory ball showed that $308 was derived and it was decided to send a contribution of $50 to the Democratic national committee.

Fifty-one young women of Alexandria and vicinity have entered the competitive race for the title of "Miss Prosperity," a silver loving cup and choice of five automobiles.

The prosperity campaign is being sponsored by the Alexandria Lodge of Elks, which is bringing to Alexandria in April more than 100 cowboys, cowgirls, Indians, sacred and wild steers, bucking horses and several other Wild West features to be produced in Alexandria under the title of the "Elks' Stampede." The prime motive of the show and the campaign is to raise money for the Elks' charity fund with which to carry on charitable activities during the year.

Since the announcement of the resignation of R. C. Bowton as superintendent of the Alexandria public schools a large number of applications for the position have been received by the School Board, in person, by mail and by telegraph. The salary paid Bowton was $5,500, but it is understood the salary paid the new superintendent will be considerably less than this amount. Bowton's successor must be chosen before May 1.

There will be no interruption to business in Alexandria today on account of the inaugural ceremonies, except that some of the chain stores will close from 11:30 a. m. until 3 p. m. The indications are for a general exodus of Alexandrians to view the exercises.

A short service of worship and prayer will be held at 10 o'clock this morning in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Alexandria, the Rev. Percy Foster Hall, rector, in keeping with a special service at the same hour in St. John's Church, Washington, which President-elect Roosevelt will attend.

Funeral services for William K. Griffith, who died Thursday, will be conducted at 4 p. m. today at his residence, 230 South Fairfax street, Alexandria, by the Rev. Dr. William J. Morton, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, and burial will be in Bethel Cemetery. Pallbearers will be members of Alexandria-Washington Lodge of Masons, of which Mr. Griffith was a member.

Mahlon P. Davis, 60 years old, for many years employed as a machinist at the Southern Railway shops, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 23 Cedar street, Rosemont, Alexandria. He was stricken with what was believed to be a heart attack and lived only a few minutes.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Effie Rogers Davis, he is survived by a sister, Mrs. Richard Atkinson, and a niece, Miss Barbara Davis. He was a member of Machinists' Union Local No. 580.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed.

# Ickes Ready

## New Secretary of Interior Tells Wilbur He'll Be on Job Monday.

(Associated Press.)

"Where's the Secretary's office?" queried a stranger yesterday at the Interior Department.

"Just follow the crowd," was the doorman's answer, as the caller was swept into a rapidly filling elevator.

"Sixth floor!" called the operator as the big lift came to a halt. Everybody piled out in a great hurry.

There was a block-long line of men and women, extending the entire length of the corridor. The queue reached beyond two 10-foot totem poles solemnly guarding the entrance to the Secretary's reception room. Inside, Secretary Wilbur was bidding farewell to the department employes.

The newcomer hesitated as he confronted the guards.

"My name is Ickes—Harold L.," whispered the visitor to one of the attendants, "and I want to say 'howdy'—not good-by—to Mr. Wilbur. Suppose I slip into this anteroom until the rush is over."

It was here that Secretary Wilbur cordially greeted his successor a little while later. He felt sure the Chicago attorney would find the work most interesting. Wilbur also told the incoming Secretary that he was leaving for California tonight.

The new Secretary assured Wilbur that he would be on job the first thing Monday morning.

"I like these offices and the outlook immensely," remarked the Illinois Progressive leader as he gazed out over the Potomac.

# The Federal Diary

By GEORGE D. RILEY

Here are the men who will greet the new Congress as House doorkeepers. Front row, J. J. Sinnott, Virginia; W. B. Young, Iowa; John T. Ryan, Maryland; John R. King, Maryland; J. W. Leich, New York; F. J. Young, Illinois; J. L. Aston, Texas. Second row, Walter R. Wilson, jr., Georgia; F. Menne, Washington, D. C.; Ernest W. Ivester, Oklahoma; John D. Mann, Oregon; C. H. Hildebrand, Michigan; Franklin Pierce Gilstrap, Georgia. Third row, Frank G. Woodson, Virginia; Robert M. Menaugh, Indiana; B. R. Taylor, jr., Georgia; T. W. Webster, Maryland; Richard Criswell, Washington, D. C.; W. H. McAlpin, Illinois; Joe E. Hannah, Georgia; Hal Thomas, North Carolina; Custis L. Robins, Alabama. Back row, J. C. Carder, Arkansas; D. M. Kessler, Georgia; Keith Pritchard, Missouri; Brooks Price, North Carolina; D. J. McCormack, Massacusetts; Scott Brandenburgh, Indiana.

TODAY the New Deal is made effective. We Government workers are anxious to know what kind of spots and what kind of faces are on the front side of the cards in this New Deal.

Here let us recite the words of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, now no longer President-elect, but Chief Executive, with both houses of Congress sympathetic to his policies:

"In addition, there has been long overdue a reduction of the hours of work and the number of working days per week. The great justifications of modern industry are the cheapening of production and the lessening of the toil of man.

"The fruits will be dead fruits unless men earn enough so that they can buy the things that are produced and have the leisure for the cultivation of body, mind and spirit which the great inventions are supposed to make possible.

"This means that Government must set an example in the case of its own employes. It means, also, that Government must exert its persuasive influence to induce industry to do likewise."

* * * *

Swarmi Fedd says he is expecting hourly to be notified of his selection as fifth Assistant Postmaster General.

Since this office would have to be created, Mr. Fedd points out he would neither be "rolling" anyone for his job nor getting a job someone else is after.

* * * *

Somehow we got a pass to see the parade, so we won't get stopped to explain what and why. The blue card, the "don't" ticket, tells what we mustn't do—and the list is long. The white one tells what we can do and its plenty short.

In neither case can we get into the Court of Honor. We need a friend at court.

* * * *

The following officers and Representatives were elected by Veterans' Administratin Branch, Federal Employes Union, No. 2, at the headquarters, 710 Fourteenth street northwest:

President, Robert E. Lowe, pension service; first vice president, Mrs. Esther L. Burgan, budget and statistics; second vice president, Harry Taylor, awards division; third vice president, Mrs. Mary L. Coyne, budget and statistics; fourth vice president, W. Burton Uppercue, pension service; recording secretary, Mrs. Albra E. Reising, regional office; financial secretary, Miss Ida M. Kemp, personnel division; sergeant at arms, Charles M. Stewart, finance service. Representatives to the board of representatives of Local No. 2: Budget and statistics, Mrs. Esther L. Burgan; insurance division, Miss Mary B. Lebo, Miss Lillian H. Carliner; personnel division, Miss Ida M. Kemp, Miss Elizabeth J. Fabiny; Mount Alto Hospital, Charles M. Garlock; legal service, John L. Julius, Miss Leola Carter, Miss Edith M. Stewart; accounting division, Mrs. Jessie E. Bowman, Charles M. Stewart; awards division, Thomas A. Bamford, A. J. Brousseau; regional office, Mrs. Albra E. Reising; office of the assistant to the administrator, H. W. Farmer; pension service, Leo W. Ronemus, Dr. George M. Beckett, Ulrey J. Biller, Robert E. Lowe, W. Burton Uppercue.

Nominations were made by this committee:

W. Burton Uppercue, chairman; Miss Jean L. Galt, Charles M. Stewart and Henry G. Molda.

Ulrey J. Biller, elected representative, also is seventh vice president, N. F. F. E., statistical expert of the federation and recognized authority on retirement.

Miss Matilda Redeker, chairman, card party committee, reported $31 profit at the last party. She and her committee were thanked for their efforts.

John D. Cloud, national organizer, urged greater effort to increase membership. To this end he asked appointment of membership committees in each group. Mr. Cloud pointed out that Federal employes have more need of organization today than in recent years due to false and malicious propaganda.

* * * *

When Department of Justice Lodge, No. 21, American Federation of Government Employes, meet in the department library at 4:30 p. m. Monday, there will be some interesting reports on progress of that unit. This lodge has enrolled so far one-third again as many employes as have joined any similar organization in the past, and is forging ahead rapidly in enrollment of many more of its personnel.

President Dell Floyd will outline prospective formation of a credit union by the lodges, A. F. G. E., in the District, and will tell of the advantages of such an institution to Government workers. The lodge representative on the national organization committee is its secretary, George M. Miller, who is playing an active role in strengthening the unit.

* * * *

Mrs. Verna Willis, bacteriologist, Home Economics, Agriculture, left the city yesterday on an errand which arouses conjecture. Of course, we are allowed to guess. If our surmise is correct, the Federal Diary offers congratulations and best wishes.

* * * *

Now dawns the day you started hearing about long before fall election—the day of the "NEW DEAL."

# VIRGINIA WETS SEEK EARLY REPEAL MOVE

## Leaders Agree With Pollard Delegates Should Be Selected "At Large."

Richmond, Va., March 3 (A.P.).—The prompt calling of a convention to ratify repeal of the eighteenth amendment was urged today by leaders of wet organizations in Virginia.

Spokesmen for the organizations represented agreed with the opinion of Gov. Pollard that delegates to the convention should be elected from the State at large. They said that such procedure would insure a reliable expression from the whole public.

Former State Senators James S. Barron, of Norfolk, and C. O'Conor Goolrick, of Fredericksburg, and John B. Minor, of Richmond, were appointed a committee to draft a bill embodying the views of the Woman's Organization for Prohibition Reform, the Association Against the Eighteenth Amendment and the Crusaders.

Another committee, to confer with the governor on the advisability of an ad interim commission to formulate a tentative plan for liquor control, was composed of William McGill, of Petersburg; Mrs. Henry Fairfax and John P. Leary, of Richmond.

Speakers at the executive session which was called at the Jefferson Hotel asserted that election of delegates at large would give cities a voting strength based on their actual population.

While the wet leaders were thus mapping a campaign, State Senator George W. Layman, of Craig County, author of Virginia's dry law, was reported planning to urge that delegates to the convention be elected in much the same manner as members of the Virginia House of Delegates are chosen. Wet spokesmen asserted that this plan would give the rural population a disproportionate representation.

Although the possibility of urging a special session of the General Assembly was discussed, no action was taken on the matter.

# New York Society Reception Tonight

## Governor and Others to Be Dinner Dance Guests at Mayflower.

An inaugural reception and dinner dance, at which nearly a score of New York hotables will be honored, will be held at the Mayflower Hotel at 7 o'clock tonight by the New York State Society.

The reception will be broadcast between 9 and 9:30 by the National Broadcasting Co.

Among those who will attend are: Gov. and Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman of New York; James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President-elect, who will represent his father; Postmaster General James A. Farley and Mrs. Farley; Secretary of the Treasury-designate William H. Woodin and Mrs. Woodin; Secretary of Labor-designate Mrs. Frances Perkins Wilson and Mr. Wilson; Representative John J. Boylan, of New York; Attorney General John J. Bunnett and Mrs. Bennett, of New York; Comptroller Morris Tremaine, of New York; Guernsey T. Cross, secretary, to the President-elect at Albany, and Mrs. Cross.

# Roosevelt to Take Scout Presidency

## First of Chief Executives to Have Had Previous Part in Movement.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt becomes President today he will also become honorary president of the Boy Scouts of America and President Hoover will become an honorary vice president of the organization. President Hoover has accepted this post a few days ago in a letter to Walter W. Head, president of the Boy Scouts.

President-elect Roosevelt will be the first man to assume the presidency with an active record as a scout leader. For the past decade he has been the president of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York which he helped organize and has been its head ever since.

While other Presidents, since the organization of the Boy Scouts in 1910, have had a definite interest in scouting, evidenced both before and after taking office, none has had an official connection with the Boy Scout movement prior to his election.

# J. A. Ferguson, 72, Is Dead, Penniless

## Was Prominent Figure in Days During Work on Panama Canal.

Once the confidant and associate of great figures of history, J. A. Ferguson, 72, died yesterday at the Gospel Mission, penniless and alone.

Among his personal effects were pictures and mementos of better days. The pictures showed him in informal poses with the men who accomplished the difficult job of connecting the two oceans. He also had letters from prominent personages, among them being a letter from Secretary of State Stimson concerning a personal matter.

Inquiries at the State Department brought the information that the man was a prominent figure during the construction of the Panama Canal. For a time he was in the Government service, and later owned and operated a popular hotel in the Canal Zone. He also had an active part in the missionary work among inhabitants and labor camps at the canal.

# Hyattsville Merchants Will Form Association

A group of Hyattsville business and professional men will meet at the home of Dr. R. A. Vawter, 103 Jackson avenue, University Park, Md., at 8 p. m. Monday to organize a merchants' association.

A method of exchanging credit information is among the subjects to be discussed.

### Prince Georges Parade Unit.

The Prince Georges County unit of the inaugural parade will assemble on D street near Fifth street southeast at 2 p. m. today.

# CONGRESS EXTENDS LIVES OF 2 PROBES

## Veterans and Public Utility Inquiries to Continue in Coming Session.

(Associated Press.)

Longer lives for two important investigations—veterans affairs and public utility holding companies—were voted yesterday by Congress.

Senate approval sent to the White House legislation extending through the next session the House Interstate Commerce Committee inquiry into utility holding companies, and President Hoover signed it soon afterward. It authorized $50,000 for expenses.

House action likewise sent to President Hoover a measure extending for 60 days after the new Congress first convenes the date for receiving recommendations of the joint congressional committee that has been studying veterans' affairs for months in the interest of economy.

"Unfortunately, the committee has not been able to work out an intelligent report," Chairman McDuffie told the House.

McDuffie added that with more time "we believe we can bring in something that may be helpful."

The legislation was opposed by Chairman Rankin of the Veterans' committee, who contended his committee was competent to handle the investigation, had all the facts the joint committee was obtaining and would have to pass finally on any legislation.

"I am opposed to these special committees when the regular standing committees of the House can do the work," Rankin said.

Representative Connery (Democrat), Massachusetts, said newspaper reports indicated the joint committee was giving considerable time to spokesmen for the National Economy League, "who want to cut the heart out of veterans' compensation to save the Rockefellers and the Fords on income taxes."

The House passed the legislation by a two-thirds majority under a suspension of the rules.

# DEATH TOLL MOUNTS IN JAPANESE QUAKE

Continued from Page 1.

cific about 190 miles northeast of Tokyo.

Terrorized residents of scores of communities rushed to the cold streets in the dark as electric currents failed. In towns throughout the area alarm gongs were sounded and there were cries of "otsunami!"—meaning tidal wave—for a period of about 40 minutes after the earth shock. The majority of the people, knowing well what was coming, rushed to the hills to escape the tidal wave.

The City of Miyako, on the coast, reported a series of waves, each of which swept through houses and washed away boats.

Fires caused by the quake were left to rage unchecked as townspeople rushed to safety after the shock.

### Brazil Lifts Flour Ban.

Rio de Janeiro, March 3 (A.P.).—With the end of the eighteen-month ban on flour imports decreed in August, 1931, in connection with the Brazilian and United States coffee and wheat exchange, the chancellory has instructed consuls to authenticate flour shipments to Brazil.

# PLUMMER IS CALLED LEADER IN HIJACKING

## Is Identified by Washington Witness as Trial Nears Close in Baltimore.

Special to The Washington Post.

Baltimore, Md., March 3.—William Plummer, of Calvert County, alleged bootlegger and dry informer, today was identified by a Federal court witness as the leader of a gang of hijackers who in September stopped a group of prohibition investigators near Prince Frederick and took from them a truck load of liquor.

The identification was made by Joseph McCaffrey, of Washington, who pleaded guilty to the same offense in December and is serving a term of four years and nine months for the crime.

McCaffrey was called as a witness by Simon E. Sobeloff, United States District Attorney, near the closing of the session of the United States District Court, in which Plummer and Ben Tyler, Negro, went on trial on charges of assaulting Government officers and transporting and possessing liquor.

Francis Mulvey, indicted with Plummer, Tyler and two others not yet apprehended, pleaded guilty to the two latter counts of the indictments, and the Government dropped the other charges against him, but asked Judge W. Calvin Chesnut, presiding at the trial, to defer disposition of Mulvey's case until the trial is concluded.

Before the testimony of McCaffrey, Charles E. Reinke, one of the investigators who was riding on the truck when it was hijacked, identified Plummer as having been in the party which did the hjacking.

Several of the officers in the party convoying the liquor when it was hijacked described the attack by the hijackers, who, it was testified, were armed with pistols, shotguns and submachine guns.

None of these witnesses except Reinke identified Plummer as having participated in the hijacking, and all said they did not see Tyler there.

# SENATE AUTHORIZES ROOSEVELT POWERS

Continued from Page 1.

Coast Guard, exempted under the old economy act.

Air-mail appropriations were cut from $19,000,000 to $15,000,000, and the Bureau of Efficiency was abolished, despite a determined effort by House conferees to continue the air-mail subsidy and to save the bureau.

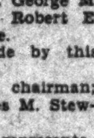
More than $16,000,000 in economies was provided in retrenchment features of the bill.

The reorganization clause will permit Mr. Roosevelt to merge, transfer or abolish any Federal agency except a department. A joint resolution of Congress, within 60 days, could block his program. But the President could veto this, and both houses would have to pass it again by a two-thirds vote. So the grant of power is generally conceded to be almost absolute.

### Glasgow Bribe Quiz Asked.

Glasgow, Scotland, March 3 (A.P.). The Glasgow Corporation has adopted a resolution asking the government to investigate charges against the city administration resulting from a confession by a magistrate in the high court that he had accepted a bribe.

# A New Yorker AT LARGE



By MARK BARRON.

NEW YORK—One of the dachshunds which ambled away with a prize in the recent dog show at Madison Square Garden is Fritz.

Fritz is owned by Bill Hardie, who reports that the two favorite avocations of the dog are eating pretzels and sleeping against a radiator.

When Weber and Fields returned to the stage, they borrowed Fritz. The gag was that when they opened the safe in their office, Fritz was to trot out wearing whiskers and covered with cobwebs.

The only hitch was that when they opened the safe, Fritz was curled up comfortably asleep and refused to move. Nevertheless, as a qualified actor Fritz received a check for his services and it now hangs framed in his kennel.

### Apple Vendor.

This is a true vignette of New York, because I saw it one morning when walking to the office. It was raining, and on rainy days I always dash into the Chanin Building subway, emerge into Grand Central terminal and then into the underground passage that leads through the lobby of the Roosevelt Hotel to my office.

Thus I can walk from home to work, a distance of 10 blocks, entirely through tunnels (that's just one of the peculiarities of this island that has as much activity going on above and below ground as it does on the actual surface).

Now to the story: As I walked through the hotel lobby, I noticed ahead a regal and very luxuriously dressed woman. With her mink furs and Queen Mary hat, she looked very formidable indeed.

As she walked out of the door, she noticed the unemployed apple seller at the corner. She stopped a moment and asked: "Aren't you cold? Wouldn't you like a cup of coffee? Here, take this and go get yourself some hot coffee and I'll watch your stand."

The astonished apple man departed with alacrity and the tall and elegant lady braced herself to the cold winds and took over the apple stand.

### Stares, but No Sales.

Five minutes passed . . . ten minutes . . . fifteen . . . no sales! But how the curious stared.

Finally, a portly and well dressed man hesitated, eyeing her suspiciously. "Oh, please," said the woman in her well modulated voice, "please, I do so want to sell some apples. You see, I am only a substitute and I haven't sold any. There are really some nice ones under here that aren't frozen so much."

A gloved hand slid into a silk lined pocket, and out came a five dollar bill.

"Keep the change—and keep the apples," said the New Yorker with a chuckle . . . and the situation was saved.

Ian Keith is generally believed to be an English actor. As a matter of fact, he is an American and a direct descendant of George Ross, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

# Missouri School Funds to Be Cut

## To Receive Less Than Half of 1933 Quota; Crisis Next Winter.

Jefferson City, March 3 (A.P.).—The public schools of Missouri are to receive less than half their apportioned quotas for 1933, Charles A. Lee, State superintendent of schools, said today.

The last available money for 1933 to be credited to the schools March 15 will amount to $1,095,893, bringing the total paid to $4,589,516, or 44.9 per cent of the annual apportionment.

Lee said the schools can be maintained during the present school year in "a fairly satisfactory manner," but the real crisis will come in the next school year. In many cases at present the teachers are donating as much as two and three months' salary.

# Cutro, Italy, Asks For Quake Survey

## Expert Study Is Requested After 2 Daily Shocks for Week.

Cutro, Italy, March 3 (A.P.).—Municipal authorities tonight requested the government to send experts here to study earthquake phenomena which have kept the 8,000 inhabitants of this city in fear since January 23.

An average of two shocks a day, accompanied by rumblings which became strongest this afternoon and caused the populace to flee from buildings, has been felt. The quakes have averaged five seconds in duration. Damage has increased gradually, with cracks in buildings becoming bigger, but there have been no casualties.

Cutro is in Catanzaro Province.

# Floridian With Roosevelt At Shooting Visitor Here

The man who was conversing with President-elect Roosevelt when the would-be assassin's shots rang out at Miami recently has come to Washington to attend the inauguration ceremonies.

A. B. Willis, Miami Democratic leader and official representative of Dade County Democratic executive committee's inaugural delegation, was presenting Mr. Roosevelt with a 24-foot telegram with the signatures of 2,800 Miamans, when the abortive attempt was made.

"Mr. Roosevelt had just leaned forward to talk to me and was thanking me when the shots were heard. I saw that Mayor Cermak was struck and I shouted to Mr. Roosevelt 'Cermak is shot!'"

Mr. Willis, who is 43, today by a singular coincidence, helped Mr. Cermak into the Roosevelt car, he said, and then joined in the subduing of the would-be killer. He is staying with the Florida delegation at the Washington Hotel.

# 207 DEEDS RECORDED DURING PAST MONTH

## Taxes Given to State From Arlington County Total $1,501.

ARLINGTON COUNTY,
BUREAU OF THE POST.
Tel. Clar. 309. Clarendon, Va.

According to records in the office of the county clerk, 207 deeds were recorded during February; taxes to the State amounted to $1,501.02.

Other items in the report were: Wills and administrations, 6; State tax, $12. Chancery suits, 12; State tax, $18. Actions at law, 8; State tax, $11. Fines collected during the month for violation of the prohibition laws amounted to $150, with costs totaling $160.55. Fines collected in cases other than prohibition were $30, with the costs amounting to $61.95.

Delinquent real estate taxes collected, going to the State, amounted to $17.68; to the county, $172.09.

There were 13 marriage licenses issued.

Organization of a new literary society in Arlington County to be known as the Fortnightly Club was announced yesterday by Mrs. J. C. Boss, president.

Other officers are Mrs. Fletcher Kemp, vice president; Mrs. S. P. Vanderslice, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Nat E. Hynes, librarian.

Among the organizers are Mrs. Monroe H. Stockett, Mrs. E. Rauchenstein, Mrs. J. M. Keith, Mrs. S. N. Welbourne, Mrs. D. S. MacMahan, Mrs. J. R. Jacobs, Mrs. Ralph Boss and Mrs. Harold Boss.

Plans are being completed by the Catholic Woman's Club of Arlington County for a benefit card party to be held in St. Charles School Auditorium on March 17. Mrs. Stephen E. Childs is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

# Mass Meeting Urges Kemp Reappointment

The reappointment of Fletcher Kemp, superintendent of Arlington County schools, was requested at a mass meeting last night attended by more than 400 citizens. Following the meeting John M. Stewart, chairman of the Board of Education, announced the board would be called into executive session next Tuesday to consider Mr. Kemp's reappointment.

The superintendent's term will expire July 1.

# JAPANESE TROOPS ENTER JEHOL CITY

Continued from Page 1.

many of them heading for the passes through the Great Wall into China proper, was brought back by two Japanese airmen who made a scouting trip over the capital.

When Gen. Kawahara's brigade marched into Pingchuan this morning they were only 50 miles from Jehol City. The capture of Pingchuan marked the fall of the last important Jehol town aside from the capital itself.

In addition to the Kawahara infantry brigade, another Japanese force is moving on Jehol City, from the north. This attacking column was last reported well below Chihfeng, which is 92 miles from Jehol City.

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# INAUGURAL CONCERT OUTSTANDING EVENT

## Roosevelt's Mother Present; Reception to Governors Gala Occasion.

By ELISABETH E. POE.

The glorious voices of Metropolitan Opera stars, the matchless strains of a master violin player, the orchestral beauties of Washington's own National Symphony Orchestra, and the memorable measures of a composition, the work of an incoming Cabinet member, made up the feast of melody in the inaugural concert at Constitution Hall last night which was music's tribute to the President-elect, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and his official family.

The capacity audience which crowded every nook and cranny of Constitution Hall lacked only the promised presence of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who today becomes First Lady of the Land, to make it the most brilliant gathering ever assembled to attend a musical event in the National Capital. Mrs. Roosevelt was obliged to withdraw her acceptance, through the sudden death of Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Attorney General-designate in Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet.

Long before the hour set for the concert, the house had been completely sold out and the "Standing Room Only" signs were in evidence. The women guests were arrayed in elaborate gowns and jewels, many of the diplomats and Army and Navy officers present were in full dress uniform and all the gala setting usual to a Metropolitan Opera presentation made this part of Washington seem a portion of Little Old New York in this regard. A number of the new Cabinet and other officials were present.

### Roosevelt's Mother Present.

All eyes turned to the official box where Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of Franklin D. Roosevelt, a grand dame of the conservative New York Roosevelts, sat surrounded by her relatives and friends. It was not necessary for any one to point out this mother of a distinguished son because the likeness between them is so great that everyone recognized her at once. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a graceful gown of black velvet with a lovely rose point lace scarf, a lustrous long string of perfectly matched pearls and pearl earrings. Her evening wrap had a collar of sable. With her were Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt, son and daughter of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Mrs. J. Roosevelt Roosevelt and her daughter, Mrs. James R. Cushing, Miss Marion Cushing, Miss Barbara Cushing, Mr and Mrs. John Sargeant, and Mr. Philip Cuniffe.

The Secretary of the Treasury-designate and Mrs. William H. Woodin were guests in the box of the Cuban Ambassador. Mrs. Woodin looking very smart in a pink evening gown. Among the other women of the new Cabinet present were Mrs. Dern, wife of the Secretary of War-designate, and Mrs. Claude Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy-designate.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Delano had a party of guests with them, mostly "Roosevelt relatives" from out-of-town. Mrs. Delano wore a becoming gown of black metal cloth with a floral design on it.

### Ovation Greets Kindler.

Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, wife of the chairman of the inaugural committee, was in one of the boxes in a dress of white silver, embroidered in rhinestones.

An ovation greeted Dr. Kindler when he mounted the rostrum and raised his baton for the orchestra to begin the magnificent strains of "The Meistersinger Prelude," by Richard Wagner.

When Lawrence Tibbett appeared to sing the "Prelude to Pagliacci," which is said to be one of the favorite arias of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the applause was positively deafening.

Rosa Ponselle, prima donna of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company, had no cause to complain of the welcome she received when, a dainty figure in a lovely white satin gown setting off her dark beauty to the best advantage, she heard the hall ring with the applause as Dr. Kindler escorted her to the front of the platform.

### Woodin's Work Pleases.

This treat was augmented later when she sang a duet with Lawrence Tibbett, the first time they had sung together from any stage. It was the Nile scene from the third act of "Aida," a role with which both were perfectly familiar and in which their voices achieved a marvelous blend of harmony, preserving the individual beauties of each vocal organ, while the combination was an irresistible one.

Then came Zimbalist, poet of the violin, playing his own arrangement of a fantasy on Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or," in its world premier. Wherever last night's broadcast of the inaugural concert through the facilities of the National Broadcasting Co. was heard by music lovers, how they must have rejoiced in hearing the strains of his lovely Stradivarius instrument in this creation of his own musical interpretation.

After the playing of two Hungarian Dances by Brahms, the audience had the treat of hearing one of the compositions of the new Secretary of the Treasury, William H. Woodin, whose musical genius is only surpassed by his financial acumen. It was the selection "On the Prairie," from the "Covered Wagon Suite," written by Mr. Woodin some time ago and which has achieved much favor among musicians as an orchestral composition. Mr. Woodin, in the audience with Mrs. Woodin, was obliged to bow his thanks for the applause which greeted his work.

The reception to the governors of the States, given last night at the Pan-American Union, was one of the outstanding functions of the inaugural week-end, including as it did thousands of visitors to the Capital as well as many Washingtonians from official, diplomatic and resident circles.

Crowds which pushed their way into the building against those who were trying to leave caused some disorder which the marines stationed on the plaza endeavored to control with little success.

Inside the building the same crowds thronged the patio, where the Marine Band played military music, announcing each governor and his staff with the State anthem while still other groups crowded the staircases on either side of the patio leading to the gallery in front of the hall of the Americas where the receiving line was formed.

# The New Cinema Offerings

## EARLE

*"42ND STREET." Warner Brothers picturization of a screen story by Rian James and James Seymour, based on a novel by Bradford Ropes, featuring Warner Baxter, Bebe Daniels, George Brent, Ruby Keeler, Una Merkel, Guy Kibbee, Ginger Rogers and George E. Stone. Directed by Lloyd Bacon. Reviewed Friday afternoon.*

By NELSON B. BELL.

Rushing along at as great a speed as the gorgeous special train bearing its name that sweeps into the Capital this morning from the West Coast, and boasting several times as many stars and pulchritudinous ladies of the ensemble as are aboard that ultramodern limited de luxe, "Forty-second Street," with its back-stage atmosphere, gay rhythms and pungent comedy, crashes the senses as a glib and glittering bit of gallivanting, ideally suited to the high spirit of this gala week-end—or any other, for the matter of that.

Here is a thickly peopled and pretentious piece of musicalized comedy drama that vaguely suggests a familiar formula of a half decade or so ago, but so far surpasses any of the screen musicals of that remote era in tempo and technique as to exert all of the novel appeal of a new and vivacious form of camera entertainment.

It doesn't matter that the whole thing hinges on the incapacity of a prima donna, the overnight triumph of an unknown kid from the sticks, working as one of the merry-merry, and one or two scrambled love affairs among members of the troupe and its "angel," an overstuffed kiddie-car manufacturer from Cleveland. All that does sound just a shade lacking in the tang of novelty and maybe a little trite. Well, perhaps it is, but the way it is tricked up here, speeded into the real "feel" of a big musical show in process of preparation and played right up to the hilt by a crowd that knows what it is all about, it will knock you sprawling right out into the aisle.

It was, I dare say, to have been expected that Warner Baxter, as Julian Marsh, the great stage director, would give the performance of his life, rating a place—although, of course, in an entirely different field—right up there with his "Cisco Kid;" that George E. Stone and Allen Jenkins, as his assistants, would be flip, fawning and hard boiled; even that Una Merkel, Ginger Rogers, Bebe Daniels, Kuy Kibbee, Ned Sparks and George Brent would be simply swell in the other important assignments, but whoever would have thought that Ruby Keeler, former vaudeville and musical comedy tap dancer, and in private life Mrs. Al Jolson, would tuck the show right under her arm and run off with it?

The wide-eyed, soft-voiced and utterly charming Miss Keeler strikes these dimming eyes as being the find of the year among unaffected, wholly natural and completely captivating singing and dancing young leading women.

Una Merkel and Ginger Rogers are a couple of vastly amusing lady clowns and Bebe Daniels, in voice and charm, recalls her resounding success in "Rio Rita"—although her present opportunities are not comparable to those that marked her debut as a prima donna. Dick Powell, Robert McWade, Eddie Nugent and Harry Akst are among the many others who give "42nd Street" a zip that can't be found anywhere but in Forty-second street.

There is so much of the stage in the feature picture that the stage bill seems almost like a continuation of the film—losing nothing thereby. Miss Vaughn De Leath, the pioneer among microphone vocalists, returns to the Capital as headliner of the Earle's inaugural bill and brings down the house, as usual, by the excellence of her ballads, torch songs, imitations and "hot" numbers. A close second for top honors is Jack McLallan, assisted by "Sarah" and that grotesque leaping impalla, Sassafras. Rich comedy and "Sarah's" spectacular soprano voice place this act among vaudeville's select. Roy Smeck, with his banjos, guitars, ukuleles and harmonicas, scores a solid hit and the living program is completed by Miss Merle's Trained Cockatoos, feathered actors of merit, if you care for feathered actors of merit. All of these are introduced gracefully by Miss Maxine Doyle, as gaily garbed as the flowers of spring.

The "Parade of the Presidents," an inaugural special, and Mr. McNamee's interpretation of the pictured news events complete a pulsating and peppery program worthy of the crowds that will fight their way in to see it

## RKO-KEITH'S

*"THE GREAT JASPER." RKO-Radio picturization of the novel by Fulton Oursler, starring Richard Dix, with Florence Eldridge, Wera Engels, Walter Walker and Edna May Oliver. Directed by J. Walter Ruben. Reviewed Friday afternoon by Richard Q. Jones.*

Following close on the heels of two excellent "life history" pictures, Richard Dix comes along with another of similar motif, which, save for the high quality of the star's histrionic efforts, falls considerably short of attaining the dramatic heights either of "Cimarron" or of "The Conquerors."

Here, in "The Great Jasper," is a curious conglomeration of episodes starting with the advent of trolley cars and coming down to the present day. Jasper Horn is the driver of a horse car and later the motorman piloting the first trolley car. After doing a Ned Darrell with his boss' wife, Jasper leaves town and goes to Atlantic City, where, in the course of events, he acquires the establishment of Mme. Talma, astrologer extraordinary. With this set-up he develops a great business, for women only, and attains the distinction of being known as the "great Jasper." Mrs. Horn, a preacher's daughter, and one decidedly out of favor with the whole nefarious astrological business, leaves her husband.

As the years roll by Jasper becomes more and more famous, the while an ever-increasing schism alienates him from his wife and his son, now grown to manhood. Always one to take his likker strong and his women weak, Jasper finally succumbs to the combination when, in one last valiant effort to prevent his son's unwise marriage, he overtaxes his system and dies.

Baldly relating the narrative does little to make the latest Dix work of interest, and even the work of the lengthy cast is only what might be termed adequate. Mr. Dix in the title role is the dominant figure and the one around whom are woven these episodes.

Florence Eldridge, as Jenny Horn, has a difficult part to depict and one that in many ways mitigates her apparent ennui. David Durand, as the youthful Andrew Horn, gives perhaps the most realistic delineation of the whole cast. Edna May Oliver, of course, is Edna May Oliver.

Due to the length of the feature, only two subsidiary attractions are screened.

## INAUGURAL BRINGS FILM STARS

Film notables who will arrive this morning on board the "42d Street Special" for the inaugural. Upper row, left to right, Glenda Farrell, Joe E. Brown and Bette Davis. Lower row, left to right, Tom Mix, Claire Dodd and Lyle Talbot. All are Warner Bros.-First National players.

## RIALTO

*"ROME EXPRESS." Universal's release of Gaumont's picturization of a story by Clifford Grey, starring Esther Ralston and Conrad Veidt, with Joan Barry, Cedric Hardwicke, Harold Huth, Gordon Hark, Donald Calthrop and Hugh Williams. Directed by Walter Forde. Previewed last Tuesday afternoon.*

A famous movie queen and her manager and press agent; a crook, making away with a priceless painting, ripped from its frame in the Louvre, and two accomplices shadowing him to regain possession of the canvas; a bombastic egocentric who poses as a great philanthropist (as long as the publicity lasts) and his brow-beaten secretary; a young married couple (but not to each other) slipping away for a clandestine week-end of turtle-doving; an unmitigated bore, traveling solo, and the chief of the Paris detective bureau, traveling incognito—such are the passengers aboard the Rome Express when that luxurious continental train puffs out of the Paris station bound for the Eternal City, 16 hours away.

Each group embarking on its little journey, oblivious to the presence and purposes of the others, finds itself sooner or later inextricably entangled in a single relentless surge of events that involves both larceny and murder and the holding of an informal trial in the improvised courtroom set up in a baggage car.

There is an inescapable kinship between "Rome Express" and "Grand Hotel" in the technique of story telling which each invokes. In the much more seriously restricted limitations of an express train in motion, "Rome Express" manipulates its characters and incidents with no less dramatic effectiveness than "Grand Hotel" achieved in the appreciably wider latitude of its action. It is an almost perfect dramaturgic mechanism, moving its figures deftly and unerringly and compounding suspense with unfailing surety.

In photographic treatment the film is as notable for variety as in its ramifications of plot and pointing of character.

Returning to the screen after a too-long absence—although in an English-made picture, to be sure—Esther Ralston presents a stunningly beautiful figure as the weary movie star who is sick and tired of her manager's highly imaginative enterprises and who meets an old love in one of the crooks abroad in search of the missing painting. This young miscreant is the sidekick of Zurta, master mind of the robber band, under whose polished suavity burns a nature of murderous cunning, played with consummate skill by Conrad Veidt, who probably rates next to Jannings among the German-American stars.

Cedric Hardwick and Gordon Harker, Britishers both, contribute exceptionally able character studies in the roles of the bogus philanthropist and the platitudinous bore to be found on every smart train. Joan Barry and Harold Huth are perfectly cast as the "eloping" unloved wife and misunderstood husband. Donald Calthrop is a pathetic figure as the terror-stricken thief, in possession of the fabulous portrait, who wins all of the money at poker knowing his life is the forfeit to Zurta. Frank Vosper is a punctilious officer of the Surete, with a penchant for throat lozenges, and many others do admirable bits in atmospheric parts.

A considerable list of abbreviated sound subjects, including the new issue of the Universal News, with Graham McNamee, augment the feature film, although "Rome Express" is so excitingly and extravagantly superlative in its every department that its auxiliaries do not much matter. N. B. B.

## FILM TIME TABLES

Feature pictures are presented on the following schedule at the theaters named:

Rialto—"Rome Express," at 11:35 a. m., 1:34, 3:33, 5:32, 7:32 and 9:32 p. m.

Earle—"42d Street," at 9:50 a. m., 12:22, 2:50, 5:15, 7:45 and 10:15 p. m. Stage shows at 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:25, 6:55 and 9:25 p. m.

Loew's Fox—"Clear All Wires," at 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:05, 5:25, 7:45, 10:05 p. m. and 12:20 a. m. Stage shows at 12 noon, 2:20, 4:35, 6:55, 9:15 and 11:35 p. m.

RKO-Keith's—"The Great Jasper," at 9:15, 10:58 a. m., 12:41, 2:24, 4:07, 5:50, 7:35, 9:20 and 10:51 p. m.

Columbia—"Handle With Care," at 10:30 a. m., 12:15, 2, 4, 5:55, 7:50, 9:45 and 11:40 p. m.

Metropolitan—"Grand Slam," at 11 a. m., 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:10, 8 and 9:50 p. m.

Palace—"She Done Him Wrong," at 10:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:35, 4:35, 6:40, 8:45, 10:45 p. m. and 12:50 a. m.

Tivoli—"Face in the Sky," at 2, 4, 6:05, 7:50 and 9:40 p. m.

Ambassador—"Penguin Pool Murder," at 2:20, 4:20, 6:15, 8 and 9:50 p. m.

## PALACE

*"SHE DONE HIM WRONG." Paramount picturization of a story adapted from Mae West's play, "Diamond Lil," starring Miss West, with Cary Grant, Gilbert Roland, Noah Beery, Rafaela Ottiano, Owen Moore and Grace La Rue. Music and lyrics by Ralph Rainger. Directed by Lowell Sherman. Reviewed Friday afternoon by Isabel Harraman.*

Presidents may arrive and depart, but Miss Mae West, in spite, or perhaps because, of her peculiar contumacy in naughtiness, remains a bright light, which has grown to be almost a national tradition, or perhaps institution. Mae, perhaps you recall, was the gal boosted up the ladder of fame by the New York police, who persisted in raiding her Broadway shows.

"She Done Him Wrong," which illuminates the Palace screen this week, is adapted from Miss West's own play "Diamond Lil." Our Mr. Hays, arbiter of screen conduct, objected to the original title, but evidently found nothing wrong with the present modified nomenclature.

Lil emerges as Lady Lou, an intriguing vulgarian who admits amiably that she is "the best woman who ever walked the streets." The dialogue throughout is racy, but clever, and is saved from being offensive by the smooth, sophisticated directing of Lowell Sherman, who subdues, without deadening, the kinetic spirit of Miss West.

The story moves rapidly through the Gay Nineties, when the Bowery was really the Bowery, and there was a vague place in the Far West known as the Barbary Coast. You entered a bar through swinging doors and could pick up a free lunch with a 5-cent glass of beer.

Lou is an amorous lady with a sense of humor and a predilection for diamonds. Noah Beery is splendid as the saloon keeper, a gentleman of multifarious activities which bring him to no good end. Owen Moore does a fine bit of acting as a discarded lover. Gilbert Roland is suavely handsome as a gentleman crook of the Mauve Decade; Cary Grant makes a grand hero and David Landau, Dewey Robinson, Rafaela Ottiano, Rochelle Hudson and Grace La Rue all turn in splendid performances.

However, the show is dominated by the effervescence of Mae West. She photographs beautifully, displays a $1,000,000 wardrobe in a $1,000,000 manner and has an insouciance that makes even the ending to this amusing travesty quite logical. After a blatant career, we find her riding away with a former officer of a Bowery Mission, who proves to be a Government official in disguise. Evidently he has discovered the heart of gold beneath the flash of diamonds, for at the final fade-out he is removing the fortune in gems and placing a modest solitaire upon the third finger of her left hand—which proves that virtue is not always its own reward, that the movies are setting up a new standard of conduct, or something equally as thrilling.

A Metrotone News, a Micky Mouse cartoon and an Andy Clyde comedy are enjoyable parts of the program. There is also a short subject introducing Benny Davis, that prolific writer of songs, who gave us "Good-bye Bradway, Hello France" during war days and has produced many of Tin-Pan Alley's greatest hits since then. He is supported by a clever cast of singers in a musical skit introducing his songs.

## METROPOLITAN

*"THE GRAND SLAM." First National picturization of the novel by Russell Herts, adapted to the screen by Ervin Gelsey and David Boehm, featuring Loretta Young and Paul Lukas, with Frank McHugh and Glenda Farrell. Directed by William Dieterle. Reviewed Friday night by J. F. Brady.*

An amusing, interesting and enjoyable hour is in store for those who witness "The Grand Slam." There is nothing great about the picture, nor startling disclosures of new methods of playing contract bride, but there is such a rapid continuity of events in the efforts of the ambitious characters in this "racket," so perfectly put over, that you are sure to be pleased and entertained.

Loretta Young (as Marcia), beautiful and giving a splendid interpretation of her role, has an impressive psychological effect on Paul Lukas (as Peter Stanislavsky), the waiter, become famous as a contract bridge systematizer. Splendid support is given by Frank McHugh, as Speed, the ghost writer and publicity man, and Glenda Farrell, as Lola, the one who really made Peter great. The balance of the cast are well met.

Perhaps one may term this new racket a "grand slam" on contract bridge players, since it is a burlesque on the better play of the game. It is a racket so well publicized, played up and impressed on a public eager for the sensational, that even bridge players fall for it. We are treated to an expose of how famous people sometimes employ ghost writers and publicity men to put over their wares.

In this story the ghost writer puts Peter Stanislavsky before the public as the author of many books, including a famous one on "Contract Bridge," bringing out that bridge players should use the "Stanislavsky system," namely the "American Bridge Sweetheart" method, the one where husband and wife never quarrel when playing. Of course, this system creates a sensation and our hero rises to fame, while the former famous exponent falls into the discard. This Peter Stanislavsky was a waiter at Nicolai's, a famous night club, when Marcia met him. After their marriage Peter is called one night to serve at Lola's (Glenda Farrell) home, where it happens a fourth is necessary to make up a table, so here is where Peter gets his break. Knowing little about the game, he plays from the memory of instruction given him by Marcia, and, of course, outwits the famous Van Dorn, his opponent. The famous Van Dorn, who previously was but a "salesman," goes down in defeat and Peter's fame rises. Then it is that Speed (McHugh) hits upon the sensation of bringing Stanislavsky to the fore, and becomes his ghost writer and publicity man, thus bringing out "The Grand Slam." This racket—this system—"The American Bridge Sweethearts"—takes so well that soon Peter is on the air, playing at fashionable bridge clubs, teaching and writing. After many months the strain begins to show on each of them and finally comes the quarrel between the sweethearts and the consequent downfall of the system.

"The Grand Slam" is really good—and, to its credit, clean. It is one of those simple little pictures it is a pleasure to see.

Supporting the feature are the Paramount News, a good Sports Thrill picture, and a fair comedy, "Pleasure Island," in color.

# JACOBY BRIDGE FOUR LOSE TO BURNSTINE

## Eastern Team Championship Is Won in Final by 1,980 Points.

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—David Burnstine, Richard L. Frey, Howard Schenken and Charles Lochridge won the Eastern team of four bridge championship today, defeating Oswald Jacoby, Louis H. Watson, Theodore A. Lightner and Michael T. Gottlieb in the final by 1,980 points.

Jacoby and his teammates are associates of Ely Culbertson, while the victors had the support of P. Hal Sims, who declined to defend his title, reputedly because the tournament was identified with the United States Bridge League, in which Culbertson is prominent.

In winning today the Burnstine group duplicated its triumph in the semifinal of the Vanderbilt last fall, when it vanquished the same team, except that Culbertson himself was Jacoby's partner, instead of Watson.

The Eastern "preliminary pair" championship, for players who had not won a major tournament since 1929, was completed today, and L. G. Weldon and N. F. Glidden, jr., were the victors. The event was new this year.

Two comparative unknowns, Mrs. Grace Perpall and F. E. Bailey, led the surviving 28 couples in the pair championship in the final round tonight.

Tomorrow will be devoted to the New York City mixed team championship and open duplicate games.

## LOEW'S FOX

*"CLEAR ALL WIRES." Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picturization of the play by Bella and Samuel Spewack, starring Lee Tracy, with Benita Hume, Una Merkel, James Gleason, C. Henry Gordon, Alan Edwards and Lawrence Grant. Directed by George Hill. Reviewed Friday morning.*

Introduced from the screen by Bill Hay, the only announcer who has ever been identified with their broadcasts, and preceded on the stage by an excerpt from their picture, "Check and Double Check," in blackface, Amos 'n' Andy, in the smiling persons of Freeman Gosden and Charles Correll, yesterday stepped before a microphone on the stage of Loew's Fox, each in propria persona, and almost caused the palatial F street cathedral to be shaken apart by sheer volume of applause.

There have been many threats these past few years to present Amos 'n' Andy upon some Washington stage and here, at last, they are. Without any elaborately prepared "act," these two personable young men merely come upon the scene and reveal to the audience what no one has ever been permitted to see in a broadcast studio—how they deliver their skits and who imitates what voices, and how. Thus we hear, of course, the proprietors of the Fresh Air Taxicab Co. themselves, and the Kingfish, Lightning, Mr. Crawford and most of the other familiar figures of the radio feature that so long has rated the top of the heap in humorous and homely appeal.

Gosden and Correll, naturally, are seasoned performers. There is nothing in their demeanor to indicate that they are in the least ill at ease, out of their element or abashed by the sight of many faces. Good troupers, both, with nothing to choose between them.

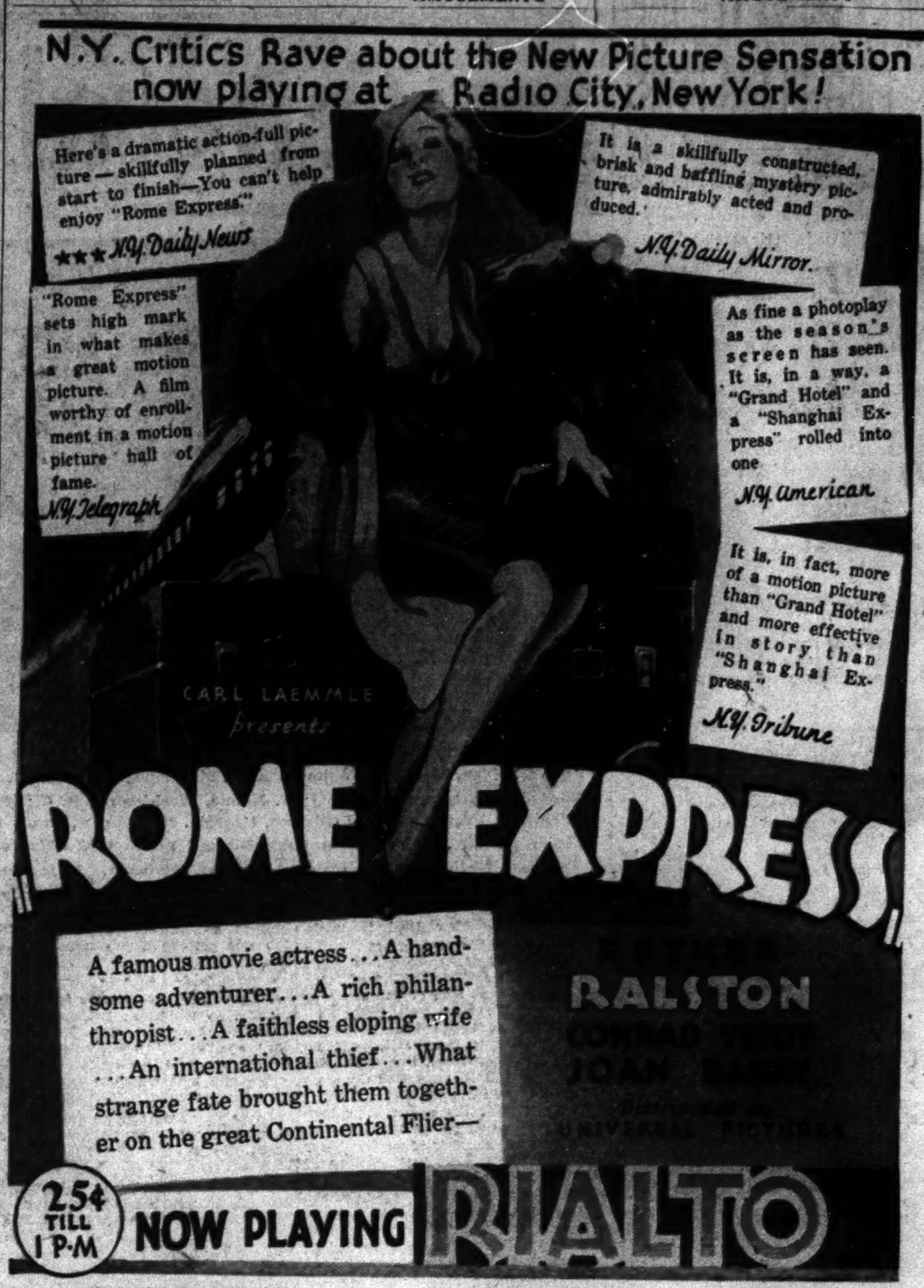
Perhaps it is that there has been a little too much of Lee Tracy lately, but I am rather inclined to the belief that "Clear All Wires," the inaugural screen feature, falls a little short of expectations because it just isn't too good a play and, reduced to the minutely revealing terms of the cinema, seems far-fetched almost to the point of grotesqueness.

It is, as of course you know, the story of the great foreign correspondent who gets himself all messed up with his paper, the authorities and his boss' girl, away over there in Soviet Moscow, which is in Russia. The incidents at times are heartily amusing—thanks principally to Miss Una Merkel—but more often they are merely so much wordage and an excuse for Mr. Tracy's hands and eyebrows.

Surrounding Amos 'n' Andy on the stage are a number of competent entertainers, among them, Chaney & Fox in a rather better-than-usual dance offering; Stuart & Lash, eccentric comics, who could send a little of their material to the cleaners to advantage, and Peter Higgins, the delightfully informal young Irish tenor, who was heard in the Capital no longer ago than last spring.

Phil Lampkin's overture for the week, "A Democratic Fantasy," is elaborated into a program feature of more than mere musical merit by judicious utilization of the oversize screen for pictorial background. The number was thunderously applauded.

The bill is completed by an interesting issue of the Fox Movietone News, in which several contemporary figures of importance are heard briefly, and yesterday seemed to meet with the complete approval of crowds that largely overran the capacity of the house. N. B. B.



N.Y. Critics Rave about the New Picture Sensation now playing at Radio City, New York!

Here's a dramatic action-full picture—skillfully planned from start to finish—You can't help enjoy "Rome Express." ★★★ N.Y. Daily News

It is a skillfully constructed, brisk and baffling mystery picture, admirably acted and produced. N.Y. Daily Mirror.

"Rome Express" sets high mark in what makes a great motion picture. A film worthy of enrollment in a motion picture hall of fame. N.Y. Telegraph

As fine a photoplay as the season's screen has seen. It is, in a way, a "Grand Hotel" and a "Shanghai Express" rolled into one. N.Y. American

It is, in fact, more of a motion picture than "Grand Hotel" and more effective in story than "Shanghai Express." N.Y. Tribune

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Friday KEN MURRAY BARON LEE and his BLUE RHYTHM BAND

LOEW'S PALACE
F At 13th
Continuous 10 A.M. Thru Midnight
Now! DIAMONDS WERE HER PASSWORD
MAE WEST
She Done Him Wrong
A PARAMOUNT HIT
SCINTILLATING with FIRE AND DRAMA!
Friday "RASPUTIN and the EMPRESS" AT POPULAR PRICES!
Also MICKEY MOUSE ... ANDY CLYDE ...
Continuous, 10 A.M. Thru Midnight

Loew's COLUMBIA
Now JAMES DUNN
BOOTS MALLORY-EL BRENDEL
"HANDLE with CARE"
FOX PICTURE
MORAN & MACK Comedy
PRICES 25c-40c Children 15c

Farewell Appearance of the
PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY OF N.Y.
Arturo TOSCANINI conducting
MAR. 7-4:45
Constitution Hall.
Program—Beethoven, "Symphony No. 5;" Wagner, "Tannhauser" and "Tristan and Isolde."
TICKETS—$1 to $3.25. T. Arthur Smith Bureau, 1330 G St., in Homer L. Kitt Co., Na. 2700.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art
Permanent Collections and Special Exhibitions
Open as follows:
Closed Today.
Tomorrow (Sunday) 2:00 to 5:00.
Monday to Saturday, inclusive, 9:00 to 4:30.

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BIG MID-NITE FROLICS
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NATIONAL LAST TIME
SUNDAY NIGHT
MARCH 5, 8:20 P. M.
ELMER RICE'S SENSATIONAL COMEDY
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
With PAUL MUNI IN PERSON
Nights. 55c to $2.75 Incl. Tax

BEG. NEXT MON.—Seats Selling. Third play of American Theatre Society subscription series.
PODRECCA'S NOVEL REVUE
The PICCOLI
12,000 SENSATIONAL PERFORMANCES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD!
VARIETY!
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BALLET-PARODY-CIRCUS
"For everyone from 3 to 93 Years."
Nights 55c to $2.75. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 55c to $2.20. Extra Mats. Tues., Thurs., Fri., at 3:45 P. M., 55c to $1.65.

BELASCO THEATER
THIS SUNDAY EVE. AT 8:30
INAUGURATION BENEFIT
ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA
Daniel Frohman presents his greatest show with Noel Coward, Beatrice Lillie, Cecilia Loftus, Fannie Ward, Vaughn de Leath, Amos 'n' Andy, Robert Emmett Keane, Bob White, William Faversham, Peter Higgins, Jack McLallan and Sarah, Fanny Hurst, Roy Smeck, Bill Robinson, Chaney and Fox, Stuart and Lash, Meyer Davis' Orchestra, direction David McWilliams, and the Forty-Second Special with many famous stars from Hollywood.
Seats now on sale at Box Office, $1 to $5

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RKO KEITH'S 15th & G
RICHARD DIX
with an "unholy wink" in his eye as "THE GREAT JASPER"
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Midnight Show Tonight!

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Avoid the Crowded City,
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SPORTS SATURDAY MARCH 4, 1933 The Washington Post. SATURDAY MARCH 4, 1933 SPORTS

# EASTERN BEATS TECH; TO FACE CENTRAL AT W. & L.

## Grays Score In A. A. U. Feature

### Typos Beat Saranacs, 29-20; Comit Club Upset Victor.

### Crop Production and North. Preps Win in Tournament.

PICKING up momentum in the final period the United Typewriter Grays forged ahead of the Saranac A. C. to win a 29-20 victory over their smaller rivals in the feature game of the A. A. U. tournament sponsored by The Post at Tech High School last night. The crowd witnessed a thriller from start to finish.

Another contender for the unlimited honors was knocked out of the running when Crop Production, aided and abetted by Wick Parrack and Bob Galloway, former members of the George Washington U. squad, defeated Atlas Sport Shop, 46-29.

An upset, the first of the young tournament, was recorded in the opening game of the evening when the Comits hung a 23-11 defeat on the Boys' Club in the 130-pound class. Northern Preps disposed of Interstate Commerce by a 58-29 score in a 145-pound engagement, completing the card.

*Askins Plays Star Role.*

Brilliant work by Len Askins kept the Saranacs on the heels of the Grays throughout the first half, which ended with the score 12-all. The teams were never separated by more than 2 points during the period.

But Askins could not shoulder the burden alone and his mates provided scant relief in the second half. A brace of fouls by Amans, followed by field goals tossed by Johnson and Wiler, finally enabled the Grays to outdistance their opponents.

Crop Production simply was too big for the game little Atlas quintet. Galloway kept the Farmers ahead in the earlier stages of the contest and when he eased up Parrack continued the work. Al Scheele and Huck Cavanaugh scored most of the Atlas points, but all five players were in the thick of the battle.

| Atlas. | G | FG | P | Crop Prod. | G | FG | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cavanaugh,lf | 2 | 3 | 7 | Hart,lf | 5 | 1 | 11 |
| P.Sinclair,rf | 0 | 2 | 2 | Brown,lf | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Quick,c | 1 | 3 | 5 | Parrack,rf | 6 | 0 | 12 |
| A.Scheele,lg | 4 | 1 | 9 | P.Asher,rf | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| M.Sinclair,rg | 3 | 0 | 6 | Galloway,c | 6 | 0 | 12 |
| Totals | 10 | 9 | 29 | Dennis,c | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | J.Asher,lg | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | | | | Burton,lg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Johnson,rg | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | Boyd,rg | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| | | | | Totals | 21 | 4 | 46 |

Referee—O. Mitchell (A. B.).

| United Type. | G | FG | P | Saranacs. | G | FG | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Latona,lf | 0 | 1 | 1 | Scanlon,lf | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| Johnson,rf | 3 | 0 | 6 | Portner,lf | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aman,rf | 1 | 3 | 5 | L.Askin,rf | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Phillips,c | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hudson,c | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Timmons,c | 3 | 2 | 8 | G.Askin,lg | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Wiler,lg | 3 | 1 | 7 | Everett,lg | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Hunt,rg | 1 | 0 | 2 | Willison,rg | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Totals | 11 | 7 | 29 | Totals | 7 | 6 | 20 |

Referee—O. Mitchell (A. B.).

*Northerns Not Impressive.*

Despite their one-sided victory over Interstate, the Northern failed to establish themselves as a serious threat in the 145-pound class, with the play slow throughout. The Northerns quickly assumed a commanding lead over I. C. C., with Rodana and Marks puncturing the latter's defense with ease as the winners amassed a 31-12 advantage at half time.

The sharpshooting of Springborn alone prevented I. C. C. from accepting a worse rout, the individual gaining high scoring honors of the game with seven field goals and a foul toss.

| North. Preps. | G | FG | P | I. C. C. | G | FG | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pine,lf | 3 | 0 | 6 | Tate,lf | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| N.Beck,lf | 2 | 0 | 4 | Rosenbaum,lf | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robinson,rf | 2 | 1 | 5 | Springborn,rf | 7 | 1 | 15 |
| Hurley,rf | 2 | 2 | 6 | Davis,rf | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Rodana,c | 5 | 0 | 10 | McCormick,c | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| H.Beck,lg | 1 | 0 | 2 | Hood,lg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marks,lg | 6 | 0 | 12 | Boggs,rg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hurwitz,rg | 4 | 0 | 8 | Thomas,rg | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Mitchell,rg | 2 | 1 | 5 | Totals | 13 | 3 | 29 |
| Totals | 27 | 4 | 58 | | | | |

*Comit Five Upsets Boys' Club.*

The Comit Club provided the first upset of the tournament by taking the Boys Club into camp, 23-11, in the 130-pound class game which opened the program. The Comits, displaying a scoring threat in Boziewich and a fine floor player in Johnny Fitzgerald, led 12-7 at the half and then drew away to an easy victory. The Boys Club was held to two field goals.

| Comit Club. | G | FG | P | Boys Club. | G | FG | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boziewich,lf | 4 | 0 | 8 | Porter,lf | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| J.Fitzger'd,rf | 2 | 0 | 4 | Moltz,lf | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| L.Fitzgerald,c | 2 | 2 | 6 | Fitzpatrick,rf | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robinson,lg | 0 | 0 | 0 | McLoughlin,c | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brown,lg | 1 | 0 | 2 | Keleblitenas,c | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Wight,rg | 1 | 1 | 3 | Pappas,lg | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | Larkin,lg | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Totals | 10 | 3 | 23 | Merchant,rg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Totals | 2 | 7 | 11 |

Referee—Keppie.

### A. A. U. Basket Ball Tourney Schedule

TONIGHT.
(No games.)
MONDAY.

Seven o'clock—Western Flashes vs. Jimmy's, 130-pound class, first round.

Eight o'clock—Company F, Hyattsville vs. Mercury, 145-pound class, first round.

Nine o'clock—Calvary M. E. vs. Howitzers, unlimited class, first round.

Ten o'clock—Delaware & Hudson vs. St. Martin's, unlimited, first round.

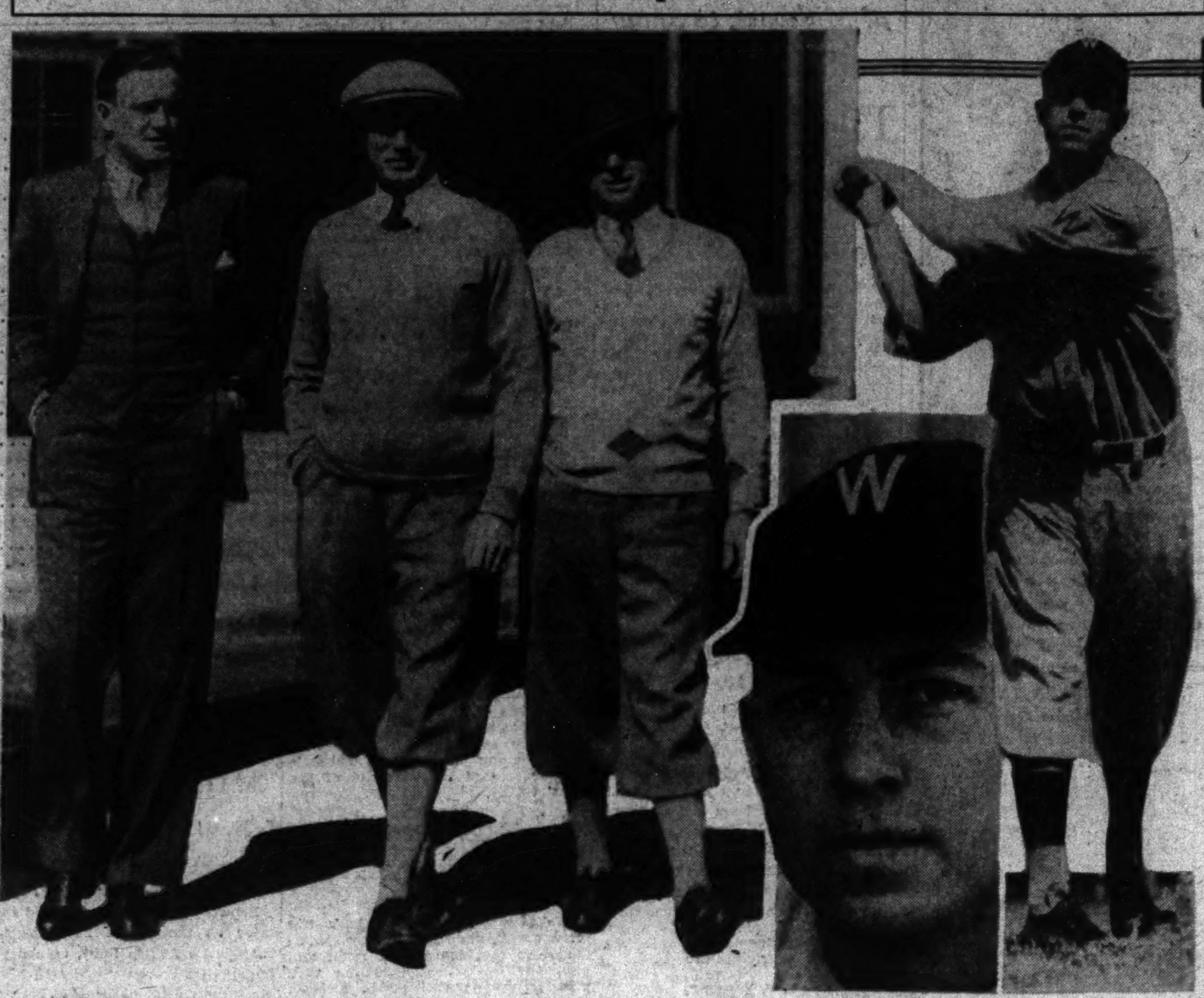
TUESDAY.
(No games.)

SEEK COURT GAME.

The Dumbarton basket ball team of the Georgetown Church League wants a game. Phone John Ballenger at District 9141.

Entire Remaining Stock of Fancy Shirts $1.15 every shirt remaining from past season's selling GROSNER of 1325 F STREET

### At Ease at Biloxi—and the Camp's Most-Talked-of Rookie



Louis Johrden, Post Staff Photographer.

The Nats are on their own each day after the morning workouts and the veteran talent usually congregates about the porch of the Hotel Biloxi during the afternoon while the rookies hit for Main street. At the left are Joe Cronin, Sam Rice and Johnny Kerr (left to right) spending a lazy afternoon, the golf togs to the contrary notwithstanding. At right and in inset is Cecil Travis, the gem among the rookie talent, whose .362 batting average with Chattanooga has established him as a formidable contender for Ossie Bluege's third-base job.

## ARMY FACES NAVY FIVE TODAY

### 6,000 to See Game at Annapolis With Tars Favored.

Special to The Washington Post.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 3.—For the first time in five years, a traditional foe from the Military Academy at West Point invaded the precincts of the Midshipmen of the Naval Academy today, with the arrival of the Cadet basket ball squad, ready to do battle with the Middies in the tenth renewal of their classic tomorrow.

The contest will be staged on the court of Dahlgren Hall, better known as the Armory, starting at 2:30 p. m., and athletic authorities of the Naval School have arranged to accommodate more than 6,000 fans, including some 600 Army adherents.

On the eve of the fracas the rival teams were pronounced in good shape, although Dornin, Navy forward, still is bothered somewhat by an injury sustained two weeks ago, which kept him out of a large part of the Pittsburgh game. The Army squad, numbering 13, reached here in time to go through a snappy practice session in order to familiarize themselves with the floor and general environments.

*Navy Holds Edge On Record.*

Coach Leo Novak said his charges are fit to give a good account of themselves, though he was prompt to concede the Tars something of an edge by reason of their consistently strong showing throughout the season, as evidenced by their record of winning thirteen of their fifteen games.

The Graylegs were handicapped by sickness and other setbacks early in the season, but put forth a good effort last Saturday in swamping Bucknell. Army will bank heavily on the work of Capt. Bruce Epler at center, while Navy boasts of its stars, Loughlin and Borries, and Capt. Bedell and Dormin are scarcely less proficient. The probable line-ups:

| Army. | Positions. | Navy. |
|---|---|---|
| Neely | Forward | Dornin |
| Kenerick | Forward | Borries |
| Epler | Center | Kastein |
| Herb | Guard | Bedell |
| Stancock | Guard | Loughlin |

Though this Army-Navy clash naturally will dominate the day's activities, from the standpoint of attendance, the boxing bouts with Washington and Lee at night probably will draw equally as heavy.

### Agua Track Officials Now Dealing in Chips

San Diego, Calif., March 3 (A.P.).—To avoid running short of cash, Manager Lou Anger, of the racetrack at Agua Caliente, Mexico, today began the use of chips.

If a wager is made in cash and wins, the winner is paid in cash, but if a man short of cash wants to bet and offers a check which is acceptable, he receives chips.

If that better wins, he may redeem winning checks at the cashier's office, getting a check for his total. The chips are good for all games, food and drink at the track.

### M'CREADY BEATS LEWIS.

Buffalo, March 3 (A.P.).—Earl McCready, 236, won an official decision over Ed "Strangler" Lewis, 245, in 52 minutes of wrestling here tonight, the bout being stopped at 11 o'clock, as per commission rule. McCready survived ten successive head locks in the last 20 minutes. The decision was a divided one, the referee and one judge declaring for McCready and one judge for Lewis.

## Nats May Show New Front This Season With Punch at Plate Superior to Defense

By BOB CONSIDINE
(Post Staff Correspondent).

BILOXI, Miss., March 3.—For the first time in years Washington's 1933 baseball team gives ripe promise of developing an offensive power that will eclipse the perennial defensive merit of the club.

Verifying the contention, Manager Joe Cronin hitched a leg over a vacant chair, after a nifty round of 87, and added that the team this year has five potential .300 or better hitters, with the promise of three more. Last year the team produced two regulars in the .300 class Manush and Cronin, and one irregular, Carl Reynolds. The team finished fourth in batting, and was nosed out by a point for first place in fielding. That last season is a good example of the lobsidedness of the Nats, in favor of fielding, since that fated autumn of 1924.

Next season, if the boys do nothing more than they have long since shown that they can do (and there's always a chance that the gents can exert a little more energy with the mirage of a pennant dangling in front of their schnozzles) Washington should have a quintet of .300 or more boys in Goslin, Cronin, Manush, Myer and Kuhel, with Sam Rice and Dave Harris ready to bang better than .300 at pinch-hitting, and Cliff Bolton, if he can oust the steady Luke Sewell out of the way, a perpetual .330 or more threat.

That's a slugging ball club, even if it is on paper.

Cronin revealed tonight that he was the one that went to bat with Griffith for the return of Goslin. "We have to have a fellow like Goose around," said Joe a few hours ago. "We need a man who can break up games with consistency. Goose is going to give us those extra-base hits we have been crying for. And he ougt to be significant of the offensive strength of the whole club.

"Incidentally, watch out for Joe Kuhel this year. With Joe Judge removed as a continual mental hazard, Kuhel ought to come along strongly. I was just figuring up the other night, in looking over his record, that although he batted only .290 something, for the season, the fact is he batted something in the neighborhood of .320 during the tail end of the season when we used him exclusively."

But while the mental three-baggers were bouncing all around the hotel lobby and treatening to do physical harm to the snoring ball playing gents, Clark Griffith muscled into the conversation and defended the defensive skill of the 1933 team long and loudly, striding the editorial fence nicely by saying that while he admitted the batting power of the next Nats would be doubled, yea trebled, the defensive front not only showed no holes but indeed had improved.

First, of course, he took up the Sammy West-Fred Schulte case, admitting that Sammy was the best fly-catcher in the world, but added that Schulte was the next be and a better man than West on ground balls. Then he dismissed Carl Reynolds with a vast shrug and held before our eyes the dangling apparition of Goose Goslin instead, stating that Goose could do everything in baseball better than Reynolds, and, perhaps carry the competition into civilian fields.

Griffith wound up his oration on the extra airtight defense of the 1933 Nats by stating that the combination of Schulte and Goslin in center and right is a good twice as potent as the combination of West and Reynolds, which is as neat a method of disposing of the irritating West wrangle as has been devised at this hour, 11:35 p. m.

### BILOXI BUNTS

BILOXI, Miss., March 3.—A score and more of loyal Washingtonians stranded in this little smelt center trying to get the natural juices in their joints to begin circulating again will not let tomorrow slip by without taking some cognizance of the New Deal.

Clark Griffith, gray-thatched bushy-browed president of the Nats, tomorrow will wire a Chicago jewelry firm placing with it an order to manufacture and engrave the season's passes to the ball park for President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The President's, as usual, will be encased in a prim black folder, the First Lady's built in a pocketbook.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt have already signified their intention of being on hand for the April 12 ceremonies some time ago, Eddie Eynon having secured their promise to attend through Admiral Grayson.

Griffith will present the ornate passes on April 5, the day he arrives back in Washington from Biloxi.

The fielders, with only one week allowed them before the first spring training game, begin to swoop down on Biloxi tomorrow, with the arrival of Buddy Myer. Most of the fellows, however, will come in Sunday some time, when the express from Washington hoves into view. Atlanta is the team that is met first, March 11, at Mobile.

Monte Weaver came down to camp with only seventeen patent medicine bottles, something of a record for him. Last year he had 31, but the constant preaching of Mike Martin (who is something of a patent medicine savant himself) has had its effect on him and he is cutting down on the pills and lotions he once was wont to take every hour on the hour.

It might be mentioned here that if Monte ever runs out of medicine during the regular season he may come to the sports department of The Post to rummage through the Espey Memorial Clinic, endowed by Jack Espey, intersectional patent medicine champion, upon leaving The Post sports department for the express purpose of making George

Continued on Page 14, Column 8.

### POST MORTEMS . . .

George Banning, a heavyweight from the West Coast, is on the loose in Washington . . . weighs 189, admits he's clever and wants to fight Les Kennedy . . . is looking for work, not a manager . . . Willie Wauneetah, manager of the Indian ball teams at Central Stadium yesterday, is a full-blooded Cherokee and chief of police of the reservation . . . he has two sons on one of the teams . . . prices of golf equipment are 30 to 50 per cent lower than the 1929 figures, especially the better grades, according to the Professional Golfers Association . . . and Ed Wynn is seeking to improve his golf score by allowing a hen to set on his golf balls in the hope she might hatch some birdies . . . the reserve first base talent is not worrying Manager Cronin . . . Fred Schulte has played the bag acceptably on occasion and Heinie Manush made a triple play last spring in an exhibition game at Gulfport on his first chance at first base.

Recent odds on the American League pennant race show the Yankees favorites at 2 to 1, Washington and Philadelphia the second choices at 4 to 1, with even money that Eddie Collins will be managing the Red Sox before the season ends . . . plans are afoot for a milk fund amateur boxing carnival here as soon as the Hartley bill is passed by the Senate . . . "Radio Joe" Kaufman has been saddled with the publicity duties of the President's Cup regatta committee . . . he looks like a winner . . . the A. A. U. basket ball tournament at Tech High is the best money's worth of the winter season . . . when Care Free, the old Bowie favorite, failed to win a race in 1931, it was the first year since 1920 that any son of the unbeaten Colin had failed to show a winning effort.

## 10,000 TO SEE TRACK MEET TONIGHT

### 8 Records Menaced in College Games at New York.

NEW York, March 3 (A.P.).—One of the finest fields in years—300 of the East's crack indoor track and field athletes—will engage in the twelfth renewal tomorrow night of the intercollegiate championships, the annual climax of the winter sports season in the East.

Ten thousand followers of the indoor game are expected to take all the available seats in the big Kingsbridge Armory, to witness the annual assault on records over the world's fastest indoor track, measuring six laps to the mile.

The performance of the athletes in other Eastern meets this year presages record-breaking efforts in at least four and perhaps eight of the events on the 12-star title program.

Two newcomers to the games, George Spitz, of New York University, and Keith Brown, of Yale, are counted on to shatter existing records in the high jump and pole vault, respectively. Spitz is the world indoor record holder in the jump at 6 feet 8½ inches, the highest recorded leap indoors or out, while Brown is one of the select few who has vaulted 14 feet.

Bill Carr, Olympic champion and world 400-meter record holder, is expected to lead the University of Pennsylvania mile relay quartet to a new championship and world record in that event. The shot put record of 48 feet 8 inches seems at the mercy of Tom Gilbane, of Brown.

### Racing Bill Is Signed In Washington State

Olympia, Wash., March 3 (A.P.).—Gov. Clarence D. Martin signed the Roberts horse racing bill today, and, as it carries an emergency clause, it becomes effective immediately. The new law legalizes pari-mutuel betting on horse races, forbidden in this State since 1909.

The bill creates a horse racing commission of three members, to be appointed by the governor. The State and promoters each will receive 5 per cent of the gross amount wagered on each race. Eighty per cent of the State's share will be distributed among the State's 39 counties for old-age pension funds. The remainder will be used to defray the expenses of the commission.

## Biloxi Debut Sees Travis Sparkle

### Rookie Third Sacker Works Smoothly in Infield Drill.

### Takes a Toe Hold at Bat and Outslugs Mates in Camp.

By BOB CONSIDINE
(Post Staff Correspondent).

BILOXI, Miss., March 3.—The baseball gents down here committed a little inauguration of their own today when pretty much without warning Manager Joe Cronin decided to hold some infield practice with the sprinkling of sack guardians now encamped. Joe's chief notion in calling the brisk drill was to see if Cecil Travis, the kid that was brought here for Ossie Bluege's job can take it.

Apparently the pink-cheeked gangling Cecil has promise. With Nick Altrock banging grass-cutting grounders at him, Travis blended into the workings of an infield composed of Manager Cronin, on short, Johnny Kerr on second and Moe Berg on first. Cronin unearthed only one weakness in Travis' armor. Although he is equipped with a beautiful throwing arm he was nullifying its effectiveness somewhat by waiting until he had shifted his weight to his left leg, and had lifted his right leg, before throwing over to first or down to second.

*Cronin Gets Busy With Rookie.*

Cronin got busy on the kid, making him try letting the ball go with his right leg planted firmly in the ground, just as Travis Jackson taught Cronin to do. Heaven knows who taught Travis Jackson—unless it was Andrew.

Other than this lack of weight-shifting nicety, Cecil compares favorably with Bluege. He can go after them on either side, but not quite as far as Ossie. Up to that the kid is there. The club's ballyhoo department didn't overestimate his hitting. If batting practice socks mean anything at all. He is outdriving every man down here, including Cronin, Kerr, Sewell and Slugging Earl Whitehill. He swings from the tip end of the bat and steps into the ball prettily. He's left side hitter, of course, but seemingly can hit to left field with almost as much power as to right.

Although both Cronin and Griffith would like to have his batting power on the club, neither will go out of their way to keep him around if Ossie Bluege keeps up his tremendously good defensive play this year unless Travis proves good enough to play third base regularly.

*Travis or Boken to Get Job.*

Cronin said today that the club would carry two reserve infielders, Johnny Kerr and one other, either Travis or Bob Boken, who has not been tried out here as yet. In fact, he doesn't get in until tomorrow. Boken has at least three more years' experience in baseball than Travis. Unless Travis shows much power at the bat, and his infielding impresses a little more, it seems logical that he will go back to Chattanooga for further seasoning, possibly on 24-hour option. The situation of "who goes back to the bushes" will be solved during the spring training games.

Monte Weaver, the last of the pitchers to unleash fast balls, let loose today and went through a satisfying workout with Moe Berg, the man to whom he pitched his best ball last year. Weaver's "stuff" apparently was as good as last year, and his control very evident. Cronin intimated tonight that Berg would be assigned as Monte's regular catcher during 1933.

### Heston, District Netman, Wins in Florida Golf

Palm Beach, March 3 (A.P.).—William H. Hyde, of Ridgeway, Pa., defeated Leo Goss, of Bedford, Pa., 3 and 1, in the finals of the annual Palm Beach golf championship today.

In the second flight, Paul Heston, of Washington, Southern professional tennis champion who has taken up golf, won the final match, 4 and 3, over C. D. Klotz, of Chicago.

### Phils' Star Holdout; Shuns Club's Hotel

Winter Haven, Fla., March 3 (A.P.) Don Hurst emphatically declared he is a holdout from the Phillies and will remain so "until the club sees my point of view."

The Phils' big first baseman, setting up headquarters in a different hotel than that in which the club is located, informed President Gerald Nugent he felt he was entitled to more than his new contract calls for. He cited his "great season" last year.

### 16,800 Watch Londos Toss Stecher in 59:09

Chicago, March 3 (A.P.).—Jim Londos tonight successfully defended his claim to the world heavyweight wrestling championship by tossing Joe Stecher, the veteran Nebraska scissors artist, in a one-fall match at the stadium before 16,800 spectators.

Jim weathered the scissors hold and at 59:09 of the tussle employed a body slam for the only fall. The show, first undertaking by the Chicago Stadium Operating Co., drew a gate of $29,829. Londos weighed 200; Stecher, 222.

Other results: Ray Steele, 218, Glendale, Calif., threw Pat O'Shocker, 234, Salt Lake City.

### GUY SIGNED TO BOX.

Los Angeles, March 3 (A.P.).—William "Curly" Guy, acquitted in the recent Walter Wanderwell murder case, has been signed to box at the Olympic Auditorium March 14, officials announced today. His opponent is yet to be named.

### Johnson to Learn Jersey Fate Today

Walter Johnson today will resume his efforts to buy the Jersey City franchise in the International League at a meeting of the league directors to be held in New York.

Johnson returned from New York empty-handed earlier in the week when certain creditors of the Jersey City Club, which is in a financial tangle, refused to accept his proposal to buy the franchise, but the league directors have called today's meeting as a "desperation" meeting in a final effort to clear up the status of the club.

With time drawing near for the clubs to start Southern training, the league directors are anxious to dispose of the Jersey City franchise and Johnson's offer again is being considered. The possibility that the league itself may operate the club and install Johnson as manager has also been discussed. Johnson has stated that he will still be in the market for the franchise if it is transferred to Providence, which likelihood is considered small.

## Indians Show Rough Game To Capital

### Blues Defeat Whites, 12-2, as 3 Cherokees Are Hurt.

INDIAN BALL, the game billed as the roughest, toughest sport of all times, lived up to advance notices with the help of two full-blooded Indian teams yesterday at Central High School Stadium. Played as a feature of the preinaugural program the fray attracted a sizable throng, the majority of whom neglected to enter the stadium through the turnstiles but merely hoisted themselves over the wall.

The Cherokee Blues won the game after a spirited 40-minute attack that produced the required 12 goals necessary to victory, and many more things of a minor nature such as sprained ankles, twisted knees and bumps on the head. The Whites scored only twice.

Playing with a light, red sponge ball, slightly larger than a golf ball and each player carrying two tough hickory sticks with small wire nets on the end, the teams battled up and down the playing field which is half as long again as a football gridiron.

*Ball Is Stuffed Into Mouths.*

Only by using their sticks were the players permitted to scoop the ball off the ground, but once this was accomplished there were no more rules. They stuffed it in their mouths, under their arms and in tightly clenched fists while teammates attempted to ward off onrushing defense players.

When overpowered, the brave carrying the ball, and you had to be brave to carry it against nine men armed with hickory sticks, would hurl it as far as possible. Direction was inconsequential at that time. The big idea was to get rid of it, although eventually the ball was to find its way between the goal posts.

Early in the fray Austin Wahnetah, of the Whites, clipped William Stamper, of the Blues, and he was knocked down upon the cold turf with a sprained knee. Later, Leroy Wahnetah, Austin's brother, playing for the Blues, stumbled and damaged his knee. Then Sim Jesson became involved for a free for all. He was thrown with a motion similar to Jim Londos' airplane spin and when he landed it was on his right shoulder.

*Start With Nine Men, Finish With Seven.*

The teams started with nine men, but finished with seven. When a player is injured his opponent withdraws from the game also, leaving the teams evenly matched.

Both performed with short trunks for their only protection. No pads, helmets or shoes. Each side carried two nonplaying members. One ran around collecting lost sticks, which he handed out as players dashed by. The other carried a long switch, used on the backs and legs of the team when action slowed up.

Overcast skies and a sharp wind failed to daunt the players, although Willie Wahnetah, manager of the troupe, declared that the game should have been preceded by an all-night dance around a bonfire to obtain the best results.

### Cup Tie Soccer Play Will Open Tomorrow

The Virginia Avenue and Brunswick (Md.) soccer teams clash tomorrow at 2:30 o'clock on the Benning Field in the first game of the Washington Southeastern Soccer Association's annual cup tie tournament for The Washington Post Cup. Melly Carleton will referee the game.

### Lott and Sutter Win Bermuda Doubles Title

Hamilton, Bermuda, March 3 (U.P.). George M. Lott, jr., of Chicago, and Clifford Sutter, of New Orleans, today defeated Berkeley Bell, of New York, and Gregory Mangin, of Newark, N. J., 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, in the final men's doubles of the Bermuda tennis championships.

In the mixed doubles final, Miss Virginia Hilleary, of Philadelphia, and Clifford Sutter beat Miss Gladys Hutchings, of Bermuda, and Gregory Mangin, 7—5, 6—3.

### COLLEGE BASKET BALL

At Hamilton, N. Y.—Colgate, 49; Penn State, 32.

At Lawrence, Kans.—Kansas, 35; Oklahoma, 26.

At Pittsburgh—Duquesne, 35; Carnegie Tech, 27.

At Beaver Falls, Pa.—Waynesburg, 35; Geneva, 34.

At Whitewater, Wis.—Whitewater Teachers, 33; Oshkosh Teachers, 25.

At River Falls—Stevens Point, 30; River Falls, 33.

At Appleton—Lawrence College, 30; Carroll College, 26.

At Fargo, N. Dak.—North Dakota State, 31; North Dakota U., 21.

At Westminster, Md.—Mount St. Mary's, 39; Western Maryland, 27.

At Lincoln, Nebr.—Doane, 33; Nebraska Wesleyan, 23.

At Chester, Pa.—Pennsylvania Military College, 41; Western Maryland, 33.

## D. C. Schools In Tourney Semifinal

### Tech Ousted, 37-30; Central Triumphs by 49-46.

### Beats Charleston in Thriller; G. U. Prep Also Survives.

Special to The Washington Post.

LEXINGTON, Va., March 3.—The annual South Atlantic scholastic basket ball tournament at Washington and Lee today took on a distinct Washington hue with two Capital schools reaching the finals of the high school division and Georgetown Prep gaining the final round in the prep school class.

Eastern High School eliminated its Washington contemporary, Tech High, 37-30, in an afternoon engagement and thus qualified for the finals against Central High, its conqueror in the Washington scholastic series, which tonight ousted Charleston, S. C., 49-46.

The winner of the Eastern-Central game, scheduled for 2 o'clock tomorrow, will meet the winner of the Georgetown Prep - Oakridge Prep School final in a grand finale tomorrow night for the tournament championship. Georgetown Prep tonight defeated Greenbrier Military Academy, 38 to 36.

*Tech's Last-Quarter Spurt Fails.*

Playing the rubber game of a series in which each had won an earlier victory in Washington, Eastern and Tech High Schools, of the National Capital, locked horns this afternoon before Eastern staged a fourth-quarter spurt to win.

Tech made a spirited effort to come back with but three minutes left, and after both Eastern guards had been taken from the game on personal fouls, but an 11-point advantage was too great and could be reduced but to 7 points, so the lads of Chief Charley Guyon enter the semifinals, to be played tomorrow afternoon against Washington Central, which defeated Charleston, S. C., High, 49 to 46, tonight.

Numerous fouls featured the grudge battle. Tech violated the rules twelve times, while the victors fell before the referee's whistle fifteen times.

*Wheeler Checked By Eastern.*

Wheeler, Tech forward, who featured the first round of the tournament with his brilliant shooting yesterday, was high point man for his team with 9 points, but it was a sad honor, for if ever a shooter was stopped by defensive play it was Wheeler today. He made five free throws and two field goals, but neither goal from the field came until the last two minutes when he faced substitute guards.

Scoring honors for Eastern were divided among Waters, with 12 points and Nolan and Bayliss, with 10 each. Nolan, as of yesterday, was the drive wheel of the Eastern offense, but at that his play was not one whit better than that of Bayliss and Waters.

The score half-time was 18 to 10. At the end of the first quarter, Tech had been held to a single field goal, the count being 7 to 2.

| Tech. | G | FG | P | Eastern. | G | FG | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheeler,f | 2 | 5 | 9 | Nolan,f | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| Gillem,f | 0 | 1 | 1 | Waters,f | 5 | 2 | 12 |
| Olverson,c | 1 | 1 | 3 | Davis,c | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Daly,g | 2 | 1 | 5 | Dean,g | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Thomas,g | 2 | 3 | 7 | Bayliss,g | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| Billings,g | 1 | 1 | 3 | Fitzgerald,g | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nau,f | 1 | 0 | 2 | Edelin,g | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 9 | 12 | 30 | Totals | 15 | 7 | 37 |

*Central Triumphs In Thriller.*

Now and then you see a basket ball game that just mustn't end because someone has to lose and neither team deserves defeat.

Central High of Washington and Charleston High of South Carolina were the two teams that both deserved to win, but victory could go to but one, and it came, after 40 minutes of hair-raising basket ball to Central. The score was 49 to 46, but the game was even closer than that.

Charleston took an early lead and had an 18-12 advantage at the quarter. Central came back and led, 27-24, at the half, the count was knotted at 35-all three-quarters of the way, and two seconds before the gun Central led by a bare point after an inspired Charleston rally had almost obliterated a 10-point margin.

| Central. | G | FG | P | Charleston. | G | FG | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burke,f | 2 | 2 | 6 | McNeill,f | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Shore,f | 7 | 2 | 16 | Cartwright,f | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| Bryant,c | 3 | 0 | 6 | Welters,c | 6 | 1 | 13 |
| Nau,g | 3 | 3 | 9 | Jones,g | 9 | 0 | 18 |
| Tipton,g | 5 | 2 | 12 | Bullwinkle,g | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 20 | 9 | 49 | Johnson,f | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Totals | 21 | 4 | 46 |

*G. U. Prep Staves Off Greenbrier Threat.*

Fighting desperately to stave off a valiant second half rally by Greenbrier, Georgetown Prep eked out its win by the slim margin of two points.

Georgetown went into the second half with a 29-15 margin, but was held to 9 points for the remainder of the game, while the inspired Greenbrier team registered 21.

| Greenbrier. | G | FG | P | Georgetown. | G | FG | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burroughs,f | 0 | 0 | 0 | Keating,f | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| Pixer,f | 3 | 3 | 9 | Allan,f | 5 | 1 | 11 |
| Coleman,c | 3 | 1 | 7 | Stewart,c | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Jasper,g | 2 | 2 | 6 | Nee,g | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Sneed,g | 1 | 1 | 3 | Williams,g | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Wood,f | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hennon,g | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Grove,f | 4 | 1 | 9 | McMann,g | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conley,c | 1 | 0 | 2 | Totals | 14 | 10 | 38 |
| Totals | 14 | 8 | 36 | | | | |

Wilson's Ladies' "SUPERSTROKE" 3 Matched GOLF WOODS Reg. $36 List $15 Set GROCE'S CORNER 11th and E Sts.

# CHARLEY O. SCORES BY NOSE IN TRIAL FOR FLORIDA DERBY

## Crapshooter Beaten by Favorite

### Gilbert's Good Ride Decides Race for Hourless Colt.

HIALEAH PARK, Fla., March 3 (A.P.).—Seven Florida Derby candidates were on display in the featured Sunny Isle Purse of 1 mile here this afternoon, and when the clouds of battle had cleared the R. M. Eastman Estate's Charley O. had earned a very close decision over W. N. Adrians' Crapshooter, a nose separating the pair on the wire. Mrs. J. H. Whitney's White Thorn was four lengths away in the show position, with Rapscallion a poor fourth.

Charley O. was a pronounced favorite, his backers receiving $3.80 for $2. The Hourless colt completed the 8 furlongs in 1:37 3-5.

Johnny Gilbert had to give the winner a perfect ride to earn the purse. Crapshooter, under Buddy Hanford, set the pace and raced Capitalist into defeat in the first 6 furlongs. Rapscallion was well up, but it was not until the field rounded out of the back stretch that Charley O. moved up ominously on the outside. White Thorn spurted at the same time on the inside, but was found wanting in the stretch. Charley O. was not sure of victory until the last nod, when he gamely stuck his nose in front.

*Grace Blotter Scores Upset in Opener.*

Grace Blotter, in the field with Baptism, sprang an upset when she lasted to score a nose victory over Mudraker in the six-furlong opening event, paying $22.20. Bannach Lath took the show a length and a half behind. It was a lucky score for the winner whose early speed stood her in good stead while the other placed horses were in close quarters during the first half-mile and outrun. Mudraker closed with a cyclonic rush on the outside and the result was in doubt until the official numbers were hoisted.

### AGUA CALIENTE ENTRIES.

(Associated Press.)

FIRST RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Catty | 105 | 10 | The Lone Trail | 110 |
| 2 | Leader | 115 | 11 | Lord Algy | 115 |
| 3 | Runshot | 105 | 12 | Princess Ceuta | 110 |
| 4 | Dodie Leighton | 105 | 13 | Dealer | 115 |
| 5 | Ruthie | 110 | 14 | Wooden Soldier | 110 |
| 6 | Kitty's Gem | 110 | 15 | Homewood | 110 |
| 7 | Bay Lad | 110 | 16 | Selma Barbee | 105 |
| 8 | Golcomda | 110 | 17 | Sun's Son | 115 |
| 9 | Mavac | 115 | 18 | Miriam R. | 110 |

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs (chute); purse, $500; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bupee | — | 10 | Royal Realm | 112 |
| 2 | *Las Guzos | 102 | 11 | *Orrin | 105 |
| 3 | *Mwlino | 102 | 12 | Old Hillside | 110 |
| 4 | *Donald Lad | 107 | 13 | *Emergy | 107 |
| 5 | *Purzana | 102 | 14 | Irish Peer | 107 |
| 6 | *Princess Val | 105 | 15 | Pico Blanco | 112 |
| 7 | Deepie | 115 | 16 | *Sinner | 107 |
| 8 | Hildur Rock | 110 | 17 | *Chiming Bells | 102 |
| 9 | St. Falcon | 112 | 18 | *Stimble | 107 |

THIRD RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | King at Arms | 115 | 10 | Star Boots | 110 |
| 2 | Harpoon | 110 | 11 | Translucent | 110 |
| 3 | Blunder | 115 | 12 | High Color | 110 |
| 4 | Hand to Hand | 105 | 13 | Royal Carlaris | 115 |
| 5 | Come Along | 115 | 14 | Beaver Boy | 115 |
| 6 | Mary Morrison | 105 | 15 | Petite Noyes | 110 |
| 7 | Breakaway | 105 | 16 | Fair Orb | 110 |
| 8 | Rufle | 105 | 17 | Dunes | 110 |
| 9 | Tobacco | 115 | 18 | Tienette | 110 |

FOURTH RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rosie Cora | 105 | 10 | Chinkee | 110 |
| 2 | South. Beauty | 105 | 11 | Miss Joan | 105 |
| 3 | Cecellia | 105 | 12 | Mortime | 110 |
| 4 | Sun Thrills | 110 | 13 | Boot Top | 113 |
| 5 | Foreign Club | 110 | 14 | Birde Wrack | 110 |
| 6 | Bob Blackburn | 110 | 15 | Gleaming Star | 116 |
| 7 | Essoess | 105 | 16 | Benda | 105 |
| 8 | Jack Enarc | 110 | 17 | Privately | 110 |
| 9 | Ima Dreamer | 116 | 18 | Pop | 110 |

FIFTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $500; claiming; the Gravina Drive; for 4-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Animator | 110 | 5 | *Scimitar | 106 |
| 2 | *Just Ormont | 105 | 6 | Huddersfield | 116 |
| 3 | *Dr. L. H'man | 109 | 7 | *Porternesia | 109 |
| 4 | *Inca | 107 | 8 | *Libbie Jean | 104 |

SIXTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $900; the Charlie Chaplin Handicap; for 3-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | †Lemon Hills | 102 | 4 | †Old Depot | 98 |
| 2 | Prince Pest | 103 | 5 | Satin Spar | 105 |
| 3 | Gallant Sir | 124 | | | |

†A. Bartelstein entry.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $500; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Salona | 111 | 8 | El Galivan | 112 |
| 2 | *Sun B. | 104 | 9 | El Cheevito | 107 |
| 3 | *Speedy Al | 111 | 10 | *Zegora | 106 |
| 4 | Golden Sweep | 107 | 11 | Mas. Plumber | 112 |
| 5 | Chepera | 107 | 12 | *Mas. Durbar | 102 |
| 6 | *Sweep Past | 102 | 13 | Triassic | 107 |
| 7 | Demoiselle | 102 | 14 | *Brillante | 97 |

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $500; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cadydid | 102 | 9 | *Boyd McGee | 102 |
| 2 | Anth'y Wayne | 107 | 10 | *Comradeship | 107 |
| 3 | Tecolote | 107 | 11 | Wee Drop | 102 |
| 4 | *T'mie Kirnan | 109 | 12 | *Old Tuck | 107 |
| 5 | Cloiwald | 112 | 13 | Richu | 109 |
| 6 | *Brown Thistle | 106 | 14 | *Ping Coates | 107 |
| 7 | *Voltear | 107 | 15 | *Luke, jr. | 109 |
| 8 | *Heads Up | 111 | | | |

### HAVANA RESULTS.

(Associated Press.)

FIRST—Three furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; maiden 2-year-olds.
Canonazo, 118 (H. Louman) 5-1 2-1 1-1
Dorothy Alice, 115 (C. E. Allen) 2-1 1-1
Biddy Gal, 115 (F. Horn) 1-1
My Ione, Kenfidge, Flowery, Aevos Girl, Zizah, Star Ballot and Bubblico also ran. Time, 0:35 2-5.

SECOND—Five and one-half furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; maiden 3-year-olds.
Satin Shoes, 111 (F. Maier) 5-1 2-1 1-1
Callie, 111 (J. Bejshak) 20-1 10-1
Foxey Burt, 116 (J. Mattioli) 1-3
My Hero, Bobby F., Saucy Maria, Air Wise, Our Moments, Wise Kid, Voltesta, Home Gossip and Miss Delight also ran. Time, 1:08.

THIRD—Six furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; 4-year-olds and upward.
Dais, 105 (H. Louman) 3-1 1-1 1-2
Hamhocks, 110 (R. Watson) 3-1 8-5
Fervor, 113 (A. Gaither) 2-1
Decorous, Arrogant, Grey Gull, Buster B, Paddy Flaherty, Excavation, Hard Rock, Cedar Crest and Running Girl also ran. Time, 1:14 4-5.

FOURTH—Six furlongs; purse, $500, claiming; 4-year-olds and upward.
Crossbones, 108 (J. Westrope) 6-5 1-2 1-4
Oregon Citizen, 108 (G. Pruchnikl) 6-1 3-1
Rita Lee, 105 (A. Perdermo) 1-3
Czarist, Innisfail, Flying Boy, Damocles, Tryor, Doc Conner, Shield, Fair Vagary and Precious Ann also ran. Time, 1:13.

FIFTH—One mile and 50 yards; purse, $500; claiming; 3-year-olds and upward.
Exiled, 100 (A. Perdomo) 3-1 1-1 1-2
Prince Mexican, 118 (R. Watson) 6-1 3-1
Adorland, 95 (J. Westrope) 1-3
Darkayress, Infinitus, Whangdoodle, Fast Life and Gilded Arch also ran. Time, 1:43 2-5.

SIXTH—Six furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; 4-year-olds and upward.
Americana, 110 (R. Watson) 2-1 4-5 2-5
Annete B., 103 (J. Flynn) 3-1 8-5
Fair Atina, 106 (C. Martinez) 5-1
Pere Noel, Uncle Sam, Regina H., Kerry Green, Eddie Lehmann, Timekeeper, Film, Gobi and Notre Ninette also ran. Time, 1:14.

SEVENTH—One and one-sixteenth miles; claiming; 3-year-olds and upward.
Putter, 104 (Flynn) 8-5 3-5 1-3
Frank K., 94 (Westrope) 1-2 1-4
Tortway, 111 (May) 1-1
Honesty John, Athel, Donya, Disapproved, Sam Slick, Vast, James T., Spectre, Fauquiers Pride also ran. Time, 1:47 2-5.

### COMPANY F WANTS BATTLES.

Two games for tomorrow are wanted by the Company F team to be played on the Hyattsville Armory floor. Phone Lieut. McClay at Hyattsville 521-J today.

### SOCCER GAME TOMORROW.

The Brandywine and Concord soccerists will clash tomorrow on the Monument lot at 3 o'clock.

Mike Vitale's 146 game and Willett's 374 set were high in the Building Contractors League at Arcadia. Fuller Brick Co. rolled 616 and 1,733 to bag team honors.

Leapley's set of 357 was high in the Interstate Commerce League at Arcadia. Walsh rolled 154 for high game. Informal Cases had 561 for team game with Valuation taking set honors on the strength of its 1,607.

## Cherokee Braves Bring Native Game to Capital

Ted Johnson, Post Staff Photographer.

With no holds or punches barred, the full-blood Cherokees staged their native game of Indian ball at Central High School Stadium yesterday before a throng that marveled at the roughness of play. Above is pictured a scrimmage that was only mildly typical of the action throughout.

## AT THE POST

with Bill Bennings

DEAR AL: MIAMI, MARCH 3.

I can only look forward to the change in administration to bring me some luck. And I understand that I'm not alone. By the time my selections go into action tomorrow, Mr. Roosevelt will have become President Roosevelt. However, my dogs may remain only dogs. Wonderful weather we're having down here. Beautiful track, this Hialeah Park. Sonny Workman's little girl is cute. Trying to get by without mentioning what my picks did today. If you know, don't tell a soul and forget it.

BILL.

**FIRST RACE—HECLA**, off that last winning effort, has nothing to fear from this field unless **OPINION** comes through with a best race. **SHAKER LADY** will have many backers and might be the one to cause an upset.

**SECOND RACE—MY DANDY** seems ideally suited to take care of these at 7 furlongs. **BEAU JOLIE** has been displaying all kinds of speed here and will be out there for a battle tomorrow and may take the place. **CATHOP** to hold the others safe.

**THIRD RACE—BLACKMOCK** has been knocking at the door and gets the Bennings call over this group. **KNEE HIGH** and **DAILY NEWS** will figure if they run their best. Putting **ARAB** fourth which might make him win it.

**FOURTH RACE**—They are betting **SLAPDASH** in Capetown and Alaska tonight, so I'm told. This youngster set the track on fire with brilliant works. **HIGH GLEE** and **BEDTIME** appear best of the others.

**FIFTH RACE**—I see no reason why **LARRANAGA** can't make it two straight here. Has blinding speed and, according to the stable, is crying to run. **PARI-MUTUEL** goes in action for a new boss tomorrow and may surprise. **CURACAO** for the show. **ST. BRIDEAUX** may take it but I'll have to see him later.

**SIXTH RACE—REDRESS** showed a pretty promising race the other day and might jolt the talent here. **JUNGLE KING** seems to have the edge over **CHARACTER**. Both give the top one 8 pounds.

**SEVENTH RACE—FRIGATE BIRD, MISS CORRINE** and **POTENTATE** to finish in the order named. I'm leaving **TRY IT** out. Might do if everything is right.

### HIALEAH PARK RESULTS.

(Associated Press.)

FIRST—Six furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-old fillies.
*Grace Blotter, 115 (S. Coucci) 22.20 11.80 7.20
Mudraker, 115 (C. Corbett) 19.20 11.80
Bannach Lath, 115 (C. Kurtsinger) 4.20
Comes June, Rural Queen, Pernickety, Mynah, Temple Dancer, Three Bees, Starry, Red Polly, Black Sheep and *Baptism also ran. Time, 1:13 2-5. *Field.

SECOND—Three furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; for 2-year-old colts and geldings.
Race Street, 117 (Bellizzi) 5.70 5.00 2.60
Sherron, 113 (C. Corbett) 3.40 3.40
Bubbling Ways, 113 (R. J. Fisher) 18.30
Nathaniel R., Forceful, Idolatry, Gift Roman and Even Play also ran. Time, 0:34 1-5.

THIRD—Six furlongs; purse, $800; for maiden 3-year-old colts and geldings.
Brown Molasses, 116 (Smith) 9.40 6.00 3.80
Electric Gaff, 116 (J. Gilbert) 24.20 7.20
Ondott, 116 (R. Workman) 3.60
Salut D'Amour, Chief Aimgren, Polisher, Plum Wild, Dodiodo, Gallic, Prince Ali, Chance Meeting also ran. Time, 1:13.

FOURTH—One mile (chute); purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
Shiva, 109 (D. Bellizzi) 4.80 3.10 3.10
Jim Macaw, 103 (D. Meade) 9.20 7.10
Lady Sweet, 109 (C. Corbett) 9.30
Bozo, Solace, Thoughts, Gracias also ran. Time, 1:38 4-5.

FIFTH—One mile (chute); purse, $1,000; allowances; for 3-year-olds.
Charley O., 109 (J. Gilbert) 3.80 2.80 2.60
Crap Shooter, 107 (B. Hanford) 3.80 3.20
White Thorn, 112 (H. Mills) 6.10
American Smile, Rapscallion, Bubbler, Capitalist also ran. Time, 1:37 3-5.

SIXTH—One mile (chute); purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
Calgary Kay, 100 (Obert) 10.60 5.20 4.40
The Break, 114 (J. Gilbert) 5.10 4.50
Lucky Carter, 109 (D. Bellizzi) 4.20
Sun Teatime, Romac, Ruane, Redivivus, Plutarch, Gulfelano also ran. Time, 1:39.

SEVENTH—One mile (chute); purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
Affirmative, 117 (J. Gilbert) 7.10 3.90 3.00
Clean Play, 114 (B. Hanford) 5.70 3.90
Peace Lady, 102 (P. Case) 9.40
Fort Dearborn, Sun Manor, Wishing Star, Sis Agnes, Impeach also ran. Time, 1:38.

### FAIR GROUNDS RESULTS.

(Associated Press.)

FIRST—Four furlongs; purse, $400; for maiden 2-year-old fillies.
*Candle Fly, 113 (Kelhover) 5.40 3.40 3.60
Busy Marie, 115 (Meyer) 11.40 6.20
Wahmi, 115 (Cantrell) 11.00
Brass Buttons, Wise Carmen, *Wee Clair, Clabelle, Eva S., Aida B., Pretty Peg, Bostonian Gal also ran. Time, 0:49 1-5.
*Field.

SECOND—Six furlongs; purse, $400; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
Alamac, 108 (Beck) 39.20 17.20 7.20
Magna Mater, 106 (McTague) 25.30 13.20
Hamburger Jim, 115 (Parke) 3.80
Breeches, Our Grief, La Salle, *Mary McCarty, *Happy Fellow, *Campdore, Jacquelyn Coogle, Bag Smasher, Head First also ran. Time, 1:13 1-5.
*Field.

THIRD—Six furlongs; purse, $400; claiming; for 3-year-olds.
Johnny Shaw, 107 (Kacala) 4.40 3.60 2.80
Teaberry, 105 (Moran) 5.40 3.20
Bettina, H., 107 (Arcaro) 3.80
Our Jewel, Vespa, Miss Kathryn, Col. Cloister, Sir Michael, Bonnie Cap, High Bottom also ran. Time, 1:14.

FOURTH—One mile; purse, $400; claiming; for maiden 3-year-olds.
Olive A., 103 (Marshio) 112.20 45.60 21.80
Renounce, 103 (Hendricks) 10.20 4.00
Knowledge, 106 (Stuller) 10.60
Red Fellow, Drastic Lass, Go Easy, Jerry S., *Santa Roma, *Polly Ewell, Princess Octa, Gay Attire, *Amazing also ran. Time, 1:43 1-5.
*Field.

FIFTH—One mile; purse, $600; allowances; for 3-year-olds.
†Beefsteak, 105 (Elston) 3.40 2.10 2.10
Ennis, 107 (Finnerty) 3.60 4.40
Spicson, 105 (Martin) 2.60
Copley Square, †Bobsled, Kilmore, Lel. Barry also ran. Time, 1:40.
†E. R. Bradley entry.

SIXTH—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $400; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.
Trek, 115 (Burger) 11.40 4.20 3.00
Ferret Net, 105 (Kacala) 3.80 3.00
Thistle Ace, 110 (Beck) 3.20
Lampoon, Kybo, Trice, Indian Dance, Howee, Chipola, Tryandazain also ran. Time, 1:48.

SEVENTH—One mile; purse, $400; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.
Stimulator, 114 (Garner) 14.00 7.00 4.60
Jolly Pilot, 112 (Parke) 5.60 5.60
Wild Child, 103 (Ruder) 7.60
Blue Darter, Lady Menifee, Oil Queen, Obstinate Girl, By Gracious, Lullaby II also ran. Time, 1:41 2-5.

EIGHTH—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $400; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.
Afro American, 110 (Arcaro) 5.40 3.40 3.80
Francock, 105 (Kacala) 23.20 11.60
Beauty Bride, 100 (Hendricks) 4.40
Best Ace, Santa Sophia, *Dental Cream, Confidential, Kenashaw, Lucky Pal, *Fair Ment, Too Much Talk also ran. Time, 1:49.

### AGUA CALIENTE RESULTS.

(Associated Press.)

FIRST—Four furlongs; purse, $500; allowances; for 2-year-olds.
Drole Polly, 112 (Wright) 10.80 4.20 4.00
Beckoned, 112 (O'Donnell) 5.40 3.20
Carmel, 109 (Pollard) 5.00
Prevue, *Moresure, Glad Mart, *Real Cystal, †Morale, Gold Clasp, Gene D., Chica, †Aloching also ran. Time, 0:48.
*Field.
†W. A. Muir entry.

SECOND—Five and one-half furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
Bright Hopes, 107 (Wright) 20.80 4.80 3.40
Flying Ace, 107 (Humphries) 3.20 2.20
Ah Deshah, 107 (Ollila) 5.00
Harshaw, Beset, Charming Lady, *Patsie L., Isleton, *Beowulf, *Bonnie Betty, Veruzza, Don, jr., also ran. Time, 1:07 1-5.
*Field.

THIRD—Five and one-half furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
Chatter On, 107 (Simmons) 5.20 4.60 3.00
Plum Shot, 97 (Todd) 13.60 7.20
*Fred Baker, 112 (Sprigg) 4.80
Nellie Basil, Parisette, Scotland Blues, By Wire, *Antha C., La Clar, *Miss Fashion Plate, Lumillion, Duplicity also ran. Time, 1:07 2-5.
*Field.

FOURTH—Six furlongs (chute); purse, $500; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward, fillies and mares.
Peggy J., 107 (Smith) 13.00 5.40 4.20
Kinsu, 98 (Simmons) 6.80 3.20
Lady Conard, 109 (Humphries) 2.80
Koit, *Valley Sun, Handsome Belle, Prom Girl, *Patricia Grey, Sunday, Lady Chase, Miss Cheyenne also ran. Time, 1:12 4-5.
*Field.

FIFTH—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $500; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
Captain Danger, 112 (Schutte) 29.60 18.60 8.00
Montanaro, 112 (Porter) 4.20 3.20
Wizardry, 107 (Humphries) 4.00
Alma, General Keeps, *Herdsman, Washington Rose, Francis Seymour, Atoines, *Fair Allan, Korax also ran. Time, 1:54.
*Field.

SIXTH—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $500; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
Captain Gilbert, 107 (Todd) 6.20 3.20 3.20
Zevar, 112 (Orecchia) 7.00 6.60
Frank D., 107 (McCune) out
Pat O'Connor, Salz, *Safeway, Oblige, *Cordon Bleu, Dubric, Miss Steinhaus, Ono also ran. Time, 1:54.
*Field.

SEVENTH—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $500; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
Ladrone, 112 (Pollard) 6.60 4.80 3.00
Dark Ray, 102 (Grayson) 7.00 5.40
*Play Bird, 102 (McCune) 3.20
*Hallock, *Silver Bend, Parnell Boy, Desjardines, Cartago, Highway, Jay Walker, Rouge Knight, Goodestone also ran. Time, 1:54.

### FAIR GROUNDS ENTRIES.

(Associated Press.)

FIRST RACE—Four furlongs; purse, $400; allowances; the Creole; for 2-year-olds.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Morair | 107 | 4 | Chrysmute | 109 |
| 2 | Lady Tabasco | 114 | 5 | Norman D. | 112 |
| 3 | Night Brigade | 122 | 6 | Trahison | 117 |

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $400; claiming; the Louisane; for 4-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Blighter | 112 | 7 | Spotless Time | 112 |
| 2 | Brinkley | 112 | 8 | *Pull Up | 102 |
| 3 | Ingle Nook | 112 | 9 | *Port. Mann | 107 |
| 4 | *Diaquri | 104 | 10 | Adrian | 112 |
| 5 | Son o' Sweep | 116 | 11 | Luminar | 112 |
| 6 | *Dick Chevely | 107 | 12 | Booby Bird | 107 |

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $400; claiming; the Merry Widow; for 3-year-olds.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Sweet Chariot | 115 | 5 | Sid Lea | 115 |
| 2 | O'Connell | 115 | 6 | Muslet | 120 |
| 3 | Volwood | 110 | 7 | Backward Never | 108 |
| 4 | Modesto | 110 | | | |

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $500; allowances; the Illinois Central Boosters' Club; for 3-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | War Plane | 110 | 5 | Texas Knight | 112 |
| 2 | Figuriste | 105 | 6 | Volta Maid | 107 |
| 3 | Making Bubbles | 106 | 7 | Zekiel | 110 |
| 4 | Homework | 115 | 8 | Colonial Belle | 103 |

FIFTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $2,000 added; the New Orleans Handicap; for 3-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | El Puma | 100 | 7 | Rocky News | 106 |
| 2 | Jimmy Sutro | 108 | 8 | Hillsborough | 111 |
| 3 | Zenka | 100 | 9 | Wh'percracker | 104 |
| 4 | Frumper | 106 | 10 | War Plane | 110 |
| 5 | Gyro | 95 | 11 | Merry Fox | 104 |
| 6 | Sazerac | 120 | 12 | Playtime | 113 |

SIXTH RACE—One mile; purse, $500; claiming; the Seminole; for 4-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sister Zoe | 107 | 5 | *Wh'percracker | 110 |
| 2 | Nyack | 110 | 6 | Sandwrack | 115 |
| 3 | *Espinaca | 115 | 7 | *Wrackell | 110 |
| 4 | Marcasite | 108 | | | |

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $400; claiming; the Planter; for 3-year-olds.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sweeprush | 110 | 7 | Sizzling | 107 |
| 2 | Thistle Tom | 110 | 8 | *Prince Pebbles | 110 |
| 3 | *Prestige | 105 | 9 | *Dunair | 109 |
| 4 | *Chat Eagle | 110 | 10 | Black Flash | 111 |
| 5 | Ruckus | 110 | 11 | *Hopulikit | 105 |
| 6 | *Catino | 111 | 12 | *Princess Peri | 108 |

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $400; claiming; the Hawkeye; for 4-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Sad Knight | 105 | 7 | *Rejuvenation | 105 |
| 2 | Hold Hard | 113 | 8 | Bold Robin | 110 |
| 3 | *Drastic Water | 105 | 9 | *Beautiful Doll | 100 |
| 4 | Drury | 113 | 10 | *Transgression | 103 |
| 5 | *Ogygia | 106 | 11 | Star Play | 110 |
| 6 | Petulant | 105 | 12 | *Elizabeth S. | 100 |

NINTH RACE—(Substitute race; to be used if necessary); 1⅛ miles; purse, $400; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Make Believe | 113 | 7 | *Starch | 105 |
| 2 | *Ed Reese | 105 | 8 | *General Toy | 105 |
| 3 | *Mekachee | 108 | 9 | Crowned Head | 116 |
| 4 | Bill Seth | 110 | 10 | *Prince Reno | 105 |
| 5 | Happy Lad | 116 | 11 | *Little Toots | 108 |
| 6 | *Golden West | 108 | 12 | Southland Lad | 113 |

TENTH RACE—(Substitute race; to be used if necessary); 6 furlongs; purse, $400; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Stimulate | 112 | 7 | Hippias | 112 |
| 2 | *Solus | 107 | 8 | Roycrofter | 112 |
| 3 | *Lova Ormont | 102 | 9 | Gen. Campbell | 112 |
| 4 | Zone | 112 | 10 | *Muir Station | 107 |
| 5 | Exalt | 112 | 11 | *Must Hurry | 107 |
| 6 | Linmast | 107 | 12 | Bag o' Gold | 107 |

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather, cloudy; track, fast.

### HAVANA ENTRIES.

(Associated Press.)

FIRST RACE—One mile and 50 yards; purse, $500; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Fair Cite | 104 | 8 | *Fair Jean | 104 |
| 2 | Bee Jay | 114 | 9 | *Curt | 105 |
| 3 | *Lady Hay | 104 | 10 | Keewatin | 110 |
| 4 | *My Madam | 100 | 11 | Magic Carpet | 109 |
| 5 | Keswick | 110 | 12 | Elmer H. | 114 |
| 6 | El Polar | 109 | 13 | *Dr. Melendez | 90 |
| 7 | Hold On | 109 | 14 | *Sam Slick | 109 |

SECOND RACE—One mile and 50 yards; purse, $500; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Leah Jane | 104 | 9 | *Billy McIntyre | 92 |
| 2 | *Joe Adams | 109 | 10 | Black Vim | 100 |
| 3 | Venezuela | 114 | 11 | Belgium | 114 |
| 4 | *Hamhocks | 100 | 12 | Old William | 110 |
| 5 | *Real Silk | 100 | 13 | *Indiazen | 100 |
| 6 | *Croissantanis | 109 | 14 | Cedar Crest | 114 |
| 7 | Lead Off | 110 | 15 | Beauty Belle | 109 |
| 8 | *Sir Alwington | 105 | | | |

THIRD RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Onanon | 110 | 10 | Tussle | 110 |
| 2 | Wild Money | 115 | 11 | Miss Boon | 110 |
| 3 | Grand Hopes | 118 | 12 | Lieut. Weber | 115 |
| 4 | Satin Shoes | 110 | 13 | Chinan | 110 |
| 5 | Dr. Coogle | 118 | 14 | Exiled | 110 |
| 6 | Nomin | 113 | 15 | Magic Arrow | 118 |
| 7 | Indiantown | 118 | 16 | Andy | 115 |
| 8 | Chance It | 113 | 17 | Singleam | 110 |
| 9 | Honest Susan | 110 | 18 | Nutting | 113 |

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Thelma L. | 106 | 7 | Pat. Callahan | 113 |
| 2 | Panax | 110 | 8 | *Mueller | 105 |
| 3 | *Irish Music | 100 | 9 | Plim | 110 |
| 4 | *Pernoel | 105 | 10 | Nettie Pebbles | 108 |
| 5 | Floor Walker | 110 | 11 | Dunny Boy | 110 |
| 6 | *Yumuri | 103 | | | |

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; the United Fruit Lines; for 4-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Regusted | 105 | 6 | *Zebra | 103 |
| 2 | *Josephine D. | 103 | 7 | *Ada Epinard | 103 |
| 3 | *Chianti | 106 | 8 | *Conswater | 108 |
| 4 | Topsie H. | 105 | 9 | *Monkey Shine | 113 |
| 5 | Chummy | 110 | 10 | Wotta Life | 105 |

SIXTH RACE—One mile and 50 yards; purse, $600; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Truxton | 111 | 6 | Ulverston | 116 |
| 2 | Phantom Rock | 113 | 7 | Camp Parole | 113 |
| 3 | Smiling Moon | 108 | 8 | Home Shore | 113 |
| 4 | Winnie C. | 105 | 9 | *Al Livingston | 106 |
| 5 | *Princess Zelda | 106 | | | |

SEVENTH RACE—One mile and 50 yards; purse, $600; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Haramzada | 116 | 6 | *Big Trail | 105 |
| 2 | Baritone | 118 | 7 | *Consummat'n | 103 |
| 3 | Singing Kid | 113 | 8 | Princess Isabel | 111 |
| 4 | Cloudy Day | 113 | 9 | *Timekeeper | 111 |
| 5 | Griffin | 113 | 10 | Port o' Play | 116 |

### HYATTSVILLE HIGH WINS.

| Hyattsville. | G | FG | P | Alumni. | G | FG | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cain,lf | 1 | 2 | 4 | Spicknall,lf | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Calhoun,rf | 3 | 1 | 7 | Morris,lf | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Quantrille,c | 4 | 1 | 9 | Townsend,rf | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Meade,c | 1 | 0 | 2 | Burrhus,c | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Cogar,lg | 1 | 1 | 3 | Cohan,lg | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Brown,rg | 0 | 0 | 0 | Bealor,rg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Lehman,rg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 10 | 5 | 25 | Totals | 8 | 7 | 23 |

Referee—Kitchen.

## JUDSON GETS BOUT WITH LONDOS

### Pesek, Title Claimant of Midwest, to Show on Program.

THE scheduling of two world championship claimants on one wrestling card was announced by Matchmaker Joe Turner yesterday as he started closing out his line-up for the Washington Auditorium next Thursday night.

Jim Londos, generally regarded as king of his trade, is matched to oppose popular Frank Judson to a finish. In a routed 45-minute semifinal, John Pesek, touted as the world's best throughout the Midwest, bucks up against Jim Clinstock, massive Indian.

Following a build-up even more impressive than that which led to his first Auditorium bout with Londos some weeks ago, Judson looms as even more of a threat to Londos in this go. His last time out, it may be remembered, resulted in champion Jim being pushed to the utmost.

The lining up of Londos and Pesek the same night and in the same house is highly interesting to mat followers. For some years now Pesek has been one of the Greek Adonis' most persistent challengers, time and again demanding a showdown which, he claims, would result in a shift of the title.

### Georgetown Riflists Winners Over V. P. I.

The Georgetown University Rifle Team, defeated only once during the scholastic year, achieved another victory on the inaugural eve.

In a shoulder to shoulder match, the Georgetown team defeated Virginia Polytechnic Institute with a gross score of 1,312 to 1,283, the five high guns counting in the final score.

William R. Collins, of the Georgetown team, and 1930 the national scholastic champion of the United States, was high gun with a score of 272 out of a possible 300 perfect on the target.

G. U. VARSITY.

| | Prone | Kneel. | Stand. | Tl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collins | 98 | 93 | 81 | 272 |
| Hall | 96 | 91 | 81 | 268 |
| Largay | 96 | 86 | 81 | 263 |
| Tarry | 97 | 90 | 68 | 255 |
| Schieck | 96 | 77 | 81 | 254 |
| Total five high, 1,312. | | | | |

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC.

| | Prone | Kneel. | Stand. | Tl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cunningham | 98 | 92 | 78 | 268 |
| Brabson | 96 | 84 | 77 | 257 |
| Clark | 98 | 85 | 70 | 253 |
| Heretick | 96 | 88 | 65 | 253 |
| Whitehead | 97 | 91 | 64 | 252 |
| Total five high, 1,283. | | | | |

### Ft. Humphreys Host To Marine Ring Team

The Quantico Marines will be the opponents of the Fort Humphreys boxing team Monday night in the latter's last engagement at home before journeying to Baltimore to compete in the annual Third Corps Area tournament.

Bill Turner, Marine 140 pounder, will battle Frank Lis, of Fort Humphreys, in the bout that looms as the feature of the card. Other bouts will pair Charles Hoefer, Marines, vs. Ray Kimmel (129 pounds); Johnny Jackson, Marines, and McLain (150 pounds); Henry Smith, Marines, and Tom Beninsky (150 pounds); Paddy O'Connell, Marines, and King Solomon (160 pounds); Ed Stoppeni, Marines, and Bobby Jones (160 pounds).

Another three-round bout will decide the colored heavyweight championship of the Engineers.

### FRIENDS BEAT KENDALL.

| Friends. | G | FG | P | Kend. Green. | G | FG | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Busby,lf | 2 | 2 | 6 | Moore,lf | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Osborne,lf | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ramsey,rf | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| Clark,rf | 3 | 3 | 9 | T.Zimmer'n,c | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Smith,rf | 0 | 0 | 0 | Carman,c | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eakin,c | 4 | 1 | 9 | Watson,lg | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| MacKay,c | 0 | 0 | 0 | Curtis,lg | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| May,lg | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hospital,rg | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Hayes,lg | 0 | 0 | 0 | Valentine,rg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| White,rg | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| R.Davis,rg | 0 | 0 | 0 | Totals | 7 | 3 | 17 |
| Totals | 9 | 6 | 24 | | | | |

Referee—J. Mitchell.

### HIALEAH PARK ENTRIES.

(Associated Press.)

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; the Cary T. Grayson; for 3-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Opinion | 111 | 5 | Flying Sailor | 111 |
| 2 | *Noah's Pride | 111 | 6 | Hecla | 111 |
| 3 | *Corncob | 103 | 7 | Chiltenna | 108 |
| 4 | *Shaker Lady | 109 | 8 | *Brad | 111 |

SECOND RACE—Seven furlongs (chute); purse, $1,000; the Inauguration Handicap; for 3-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Royal Ruffin | 103 | 4 | Don Leon | 112 |
| 2 | Broad Meadows | 108 | 5 | Cathop | 116 |
| 3 | Beau Jolie | 106 | 6 | My Dandy | 115 |

THIRD RACE—One mile (chute); purse, $800; the Democracy; for 4-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kneehigh | 107 | 9 | *Oslo | 107 |
| 2 | Blue Cloud | 112 | 10 | *Votan | 100 |
| 3 | Elizabeth Fox | 107 | 11 | Lady Dean | 107 |
| 4 | Laura Gal | 107 | 12 | Simple Singer | 112 |
| 5 | Rowdy Boy | 107 | 13 | Blackmock | 112 |
| 6 | Donie | 107 | 14 | *Lady Marsch | 102 |
| 7 | *Daily News | 107 | 15 | Arab | 107 |
| 8 | Prepare | 112 | 16 | McGonigle | 112 |

FOURTH RACE—Three furlongs; purse, $2,000 added; the Nursery Stakes, No. 2; for 2-year-old fillies.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ‡Dark Polish | 116 | 7 | Sun Celtic | 113 |
| 2 | ‡Bram. Broom | 113 | 8 | Slapdash | 119 |
| 3 | Bedtime | 116 | 9 | Macadam | 119 |
| 4 | ‡Flaghorn | 113 | 10 | Justa Sunbeam | 119 |
| 5 | ‡Our Rose | 116 | 11 | High Glee | 116 |
| 6 | Easy Come | 113 | 12 | Wise Mollie | 113 |

‡Brookmeade Stable entry.
‡Coldstream Stud and Jack Howard entry.

FIFTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $1,000; the Roosevelt; for 3-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | †St. Brideaux | 117 | 5 | †Curacao | 112 |
| 2 | Mountain Elk | 112 | 6 | White Clover II | 114 |
| 3 | Rob'son Crusoe | 102 | 7 | Pari-Mutuel | 104 |
| 4 | Larranaga | 114 | | | |

†Greentree Stable entry.

SIXTH RACE—One mile (chute); purse, $1,000; the Capital; for 3-year-olds.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pot au Brooms | 110 | 5 | Character | 120 |
| 2 | Redress | 112 | 6 | Blessed Event | 108 |
| 3 | Coat Tails | 108 | 7 | Jungle King | 120 |
| 4 | Golden Fate | 104 | | | |

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles (on the turf); purse, $800; claiming; the Prosperity; for 3-year-olds and upward.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Potentate | 111 | 6 | Brandon Prince | 116 |
| 2 | Everfair | 100 | 7 | †Try It | 103 |
| 3 | Frigate Bird | 116 | 8 | †Chatty | 103 |
| 4 | Herkimer | 110 | 9 | Miss Corinne | 108 |
| 5 | *Traffic Judge | 111 | | | |

*5 lbs. apprentice allowance claimed.
†7 lbs. apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

### RACING SELECTIONS

HAVANA.
(For fast track.)
1—Magic Carpet, Keswick, Bee Jay.
2—Venezuela, Croissantanis, Joe Adams.
3—Indiantown, Singleam, Nutting.
4—Plim, Dunny Boy, Mueller.
5—Monkey Shine, Chianti, Regusted.
6—Princess Zelda, Ulverston, Truxton.
7—Port o' Play, Haramzada, Griffin.
Best bet—Indiantown.
—Louisville Times (A.P.).

FAIRGROUNDS.
(For fast track.)
1—Trahison, Night Brigade, Norman D.
2—Blighter, Adrian, Son o' Sweep.
3—Muslet, Volwood, Modesto.
4—War Plane, Texas Knight, Zekiel.
5—Sazerac, Hillsborough, Playtime.
6—Espinaca, Whippercracker, Sandwrack.
7—Ruckus, Catino, Sweeprush.
8—Transgression, Ogygia, Sad Knight.
9—Make Believe, Crowned Head, Bill Seth.
10—Hippias, Zone, Bag o' Gold.
Best bet—Muslet.
—Louisville Times (A.P.).

AGUA CALIENTE.
(For fast track.)
1—Lord Algy, Leader, Ruthie.
2—Old Hillside, Deepie, Sinner.
3—King at Arms, High Color, Fair Orb.
4—Bob Blackburn, Boot Top, Mortime.
5—Huddersfield, Porternesia, Scimitar.
6—Gallant Sir, Prince Pest, Lemon Hills.
7—Demoiselle, Sun B., Zegora.
8—Luke, Jr., Wee Drop, Cloiwald.
Best bet—Bob Blackburn.
—Louisville Times (A.P.).

## 4 Players in Nats' Livery Before World Series Era Draw Heavy Contest Vote

Four men who played in Washington livery before the Nats tasted of world series fame in 1924 and 1925 are drawing a considerable share of the voting in The Post's current baseball contest that asks the fans of Washington and suburbs to match the all-star team of President Clark Griffith, who will choose his line-up from among the men who performed here during the years of 1912-1932 inclusive.

Others are receiving scattering votes, but the quartet of comparative old-timers whose names are found on frequent selections are Catcher Eddie Ainsmith, Third Baseman Eddie Foster, Center Fielder Clyde Milan and Shortstop George McBride.

In the main, however, the impressions of these triumphant days of 1924 and 1925 appears to be lasting with local fans, the majority of whom are not going outside these line-ups in making their selections which include two catchers and four pitchers.

The contest will close on March 15 and the results will be announced four days later when Mr. Griffith will publish in The Post the line-up he has chosen. To the fan who matches correctly, or most nearly correctly the team picked by Mr. Griffith, The Post will award eight box seats to the opening 1933 game here between the Nats and the Athletics with four box seats and two box seats the prizes for second and third places, respectively.

The player who is drawing the heaviest balloting outside of the members of the casts of the world series years is Joe Cronin, who is far ahead of his field of rivals for the shortstop berth, which fact may mean nothing inasmuch as Mr. Griffith will base his selections on his own opinions without regard to the trend of the fans' voting.

### Baseball Contest Entry

First Base ..............
Second Base ..............
Third Base ..............
Shortstop ..............
Left Field ..............
Center Field ..............
Right Field ..............
Pitcher ..............
Pitcher ..............
Pitcher ..............
Pitcher ..............
Catcher ..............
Catcher ..............

Name ..............

Address ..............

*(Mail or send to The Post's Baseball Editor before midnight, March 15. Priority of receipt will govern ties.)*

### Takoma-S. S. Five Wins County Event

Takoma-Silver Spring High's five won the Montgomery County sportsmanship tournament last night and left the Rockville gymnasium with the trophy donated by L. Fletcher Shott, principal of the host high school. The Takoma boys won the finals from Rockville, 27-20. The award was made on a point basis. The final standing was Takoma, minus 2; Rockville, minus 5; Sherwood, minus 5, and Gaithersburg, minus 9. In the semifinal games, Takoma defeated Sherwood, 37-25, and Rockville defeated Gaithersburg, 40-17.

| Rockville. | G | FG | P | Gaithersburg. | G | FG | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anders,lf | 2 | 3 | 7 | Haske,lf | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| Leahy,lf | 1 | 0 | 2 | Reed,rf | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hershb'ger,rf | 7 | 0 | 14 | Lloyd,c | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Darby,c | 7 | 0 | 14 | Warfield,lg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gooding,c | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hammin,lg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Steinberg,lg | 1 | 0 | 2 | Murphy,rg | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Stearn,lg | 0 | 0 | 0 | Kephart,rg | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Nicholson,rg | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Weller,rg | 0 | 1 | 1 | Totals | 6 | 5 | 17 |
| Totals | 18 | 4 | 40 | | | | |

Referee—Kupka.

| Takoma. | G | FG | P | Sherwood. | G | FG | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mygatt,lf | 5 | 0 | 10 | Pattie,lf | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Bozievich,rf | 2 | 0 | 4 | Turner,rf | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Shorb,c | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ladson,c | 5 | 1 | 11 |
| Clark,c | 5 | 0 | 10 | Souder,lg | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Pritchard,lg | 1 | 1 | 3 | Cashell,rg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leizear,rg | 4 | 0 | 8 | Totals | 10 | 5 | 25 |
| Totals | 18 | 1 | 37 | | | | |

Referee—Kline.

| Takoma. | G | FG | P | Rockville. | G | FG | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mygatt,lf | 3 | 1 | 7 | Anders,lf | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Fitzgerald,rf | 1 | 0 | 2 | Hershberger,rf | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Bozievich,rf | 2 | 1 | 5 | Darby,c | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Shorb,c | 0 | 0 | 0 | Steinberg,lg | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Clark,c | 3 | 0 | 6 | Stearn,lg | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Pritchard,lg | 3 | 1 | 7 | Weller,rg | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Robertson,rg | 0 | 0 | 0 | Totals | 8 | 4 | 20 |
| Leizear,rg | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Totals | 12 | 3 | 27 | | | | |

Referee—Kline.

### CANOE CLUB DANCES.

The Washington Canoe Club will dance tonight at its clubhouse in celebrating the inaugural. Members and their friends and visiting members of out-of-town aquatic clubs are invited.

### SHOREHAM POLOISTS WIN.

The Shoreham water polo team defeated the George Washington six last night, 14-6, in the Shoreham Hotel pool. Wilton starred for the winners.

| Shoreham. | Position. | G. W. U. |
|---|---|---|
| Nordstrum | R. F. | Bertia |
| Rink | L. F. | Gormley |
| Roadley | Center | Rote |
| Wilton | L. G. | Flocks |
| Clover | R. G. | Burnside |
| Esunas | Goal | Hain |

Substitutions—(Shoreham) Bamman for Nordstrum, La Salle for Roadley, Breeder for Burnside, Herbert for Flocks, McGinnis for Hain, Bonner for Beeder. Touch goals—Bamman, Rote, Burnside. Thrown goals—Wilson (3), Rink (2). Foul goal—Roadley. Referee—Hawthorne. Umpire—E. Earle Weeks.

### MERCURY IN VICTORY.

| K. of C. | G | FG | P | Mercury. | G | FG | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Depenrock,lf | 2 | 0 | 4 | Taylor,lf | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Hohman,rf | 2 | 0 | 4 | DeGeorge,lf | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| Black,rf | 2 | 0 | 4 | Nowak,rf | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| Caspar,c | 3 | 0 | 6 | Walters,c | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Nock,lg | 4 | 0 | 8 | Fitzpatrick,lg | 6 | 0 | 12 |
| Kissan,rg | 0 | 0 | 0 | Buchholtz,rg | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Totals | 13 | 0 | 26 | Totals | 19 | 3 | 41 |

### DUNBAR HIGH WINS.

| Dunbar. | G | FG | P | Cardoza. | G | FG | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pree,lf | 4 | 2 | 10 | Robinson,lf | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Armstrong,rf | 1 | 0 | 2 | Harris,rf | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West,rf | 0 | 1 | 1 | Lemar,rf | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Brooks,c | 1 | 1 | 3 | Tolson,c | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| T.Williams,c | 0 | 0 | 0 | F.Robinson,c | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Matthews,lg | 2 | 1 | 5 | Weaver,lg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| M.Williams,rg | 1 | 0 | 2 | Coleman,rg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Johnson,rg | 0 | 0 | 0 | Byrd,rg | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Totals | 9 | 5 | 23 | Totals | 5 | 5 | 15 |

### Schwartz No Easy Target for Sarron

#### Is Better Defensive Fighter Than Syrian; Meet in Portner Feature.

Benny Schwartz, an interested spectator at the recent Petey Sarron-Frankie De Angelo fight, opined yesterday that Sarron would find him a much more difficult target at Portner's Arena on Tuesday night than was the local Italian who merely covered at every opportunity.

Schwartz also holds a clear-cut decision over De Angelo and is training diligently for his battle with Sarron who won a decision over him several years ago. The bout will feature the card at Portner's.

The contrasting styles of Sarron and Schwartz promise a bill of action. Sarron, a continuous puncher, flings his fists from all angles, while Schwartz is a sharpshooter, particularly with his left, with a defense that may be superior to the Birmingham Syrian's.

Against De Angelo, Sarron was the complete master, but demonstrated no lethal power in his punches and Schwartz has indicated that he is the harder hitter.

Stumpy Jacobs, popular Norfolk welterweight, has been matched with Vince Serio in the semifinal with Billy Landers meeting Sammy Romano in a six-rounder.

### Shelton's 92 Is High At Gun Club's Shoot

Shooting in a high wind that affected the scoring, H. H. Shelton won high gun honors at the Washington Gun Club's inaugural week shoot yesterday with 92 breaks out of a possible 100. He was handicapped at 15 yards.

As a result of the threatening weather that cut the field of entries, the trap artists competed for cash prizes instead of the automobile, which was to be offered as the capital prize. An automobile shoot is scheduled for later in the season.

H. H. McDonald, of West Virginia, was second with a score of 88, and F. C. Bonnert, of Baltimore, third, with 84. Scores for the day, with yardage follow:

| | Yds. | Score. |
|---|---|---|
| H. H. Shelton | 18 | 92 |
| E. H. McDonald | 23 | 88 |
| F. C. Bonnert | 18 | 84 |
| C. L. Jordan | 20 | 83 |
| J. G. Highfield | 20 | 83 |
| F. P. Williams | 20 | 80 |
| C. C. Fawsett | 21 | 80 |
| Dr. A. V. Parsons | 17 | 80 |
| J. R. Groves, jr. | 18 | 80 |
| R. B. Bond | 18 | 80 |
| Parker Cook | 20 | 79 |
| W. S. Wilson | 18 | 79 |
| C. B. Knighton | 18 | 79 |
| G. L. Harner | 18 | 79 |
| A. Suttle | 17 | 78 |
| R. D. Morgan | 20 | 77 |
| R. J. Kirkpatrick | 18 | 76 |
| P. Steubner | 19 | 75 |
| N. L. Simmons | 17 | 74 |
| W. Dulaney | 18 | 73 |
| H. A. Bartholomew | 18 | 73 |
| J. D. Rowland | 18 | 72 |
| A. J. Wright | 19 | 72 |
| J. Marcey | 20 | 72 |
| W. R. Browning | 17 | 71 |
| E. H. Hartge | 19 | 70 |
| J. O. Baden | 17 | 69 |
| O. Suttle | 17 | 68 |
| Dr. O. T. Brice | 22 | 68 |
| T. K. Randall | 17 | 68 |
| R. C. Leary | 17 | 68 |
| Dr. A. B. Stine | 18 | 67 |
| A. Sims | 19 | 67 |
| W. D. Treadway | 22 | 67 |
| O. G. Macey | 18 | 66 |
| J. L. Luke | 23 | 65 |
| H. Winchester | 23 | 63 |
| J. M. Green | 17 | 59 |
| W. S. Axton | 17 | 57 |

## 2 PROS TIED IN 6-INCH CUP PLAY

### Espinosa Misses 7-Foot Putt, Equals Macfarlane's 67.

MIAMI BILTMORE COUNTRY CLUB, Miami, Fla., March 3 (A.P.).—Al Espinosa, veteran Akron, Ohio, golfing sharpshooter, tripped on a 7-foot putt today—despite the 6-inch cups accepted by Gene Sarazen in his battle for 8-inch cups—and took a 67 to tie Willie Macfarlane, of Tuckahoe, N. Y., another old-timer, for first day honors in the 72-hole $5,000 Florida Year-Round Club open golf tournament.

The event was the first major tournament to be played with the larger cups and was sponsored by Henry L. Doherty, utilities magnate.

Immediately behind Macfarlane and Espinosa was a trio of 68's represented by Johnny Revolta, the youngster from Menominee, Mich.; Eddie Hassmann, who lately transferred from Cleveland to Miami, and the veteran, Charlie Guest, of Deal, N. J.

*Sarazen Trails With a 72.*

Gene Sarazen, United States and British Open champion, was behind the leaders with a slow 72 for the day. He gave ground to Olin Dutra, of Santa Monica, Calif., who had a 33, 37—70 to land behind a half dozen 69's.

The 6-inch cup proved a life saver to many of the professionals. Of the 96 who started, 25 per cent were below the regular par of the course, which is 35, 36—71.

Johnny Goodman, of Omaha, Nebr., low-scoring American amateur for 1932, was well behind the leaders in first-day play with a 72, but he was low scorer for the amateurs entered in the tournament.

Espinosa's card:
Out ............ 533 344 534—34
In ............ 442 435 335—33—67

Par for the course (regular cups):
Out ............ 534 444 434—35
In ............ 443 435 445—36—71

### Alexandria High Five Defeats Western, 31-21

Special to The Washington Post.

Alexandria, March 3.—Alexandria High won from Western High in the Armory, 31-21, tonight. Burrell and Moore led the local scorers, while Forney did the best work for the visitors.

| Alexandria. | G | FG | P | Western. | G | FG | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burrell,lf | 5 | 0 | 10 | Corcoran,lf | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Chilcott,rf | 3 | 0 | 6 | Duvall,rf | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Hudson,c | 2 | 1 | 5 | Loveless,rf | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Smith,lg | 1 | 0 | 2 | Forney,c | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Moore,rg | 4 | 0 | 8 | Swanson,lg | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | McPherson,rg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 15 | 1 | 31 | Snyder,rg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Totals | 4 | 6 | 14 |

### BILOXI BUNTS

Continued from Page 13.

Washington a household word like Dutch Cleanser.

Mike Martin reminds you of a fussy old mamma chicken down here. He is in a perpetual fret over pitchers who stand around and talk after becoming overheated. His chief source of worry is Al Thomas, on whose good right arm he spent five months of massaging this winter.

Manager Joe Cronin is thinking of keeping John Burrows, the Phoenix flinger-rookie, because he's the only man on the club who can play the piano and is also the best ping ponger in the bunch. After all, you have to have that cultural background to be potential world champions.

Most of the newspaper boys down here are getting scurvy. John, the ebony waiter at the press table, has a remarkable memory. The meal that the boys ordered the first day they came here John has remembered indelibly. He keeps bringing the same one to them, no matter what they order. And he's one of those guys you can't insult; he just gives you a big, helpless smile and you tackle your eggs and country sausage all over again.

Cecil Travis looks a lot like Boney Ellsworth Vines.

Bobby Cassell, the 6-foot-4 rookie pitcher who is trying to negotiate the difficult jump from the Winchester, Va., sandlots to the big show, leaned over to Monte Weaver's table in the dining room today at lunch and in all seriousness said, "Excuse me, Mr. Weaver, but is it true that you can pitch a curve ball when you have two strikes on a batter in this league?"

Monte rose to the occasion. "That," he said very icily, "is something you will have to take up with Judge Landis."

Billy Evans, the Cleveland Indians and the New Orleans Pelicans will be guests at the banquet Biloxi will give Clark Griffith next Tuesday night.

R. B. C.

### CROP FIVE SEEKS GAME.

The Crop Production team has a gym for tomorrow and wants a game. Call R. Brown at North 2306.

## THE POST'S CONSENSUS AT HIALEAH PARK

The following consensus has been compiled by The Post from the selections of the leading handicappers of the turf. The figures show how the selections were rated.

CONSENSUS OF LEADING HANDICAPPERS

| First race | Second race | Third race | Fourth race | Fifth race | Sixth race | Seventh race |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hecla (28) | My Dandy (22) | Blackmock (28) | Slapdash (36) | Larranaga (29) | Jungle King (38) | Frigate Bird (38) |
| Opinion (21) | Beau Jolie (18) | Knee High (13) | High Glee (13) | Curacao (19) | Character (21) | Potentate (16) |
| Flying Sailor (12) | Cathop (12) | Arab (10) | Bedtime (12) | St. Brideaux (19) | Pot Au Brooms (8) | Miss Corrine (10) |

BENNINGS, WASHINGTON POST

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hecla | My Dandy | Blackmock | Slapdash | Larranaga | Redress | Frigate Bird |
| Opinion | Beau Jolie | Knee High | High Glee | Pari-Mutuel | Jungle King | Miss Corrine |
| Shaker Lady | Cathop | Daily News | Bedtime | Curacao | Character | Potentate |

LOUISVILLE TIMES, ASSOCIATED PRESS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Opinion | Cathop | Daily News | Slapdash | Greentree entry. | Jungle King | Frigate Bird |
| Hecla | Beau Jolie | Donia | Wise Mollie | Larranaga | Character | Potentate |
| Flying Sailor | Broad Meadows | Knee High | Justa Sunbeam | Mountain Elk | Pot Au Brooms | Try It |

INAUGURATED on the REGULAR ticket
Orange AMERICAN GAS
A PRODUCT OF THE AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

# Stocks Record Sharp Rise On Capital Finance Outlook

## Short Covering Also Aids Advance as Sales Climb to 1,413,480 Shares.

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—Most financial markets rallied with some spirit today, thus carrying along the advance of late Thursday.

Stocks found a substantial backlog of short covering from which to draw buying orders. Repurchasing by erstwhile speculators for the decline reached its peak in the second hour when one of those sharp run-ups that result from a sudden scramble to cover took place. A relatively short time was needed to push leaders 1 to nearly 5 points higher, but by noon interest had waned and the list lost half its rise, thereafter holding rather steadily. Final quotations represented 1 to 3 points net gains.

Strength was generally attributed to expectations of developments in Washington, where it was known that the financial situation was being studied by both the incoming and outgoing administrations. Professional traders apparently felt it advisable to assume conservative positions in advance of the inauguration, presumably on the theory that steps would be taken to strengthen confidence. It was said that an early session of the new Congress could be expected.

There was some early selling, but the promptness with which it was absorbed looked rather impressive and mere resistance soon gave way to a strong rally.

By closing time U. S. Steel had cut in two a 3-point rise and a gain of 3⅝ for American Telephone had been reduced to 2. Allied Chemical retained about three-fourths of a 4½ point jump. Union Pacific shaved a rise of 4 to 1⅝ net. U. S. Steel preferred lost 3 points of a rally that approximated 5. International Harvester, American Tobacco "B," National Biscuit, Santa Fe, Westinghouse, American Can, Consolidated Gas, Case, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Cocoa Cola were up 1 to 2 or better at the close. Sales totaled 1,413,480 shares.

### SECURITIES AVERAGES.

(Associated Press.)

| STOCKS. | 50 In. | 20 RR. | 20 Ut. | 90 Tl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yesterday | 44.7 | 24.9 | 71.8 | 46.4 |
| Previous day | 43.5 | 24.1 | 68.6 | 44.9 |
| Week ago | 44.7 | 25.2 | 73.6 | 46.9 |
| Month ago | 49.2 | 28.6 | 82.2 | 51.8 |
| Year ago | 66.9 | 35.6 | 107.3 | 69.2 |
| 3 years ago | 180.8 | 137.0 | 249.6 | 185.5 |
| 5 years ago | 144.6 | 118.7 | 132.7 | 138.3 |
| High, 1933 | 55.2 | 30.0 | 95.3 | 56.3 |
| Low, 1933 | 42.3 | 23.5 | 68.1 | 43.9 |
| High, 1932 | 72.3 | 39.8 | 111.0 | 73.9 |
| Low, 1932 | 35.1 | 13.2 | 51.8 | 35.0 |
| High, 1931 | 140.2 | 106.2 | 203.9 | 144.3 |
| Low, 1931 | 60.0 | 30.8 | 92.8 | 61.3 |

| BONDS. | 20 In. | 20 RR. | 20 Ut. | 60 Tl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yesterday | *58.3 | *57.0 | 75.6 | *63.6 |
| Previous day | 58.6 | 57.6 | 75.4 | 63.8 |
| Week ago | 60.4 | 60.0 | 78.3 | 66.2 |
| Month ago | 63.6 | 64.8 | 82.2 | 70.1 |
| Year ago | 68.7 | 76.3 | 84.3 | 76.4 |
| 2 years ago | 89.0 | 103.8 | 100.1 | 97.6 |
| 3 years ago | 92.9 | 105.2 | 98.3 | 98.8 |
| High, 1933 | 66.1 | 65.7 | 85.2 | 72.0 |
| Low, 1933 | 58.3 | 57.0 | 75.4 | 63.6 |
| High, 1932 | 71.3 | 78.0 | 86.2 | 78.1 |
| Low, 1932 | 53.2 | 47.4 | 70.9 | 57.5 |
| High, 1931 | 90.4 | 105.7 | 101.5 | 98.7 |
| Low, 1931 | 62.3 | 62.3 | 80.2 | 68.5 |

*New 1933 low.

(Copyright, 1933, Standard Statistics Co.)

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

(Associated Press.)

London—Banking affairs in the United States restricted business on the stock exchange, causing a general drop in quotations. Gold mining shares were additionally affected by the rise in sterling exchange. Japanese bonds recovered from an early decline and there was renewed support in Brazilian and German bonds and occasional hardening of transatlantic shares. The closing was a shade better.

Paris—Trading on the bourse was hesitant with international shares selling lower in the gloomy atmosphere, mainly attributed to the American banking situation. The closing was irregular.

Berlin—Prices on the boerse averaged 4 points higher, owing to active buying, and closed strong.

### THE METAL MARKETS.

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—COPPER—Quiet; electrolytic spot, 5; future, 5⅛.

TIN—Firm; spot and nearby, 23.75; future, 24.00.

IRON—Quiet, unchanged.

LEAD—Dull; spot, New York, 3.00; East St. Louis, 2.87.

ZINC—Steady; East St. Louis, spot and future, 2.65@2.70.

ANTIMONY—5.75.

QUICKSILVER—50.00@51.00.

### BANK STOCKS

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—Over the counter market:

| BANKS. | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Manhattan (2) | 24¼ | 26¼ |
| Chase National (2) | 25½ | 27½ |
| Commercial (8) | 115 | 130 |
| Fifth Ave. (44a) | 1375 | 1475 |
| First National (100) | 1255 | 1305 |
| National City (2) | 28 | 30 |
| Public (2) | 21¾ | 23¾ |
| TRUST COMPANIES. | | |
| Bankers (3) | 61¼ | 63¼ |
| Brooklyn Trust (10) | 124 | 139 |
| Central Hanover (7a) | 119 | 123 |
| Chemical (1.80) | 34¼ | 36¼ |
| Continental (1.20) | 13¾ | 15¾ |
| Corn Exchange (4) | 57½ | 60½ |
| Empire (1.60) | 20¾ | 22¾ |
| Guaranty (20) XD | 268 | 273 |
| Irving (1.60) | 19⅛ | 21⅛ |
| Manufacturers (2) | 24 | 26 |
| N. Y. Title & Mtge. | 1⅛ | 2⅜ |
| N. Y. Trust (5) | 80 | 83 |
| Title G. & T. (3.20) | 20 | 23 |
| United States (60) | 1580 | 1680 |
| INSURANCE. | | |
| Aetna Cas. (1.60) | 37 | 39 |
| Aetna Fire (2) | 27 | 29 |
| Aetna Life | 11¾ | 13¾ |
| Agricultural (2) | 34½ | 39½ |
| Am. Surety | 8½ | 10½ |
| Baltimore American | 1¾ | 2¾ |
| Boston (16) | 330 | 355 |
| Conn. Gen. Life (1.20) | 19¼ | 22¼ |
| Fid. & Dep. (4) | 23 | 28 |
| Firemen's Ins. (.60) | 5¾ | 7¼ |
| Frank. Fire (1) | 9⅞ | 11⅞ |
| Glen Falls (1.60) | 20½ | 22½ |
| Globe & Rut. | 31 | 51 |
| Great Amer. (1) | 10¾ | 12¼ |
| Hanover (1.60) | 18⅝ | 20⅝ |
| Hartford Fire (2) | 34½ | 36½ |
| Home Ins. (1) | 13 | 14½ |
| Mass. Bond | 8 | 13 |
| Natl. Fire (2) | 36½ | 38½ |
| Natl. Liberty | 3⅛ | 4⅝ |
| N. Y. Fire | 6 | 9 |
| Nor. River (.60) | 8¼ | 10¼ |
| Phoenix (2) | 45¼ | 47¼ |
| Prov. Wash. (.80b) | 16½ | 18½ |
| Public Fire | ½ | 2½ |
| St. Paul Fire (6) | 102 | 107 |
| Sun Life | 240 | 290 |
| Travelers (16) | 323 | 338.9 |

(a) Including extras.
(b) Paid last year.

### BALTIMORE TOBACCO.

Special to The Washington Post.

Baltimore, Md., March 3.—Leaf tobacco Maryland—With receipts of 199 hogsheads, sales were 61 hogsheads, although our market has been closed since last Saturday owing to the bank holiday. Ohio—No receipts; sales, 2 hogsheads.

Maryland prices (per 100 pounds)—Frosted and inferior, 2.00@4.50; sound to good common, 5.00@15.00; medium to good, 15.00@30.00; good to fine red, 30.00@41.00; fancy, 41.00@42.00. Seconds, common and medium, 4.00@15.00; good to fine, 16.00@28.00; 1931 crop, good leaves, 2.00@12.00; upper country burley, nominal.

Ohio prices (per 100 pounds)—Common to medium, 6.00@12.00; good to fine, 18.00@25.00; spangled, good to fine yellow, 25.00@50.00.

N. B.—Unused and badly mixed packages from 2 to 3 cents lower.

Stock in warehouses—

| | Md. | Ohio. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock January 1 | 31,379 | 1,214 | 32,593 |
| Receipts since | 1,810 | .... | 1,810 |
| Total | 33,189 | 1,214 | 34,403 |
| Delivered since | 3,912 | 33 | 3,945 |
| Stocks today | 29,277 | 1,181 | 30,458 |
| Sales this week | 61 | 2 | 63 |
| Previously | 1,423 | 75 | 1,498 |
| Total | 1,484 | 77 | 1,561 |

### GOODS MARKET.

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—Textile markets were steadier today, although business continued much restricted through banking difficulties.

Cotton goods were bought more freely in small lots. Wool goods are particularly quiet for this period. Rayon manufacturers are preparing to announce extensive curtailment plans to meet the slowing up of orders. Burlaps are steady and quiet.

### COMMODITY PRICE INDEX.

New York, Mar. 3 (A.P.).—Index of fifteen staple commodity prices:

Today, 81.9; previous day, 80.1; week ago, 80.2; month ago, 78.9; 1933, high, 82.0; 1933, low, 78.7; 1932, high, 103.9; 1932, low, 78.3.

(Copyright, 1933, by Moody's.)

## THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

*What the Stock Market Did*

| | Fri. | Thurs. |
|---|---|---|
| Advances | 365 | 103 |
| Declines | 112 | 334 |
| Unchanged | 119 | 130 |
| Total issues | 596 | 567 |

**Stocks.**

Short covering and the Washington financial outlook aided stocks in a sharp rise. Advances ranged from 1 to 5 points, and averaged 1.5 points at the close. Sales climbed to 1,413,480 shares.

**Bonds.**

Spirited rallies finally yielded to a fractional loss of two-tenths of a point. Reversal of the sinking trend marked trading. The volume of sales declined to $14,674,000.

**Curb.**

Soggy ground was deserted and prices mounted smartly on short covering. Sales became active and the trading volume increased to 190,000 shares.

**Wheat.**

Spectacular price upturns accompanied trading in wheat. Heavy buying, attributed to Eastern sources, sent quotations soaring. The market closed up to 2 cents gain. Other grains advanced. May wheat sold at 48¾ to 48⅞ cents.

**Cotton.**

Prices advanced about $1 per bale on covering and trade buying. The general market gained 20 to 23 points. May sold at 6.26. Liverpool reported a narrow market, with liquidation taken by local buying.

## S. W. Straus Company Bankruptcy Suit Filed

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in Federal Court today against S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., dealers in investment securities, which yesterday consented to appointment of receivers and an injunction restraining it from doing further business in New York State.

# BOND RALLY YIELDS TO LIGHTER LOSSES

## Reversal of Sinking Trend Marks Trading; Sales, $14,674,000.

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—The bond market gave a rather spirited rallying performance today but, in the final summing up, it was found that most net gains had been whittled down or transformed into small losses.

The reversal of the recent trend was coincident with a sharp upturn in stocks, and was generally attributed to reports that Washington authorities were preparing to take drastic action in solving various outlying banking problems which have resulted in holidays or temporary restrictions on deposit withdrawals.

Trading volume slowed down somewhat along with the partial stemming of liquidation. Sales totaled $14,674,000, par value, and the average for 60 domestic corporate loans sagged two-tenths of a point.

The utilities, as a group, made the best showing of the day. The most active gainers in this division included issues of American Telephone, American & Foreign Power, Consolidated Gas, Detroit Edison, International Hydro-Electric, International Telephone and Postal Telegraph.

The carriers, especially those of the speculative classifications, moved forward with the other groups, but suffered most in last minute reactions.

A recovery in German obligations was the feature of the foreign list. Reich 5½s gained 2¾ points, and several German state, municipal and corporation maturities were up 1 to more than 4 points.

## Germany Will Repay $16,000,000 on Credit

Basel, Switzerland, March 3 (A.P.). The German Reichsbank will repay $16,000,000 of a credit amounting to $86,000,000 due tomorrow, the Bank for International Settlements announced this afternoon.

The Bank of France, the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank, which participated in the credit, have agreed to renew in equal shares the remaining $70,000,000 for three months at 4 per cent.

### Crude Oil Averages.

Oil City, Pa., March 3 (A.P.).—Credit balance, $1.42. Runs, 42,159; average runs, 25,268. Shipments, 57,927; average shipments, 48,489.

# U. S. Central Bank System Meets Nation's Emergency

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—The extent to which the flexible central banking system of the United States had risen to an emergency created by spread of banking difficulties in the past week became known today when the Federal Reserve statements disclosed that a record-breaking volume of reserve credit—$585,000,000—had been poured into money markets.

With currency circulation up $732,000,000 in the week ended Wednesday—also an unprecedented total—and the system's gold reserves reduced $228,310,000 by foreign earmarking, hoarding and other factors, the twelve Reserve Banks took aggressive measures to keep fluid the country's credit reservoir, especially the huge accumulation of liquid funds in New York City.

Directors of the local Reserve Bank, after increasing the rediscount rate to 3½ per cent yesterday, extended their weekly meeting late into last evening and were joined by other bankers who are not members of the board. What subjects were discussed or what action was advocated remained undisclosed. And no announcement was made when the meeting finally adjourned.

The weekly bank statements disclosed strikingly the extraordinary situation with which the system was confronted, and also demonstrated the Reserve's flexibility. The Reserve Banks cared for $579,274,000 of the huge demand for money by an expansion of their own currency. They made only a small increase—$1,730,000—in holdings of Government securities, but bought $204,000,000 in bankers' acceptances in the open market. They loaned $385,000,000 to member banks to help the latter meet demands for cash and gold either from nervous depositors or from localities whose banking facilities have been virtually paralyzed by "holidays" or withdrawal limitations.

The enormous rise in currency circulation brought the aggregate to $6,720,000,000, a new high, and almost a billion dollars above the peak reached before the Michigan difficulties. Reductions in gold represented withdrawals of $116,000,000 for foreign account and $100,000,000 for other purposes, but the remaining reserves of the system, totaling $2,892,083,000 was still $330,888,000 above the low of last June, when foreign banks were making heavy drafts.

The ratio of reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities dropped to 53.5 per cent, against 61.2 per cent a week ago, though this was far above the record low of around 40 per cent, established in 1920.

Total monetary gold stocks of the country, $4,344,000,000, were still $435,000,000 above the low of June 15, 1932.

The British pound sterling, which had jumped several cents yesterday to the highest since September 20, fell back slightly today, cables opening at $3.45 1-16, off about half a cent in the early dealings, and European gold currencies were irregular.

Earmarkings of gold for foreign account, notably British, have been proceeding for several weeks, though comparatively little metal has been exported. This accumulation of balances by foreign banks is regarded by bankers here as a natural reflection of banking disturbances.

### CHICAGO STOCKS.

(Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co.)

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Yellow Taxies | 7 | 8 |
| Thompson | 6⅝ | 7 |
| Wahl | ⅛ | ½ |
| Butler Bros. | 1½ | 1¾ |
| National Leather | ⅛ | ½ |
| Swift | 7½ | 7¾ |
| Swift International | 13¼ | 14½ |
| Libby, McNeill & Libby | 1½ | 1⅞ |
| Midwest Oil | ⅛ | ¼ |
| City Con com | .... | ⅛ |
| City Con. pf | ¼ | 2 |
| Edison | 66 | 68½ |
| Public Service $100 par | 26 | 32 |
| Public Service no par | 29 | 33 |
| Quaker common | 64¼ | 66 |
| Quaker pfd | 109½ | 113 |
| Bendix | 7½ | 7¾ |
| Borg Warner | 7 | 7⅛ |
| Illinois Brick | 3½ | 5 |
| U. S. Gypsum | 19 | 20 |
| Gt Lakes Dock & Dredge | 7¼ | 8 |
| Cons com | ⅛ | .... |
| Cons pf | .... | 3 |
| Electric Household | 3 | 4 |
| McCord | 1¼ | 3 |

### U. S. TREASURY RECEIPTS.

(Associated Press.)

Treasury receipts for March 1 were $106,262,277.82; expenditures, $123,680,701.96; net balance, $204,061,951.86. Customs duties for the day were $562,054.53.

### INVESTMENT TRUSTS.

(Quotations furnished by Waggaman, Brawner Co., Inc.)

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Stocks Corp. | 1.25 | 1.45 |
| Bullock Fund | 9 | 10 |
| Corp. Trust Shs. Accum. Ser. | 1.37 | .... |
| Corp. Trust Shs. AA Ser. | 1.37 | .... |
| Corp. Trust Shs old ser. | 1.40 | .... |
| Cumulative Trust Shs. | 2.30 | .... |
| Diversified Trust Shs. Ser. C. | 1.85 | 2.05 |
| Dividends Shs. Inc. | .91 | .98 |
| Independence Trust Shs. | 1.35 | 1.65 |
| Industrial & Power Shs. | 10⅝ | 11⅝ |
| Nationwide Ser. B. | 2.10 | 2.20 |
| Nationwide Voting | 6⅞ | 7⅞ |
| New York Bank Trust Shs. | 2⅞ | 3⅜ |
| No. Am. Bond Trust Cert. | 73⅝ | 76⅝ |
| No. Am. Trust Shs. Ser. 1953. | 1.22 | .... |
| No. Am Trust Shs. Ser. 1955. | 1.49 | 1.68 |
| No. Am. Trust Shs. Ser. 1956. | 1.49 | 1.68 |
| Spencer Trask Fund, Inc. | 8½ | 9⅛ |
| Super Cp. of Am. Ser. AA&BB | 1.30 | 1.50 |
| Super Cp. of Am. Ser. C | 3.60 | 4.10 |
| Super Cp. of Am. Ser. D | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| U. S. E. L. P. S. Voting | .90 | .97 |
| U. S. E. L. P. S Ser. B | 1.95 | 2.05 |

### STEEL MARKETS.

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—Steel prices per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Pittsburgh:

Blue annealed sheets, hot rolled, 160@170.

Galvanized sheets, 260.

Black sheets, hot rolled, 200.

Steel bars, 160.

# CURB SENT HIGHER ON SHORT COVERING

## Trading Becomes Active as Sales Volume Mounts to 190,000 Shares.

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—The Curb Market today turned suddenly out of the soggy trend of recent sessions, and advanced smartly at the expense of the short interests. Trading was a bit more active, transfers approximating 190,000 shares, compared with 160,000 on Thursday.

Utilities rallied with more vim than other groups because they had borne the brunt of recent professional selling and liquidation. Electric Bond & Share sold above 13, its best price for some time, and closed slightly below the top.

Specialties and the miscellaneous industrial group added their bit to the day's improvement by contributing several substantial gains. Eureka Pipe gained 4; Parker Rustproof, 2; Montgomery Ward A, 2; Aluminum of America, 2, and Standard Oil of Ohio, 1.

A few stocks sustained sharp losses, but these were the result of poorly balanced markets. Cities Service prior preferred, Philip Morris A and New York Power & Light preferred were so affected and lost from 2 to 5 points.

## Chicago Reserve Bank Boosts Discount Rate

(Associated Press.)

The Federal Reserve Board announced yesterday that the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank had increased its rediscount rate 1 per cent, to ½ per cent, on all classes of paper of all maturities effective tomorrow. The action of the Chicago banks follows that taken by the New York Bank yesterday, which increased its rate 1 per cent to the same figure. The 2½ per cent rate in Chicago was established on June 25 1932. The previous rate had been 3½ per cent.

While officials would not discuss the action of the banks, it was pointed out that the demand for money throughout the country caused by bank holidays was creating a greater demand and warranted an increase in the rediscount rate.

### FLOUR MARKET.

Minneapolis, March 3 (A.P.).—FLOUR—Unchanged: shipments, 21,495. Pure brand, 10.50@11.00.

## MONEY MARKETS

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**

New York, Mar. 3 (A.P.).—Foreign exchange, firm. Great Britain in dollars; others in cents.

Great Britain—Demand, 3.45⅝; cables, 3.45½; 60-day bills, 3.44½.

France—Demand, 3.94 13-16; cables, 3.94⅞.

Italy—Demand, 5.11⅞; cables, 5.12⅜.

Belgium—Demand, 14.09½.

Germany—Demand, 23.84½.

Holland—Demand, 40.57½.

Norway—Demand, 17.69½.

Sweden—Demand, 18.29½.

Denmark—Demand, 15.44½.

Switzerland—Demand, 19.64½.

Spain—Demand, 8.42½.

Portugal—Demand, 3.12.

Greece—Demand, *.57 1-16.

Poland—Demand, *11.20.

Czechoslovakia—Demand, *2.97¼.

Jugoslavia—Demand, *1.39.

Austria—Demand, *14.00.

Roumania—Demand, *.59¾.

Argentina—Demand, 25.84.

Brazil—Demand, *7.59.

Tokyo—Demand, 21.25.

Shanghai—Demand, 29.25.

Hongkong—Demand, 22.75.

Montreal—Demand, 86.12½.

Mexico City—Demand (silver peso), 30.05.

*Nominal.

**NEW YORK.**

Call money, firm; high, 4; low, 3½; ruling rate, 4; last, 4 per cent. Time loans, firm; 60-120 days, *3½; 5-6 months, *3½ per cent. Prime commercial paper, *3. Bankers' acceptances, unchanged.

Bar silver, firm, ⅜ higher at 27¼ on investment buying.

*Nominal.

**LONDON.**

Money, ½. Discount rates, short and three-month bills, 11-16@¾ per cent.

Bar silver, firm, 1-16 higher at 17 1-16d.

**PARIS.**

Three per cent rentes, 77 francs 40 centimes; 4½ per cent rentes, 91.40. Exchange on London, 87.34. The dollar was quoted at 25.32½.

**GOLD MOVEMENT.**

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—Today's gold statement of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, covering transactions to 3 p. m. today showed a reduction of $116,439,600 in the country's stocks of the metal.

This was the largest decrease in a single day since the autumn of 1931, when there were several heavy reductions following England's departure from the gold standard.

*Gold placed under earmark totaled $109,700,000. Exports embraced $3,959,700 to Holland, $2,119,700 to France, $650,000 to Switzerland and $10,200 to Mexico. There were no imports.

### TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

(Reported by Chas. D. Barney & Co.)

| Rate. | Maturity. | Bid. | Offer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3¾s | Mar. 15, 1933 | 100 | 100 4-32 |
| 2s | Mar. 15, 1933 | 99 28-32 | .... |
| 2s | May 2, 1933 | 99 28-32 | 100 4-32 |
| 1½s | June 15, 1933 | 99 28-32 | 100 4-32 |
| 1¼s | Sept. 15, 1933 | 99 | 99 24-32 |
| ¾s | Dec. 15, 1933 | 98 16-32 | 99 16-32 |
| 3s | May 2, 1934 | 99 20-32 | 100 4-32 |
| 2⅛s | Aug. 1, 1934 | 98 | 98 24-32 |
| 3s | June 15, 1935 | 98 12-32 | 99 |
| 3¼s | Aug. 15, 1936 | 98 20-32 | 99 4-32 |
| 2¾s | Dec. 15, 1936 | 97 | 97 16-32 |
| 3s | Apr. 15, 1937 | 97 | 97 16-32 |
| 3⅜s | Sept. 15, 1937 | 98 4-32 | 98 20-32 |
| 2⅝s | Feb. 1, 1938 | 94 16-32 | 95 8-32 |

### Rubber Closed Quiet.

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—Crude rubber futures closed quiet. *March, 2.97; *May, 3.06; *July, 3.15; September, *3.25.

†Smoked ribbed spot closed 2.97.

*Bid. †Nominal.

# WHEAT VALUES SOAR ON BUYING PRESSURE

## Eastern Demand Advances Prices up to 2 Cents Other Grains Up.

Chicago, March 3 (A.P.).—In spectacular price upturns, unrivaled in many months, wheat today soared almost 3 cents a bushel.

Big purchase orders, attributed to Eastern sources, started the wheat market skyward. Successive waves of general buying followed fast, and were attributed largely to widespread expectance that President-elect Roosevelt's inaugural address tomorrow would prove constructive and that the new administration at Washington would take the Government out of the grain business.

Despite late setbacks on account of increased selling to realize profits, wheat closed buoyant, 1¾ to 2 cents above yesterday's finish; corn, 1⅛ to 1⅜ cents up; oats, ¼ to ⅜ advance, and provisions unchanged.

**Banking Data Ignored.**

From the outset, wheat traders practicaly ignored adverse banking developments and took sharp notice of a rapid advance of securities. Unusual absence of selling pressure in wheat contributed to the ascent of prices for that cereal, and so, too, did 3 points rise in British exchange, with word of lively export business in Canadian wheat. Attention was likewise given to assertions that Premier Bennett of Canada was on the point of making a personal visit to Washington to discuss a far-reaching trade pact with the United States.

Announcement that the new president of the Federal Farm Board would make it his first duty to get the Government clear of wheat "stabilization" holdings acted as a particular stimulus to speculative buyers. Much credence was given to rumors that Government-sponsored holdings of May delivery wheat contracts had already been cleared up. Further incentives for buyers were prospects of a decided reduction of the end-of-the-season United States carry-over of wheat, together with probable drastic curtailment of 1933 winter crop yields.

Corn and oats shared in the broader buying power of wheat. The feeding ratio of corn prices compared to hog values was regarded as the most profitable in many years.

Provisions advanced with hog values and with grain.

**Futures Price Range.**

| Wheat— | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 46⅞ | 49½ | 46⅞ | 48¾ |
| July | 47⅛ | 49¾ | 47⅛ | 48¾ |
| September | 48¼ | 50¾ | 48¼ | 49⅞ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May | 23⅝ | 24⅞ | 23⅝ | 24¾ |
| July | 25⅛ | 26½ | 25⅛ | 26⅜ |
| September | 26⅝ | 28 | 26⅝ | 27⅞ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | 15¾ | 16½ | 15¾ | 16 |
| July | 16 | 16⅞ | 16 | 16⅜ |
| September | 16¾ | 17¼ | 16¾ | 17 |

**Cash Grain.**

WHEAT—No sales.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 21¾@22¼; No. 2 yellow, 23¾@24; No. 2 yellow (old), 23¾@24½; No. 3 white, 22¼.

OATS—No. 2 white, 16¼@16½.

RYE—No sales.

BARLEY—24@34.

TIMOTHY SEED—2.25@2.50 per cwt.

CLOVER SEED—5.50@8.00 per cwt.

## Washington Stocks

(Furnished by W. B. Hibbs and Co.)

Sales—Regular call, 11:15 a. m.:

Potomac Electric 6s, 1953, $1,000 at 106.

Potomac Electric 6% pfd., 5 at 107½, 5 at 107½.

Potomac Electric 5½% pfd., 4 at 106.

Washington Rwy. & Electric pfd., 6 at 82, 2 at 82¼.

Washington Gas 5s, 1960, $1,000 at 103.

After call:

Potomac Electric 5½% pfd., 5 at 107.

**BONDS.**

**PUBLIC UTILITY.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Amer. Tel. & Tel. 4½s '39 | 103½ | .... |
| Am. Tel. & Tel. ctl. tr. 5s | 103 | .... |
| Anacostia & Pot. R. R. 5s | 40 | 43 |
| Ana. & Pot. guar. 5s | 89 | 93 |
| C. & P. Tel. of Va. 5s | 104 | .... |
| Capital Traction R. R. 5s | 48¾ | 51 |
| City & Suburban 5s | 40 | .... |
| Georgetown Gas 1st 5s | 103 | .... |
| Potomac Elec. cons. 5s | 103¾ | .... |
| Washington Gas 4½s | 99¾ | .... |
| Washington Gas 5s '58 | 84 | 86½ |
| Washington Gas 5s | 103 | 105½ |
| Wash. Gas 6s, series A | 99¾ | 100¼ |
| Wash. Gas 6s, series B | 102½ | .... |
| Wash. Rwy. & Elec. 4s | 85½ | 88¼ |

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Barber & Ross, Inc., 6½s | 50 | .... |
| Chevy Chase Club, 5½s | 99 | .... |
| Columbia Country Club 5½s | 96 | 100 |
| D. C. Paper Mfg. 6s (6) | 10 | .... |
| Wash. Mkt. Cold Storage 5s | 91 | 94 |

**STOCKS.**

**PUBLIC UTILITY.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Amer. Tel. & Tel. (9) | 98¼ | .... |
| Capital Traction Co | 8 | 10 |
| Wash. Gas Light Co (3.60) | 58 | 67 |
| N. & W. Steamboat (8) | 85 | 103 |
| Pot. Elec. Power 6% pfd. | 107 | 108 |
| *Pot. Elec. Pow. 5½% pfd. | 106 | 107 |
| *Wash. Ry. & E. com. (7) | 280 | 350 |
| Wash. Rwy. & Elec. pfd. (5) | 82 | 88¼ |

The following figures are not bids, but merely represent minimum prices fixed by the Washington Stock Exchange.

**NATIONAL BANKS.**

| | Min. prices. |
|---|---|
| Capital (8) | 175 |
| Columbia (12) | 375 |
| Commercial (stamped) (6) | 183 |
| District (6) | 196 |
| Fed.-Amer. Nat. Bk. & Tr. (1.20) | 42⅞ |
| Liberty (7†) | 190 |
| Lincoln (10) | 400 |
| Metropolitan (10) | 275 |
| Riggs (12) | 350 |
| Second (6) | 185 |
| Washington (8) | 180 |

**TRUST COMPANIES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Amn. Secur. & Tr. Co. (12) | 299 |
| *Natl Sav & Tr. (12‡) | 375 |
| Prince Georges Bk. & Tr. (3) | 28 |
| Union Trust (8§) | 191 |
| Wash Loan & Tr (14) | 400 |

**SAVINGS BANKS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bethesda (8§) | 53 |
| Com. & Savings (10) | 325 |
| East Washington (8) | 30 |
| Potomac (10) | 55 |
| Sec. Sav. & Com. Bk. (10y) | [illegible] |
| Seventh Street (6) | 275 |
| United States (30) | 530 |
| Washington Mechanics (20) | 50 |

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

| | |
|---|---|
| American (12) | 275 |
| Corcoran (10) | 150 |
| Firemen's (8) | 30 |
| National Union (15) | 14½ |

**TITLE INSURANCE.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Columbia (6h) | 7 |
| Real Estate (6h) | 145 |

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Col Medical Bldg Corp. (6) | 90 |
| Dist. Nat. Sec. pfd | 60 |
| Emer. Bromo-Selz "A" (2) | 24 |
| Federal Storage pfd | 80 |
| Fed.-Amn. Co. com (60c) | 15 |
| Fed.-Amn. Co. pfd (6) | 80 |
| Lanston Monotype (6) | 58 |
| Mer Tr & Stge com | 50 |
| Mer Tr. & Stge. pfd (3) | 74½ |
| Mergenthaler Linotype | 42 |
| Nat. Mtge & Inv pfd (3) | 3 |
| Peoples Drug Stores pfd (6½) | 75 |
| Real Est M. & G pfd. (5) | 4½ |
| Security Storage (5§) | 97½ |
| Ter. Ref & Wh Corp (3) | 47 |
| The Carpel Corp. (1.50) | 9½ |
| W Mech Mtge. com (8) | 8 |
| Wash. Med. Bldg. Corp. (7) | 90 |
| Woodward & Lothrop com. (1.20‡) | 29½ |
| Woodward & Lothrop pfd. (7) | 105 |

*Ex dividend. †7½% extra. bBooks closed. ‡2% extra. n25c extra. h4% extra. ‖30c extra. §5% extra. ¶1% extra.

### SILK MARKET.

New York, Mar. 3 (A.P.).—Raw silk futures closed firm; sales, 2,410 bales; March, *1.15; May, *1.15; July, 1.15. Open market quotations (30-day basis): Shanghai, steam, extra B, 1.15; Canton, double extra A, 14@16s, .95; Japanese, crack, double extra, 1.25.

*Bid.

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS OF YESTERDAY

Total today, 1,413,480 shares; previous day, 1,003,966 shares; week ago, 1,069,280 shares; year ago, 1,524,422 shares; two years ago, 3,869,745 shares; Jan. 1 to date, 41,254,662 shares; year ago, 71,838,889 shares; two years ago, 123,162,437 shares.

| Sales in hundreds. | | High | Low | Last | Chg. | Bid |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .10 | Abra & Straus pf (7) EX | 80 | 80 | 80 | —1¼ | 80 |
| 18 | Adams Exp | 4 | 3⅜ | 3¾ | +½ | 3¾ |
| 3 | Adams-Millis (2) | 11⅛ | 10¾ | 11⅛ | +⅜ | 10¾ |
| 3 | Addressog | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | —¼ | 6 |
| 1 | Advance Rume | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | .... | 1¾ |
| 15 | Affiliat Prod (1.60) | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8 | +¼ | 8 |
| 20 | Air Reduc (3) | 53 | 48½ | 51¾ | +2¼ | 51½ |
| 37 | Alaska Jun | 12 | 11⅝ | 11¾ | +⅛ | 11⅝ |
| 17 | Alleghany | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | —⅛ | 1 |
| 2 | Alleg pf $30 ww | 2 | 2 | 2 | —⅛ | 2 |
| 1 | Alleg pf $40 ww | 2 | 2 | 2 | +⅛ | 2 |
| 224 | Al Chem & Dye (6) | 79½ | 73¾ | 77½ | +3 | 77½ |
| 8 | Allis-Ch Mfg | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6½ | +½ | 6 |
| 7 | Amal Lea pf | 5 | 5 | 5 | .... | 5½ |
| 17 | Amerada (2) | 22 | 18⅝ | 21¾ | +3¼ | 21⅝ |
| 2 | Am Ag Chem Del | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | +¼ | 7 |
| 2 | Am Bank Note | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | +¾ | 8 |
| 1 | Am Beet S pf | 5 | 5 | 5 | —1 | 4½ |
| 1 | Am Brake Shoe (.60) | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | —¼ | 9 |
| .50 | Am Br Shoe pf (7) | 69 | 69 | 69 | +1¼ | 65⅝ |
| 304 | Am Can (4) | 55⅜ | 51½ | 54¾ | +2⅝ | 54½ |
| 2 | Am Car & Fdy | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | +¾ | 6¾ |
| 4 | Am Car & F pf | 16½ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | —⅜ | 15½ |
| 1 | Am Colortype | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | +½ | 2½ |
| 18 | Am Coml Alco | 15 | 14 | 14 | —½ | 14 |
| 1 | Am Europ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | +⅜ | 4⅝ |
| 57 | Am & For Pow | 5⅜ | 4⅝ | 5 | +½ | 5 |
| 4 | Am & F P $6 pf | 7½ | 6⅝ | 7½ | —½ | 7 |
| 6 | Am & F P $7 pf | 10¼ | 9 | 10⅛ | +⅞ | 10 |
| 5 | Am & F P 2 pf | 6¼ | 5⅜ | 6 | +½ | 5¾ |
| 1 | Am-Hawaii S S (1) | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | +⅛ | 4½ |
| 6 | Am Home Prod (4.20) | 31½ | 30¼ | 31½ | +1⅜ | 30¾ |
| 2 | Am Ice | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | .... | 4 |
| 23 | Am Internat | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 5⅛ | +⅝ | 5½ |
| 1 | Am Loco pf | 20 | 20 | 20 | .... | 20⅛ |
| 5 | Am Mach & Fdy (.80) | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | +½ | 9½ |
| 2 | Am Metal | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | +½ | 3⅜ |
| .50 | Am Met 6% pf | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | —¼ | 13½ |
| 50 | Am Pow & Lt | 5¼ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | +⅛ | 4⅜ |
| 3 | Am P & L $6 pf (3) | 14⅝ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | +⅛ | 13⅝ |
| 2 | Am P & L $5 pf (5½) | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | +⅜ | 11⅝ |
| 94 | Am Rad Std San | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 5 | +¼ | 4⅞ |
| 19 | Am Roll Mill | 7½ | 6 | 7 | +¾ | 6½ |
| 1 | Am Safety Raz (3) | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | +½ | 21 |
| .80 | Am Ship Bldg (2) | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | —⅜ | 12 |
| 49 | Am Smelt & R | 13¼ | 11 | 12 | +1⅛ | 12 |
| 6 | Am Smelt pf | 33 | 31 | 33 | +1 | 33 |
| 5 | Am Stl Fdrs | 5⅛ | 4¾ | 5½ | +¾ | 5½ |
| 2 | Am Stores (2½b) | 31 | 31 | 31 | .... | 31 |
| 9 | Am Sugar Ref (2) | 26¼ | 25 | 26 | +⅜ | 26 |
| 6 | Am Sumat Tob | 6⅝ | 6 | 6½ | +½ | 6 |
| 517 | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 101½ | 95½ | 99⅞ | +2 | 99¾ |
| 7 | Am Tob (5) | 53 | 50 | 52⅛ | +2⅛ | 52¼ |
| 173 | Am Tob B (5) | 57 | 53 | 55½ | +2 | 55¼ |
| 1 | Am Tob pf (6) | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | —¼ | 102 |
| .40 | Am Type F pf | 11 | 11 | 11 | +¼ | 10½ |
| 6 | Am Wat Wks (1) | 14 | 13 | 13¼ | +¼ | 13 |
| 20 | Am Wat Wks ctf (1) | 12 | 11¼ | 11¾ | +¾ | 11¾ |
| 4 | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 4 | 3½ | 4 | +½ | 3¼ |
| 8 | Am Wool pf | 24⅞ | 22⅝ | 24 | +1⅜ | 24 |
| 1 | Am Zinc Ld & S | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | +⅛ | 2¼ |
| 82 | Anaconda | 6½ | 5½ | 5⅞ | +¼ | 5¾ |
| 5 | Anchor Cap (.60) | 9 | 8¼ | 9 | +⅞ | 8½ |
| 3 | Archer-Dan-M (1) | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | +⅜ | 10 |
| 2 | Armour Del pf (7) | 43½ | 43 | 43½ | .... | 43 |
| 5 | Arm Ill A | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | +⅛ | 1¼ |
| 4 | Arm Ill B | ⅞ | ¾ | ⅞ | +⅛ | ¾ |
| 4 | Arm Ill pf | 8 | 8 | 8 | +¼ | 8 |
| 4 | Artloom pf (1½k) | 50 | 50 | 50 | +1½ | 50 |
| 2 | Assd Dry Gds | 4 | 3½ | 4 | +½ | 3½ |
| 160 | Atch T & S F | 39¾ | 36⅛ | 38¼ | +1⅜ | 38¼ |
| 4 | Atchison pf (5) | 62 | 62 | 62 | +1 | 62 |
| 16 | Atl Cst Line | 20 | 17½ | 19⅜ | +1⅛ | 18¼ |
| 27 | Atl Refin (1) | 14¾ | 13⅜ | 14⅛ | +⅞ | 14⅛ |
| .20 | Atlas Pow pf (6) | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | .... | 62½ |
| 72 | Auburn Auto (4a) | 38¾ | 33¼ | 35½ | +1½ | 35½ |
| 132 | Aviation Corp | 6⅝ | 5⅞ | 6 | .... | 5⅞ |
| | B | | | | | |
| 3 | Baldwin Loc | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | +⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 1.80 | Bald Loc pf | 10⅛ | 9¾ | 10 | —⅞ | 9⅝ |
| 69 | Balt & Ohio | 10⅛ | 9 | 9½ | +¼ | 9½ |
| 7 | Balt & O pf | 12 | 10¼ | 11 | +½ | 10¾ |
| 2 | Bang & Ar (2) EX | 22½ | 21 | 22½ | +2 | 21 |
| 13 | Barnsdall | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | —¼ | 3⅛ |
| .50 | Bayuk 1st pf (7) | 44 | 44 | 44 | +1 | 43 |
| 10 | Beatrice Creamery | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | +⅜ | 7¼ |
| 1 | Belding-Hem | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .... | 3½ |
| 30 | Bendix Aviation | 8 | 6⅞ | 7⅜ | +⅜ | 7½ |
| 8 | Best & Co | 10 | 9 | 10 | +1 | 9 |
| 25 | Bethlehem Steel | 12⅜ | 11⅛ | 12 | +¾ | 11⅞ |
| 5 | Bethlehem Steel pf | 27 | 25⅜ | 26¾ | +1¼ | 26¼ |
| 7 | Bohn Alum | 10 | 9½ | 9½ | .... | 9⅛ |
| 65 | Borden (1.60) | 20⅞ | 19 | 20 | —⅛ | 20 |
| 15 | Borg-Warner | 7¼ | 6¼ | 6¾ | +⅜ | 6¾ |
| 9 | Briggs Mfg | 2⅞ | 2⅜ | 2⅞ | +¼ | 2⅜ |
| 63 | Bklyn-Man T | 24⅜ | 22⅛ | 22½ | —⅜ | 22½ |
| 4 | Bklyn-Man T pf (6) | 67½ | 66¼ | 66¼ | +2¼ | 64 |
| 9 | Bklyn Union Gas (5) | 66⅝ | 65 | 65 | .... | 65 |
| 1 | Brown Shoe (3) | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | —2¾ | 28 |
| 2 | Brunswick-Balke | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | —¼ | 1⅜ |
| 3 | Bruns T & Ry S | ½ | ½ | ½ | .... | ½ |
| 2 | Bucyrus-Erie cvt pf | 3 | 3 | 3 | +⅛ | 2⅞ |
| 1 | Budd Mfg | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | +⅛ | 1 |
| 3 | Bullard Co | 3 | 2½ | 3 | +⅜ | 3 |
| 8 | Burr Ad Mach (.40) | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅞ | +⅜ | 6¾ |
| 2.70 | Bush T 7% deb | 4½ | 3⅛ | 4 | +⅜ | 4 |
| 3 | Butte & Sup | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| 21 | Byers Co | 10⅝ | 9½ | 9¾ | +¾ | 9⅝ |
| | C | | | | | |
| 5 | Calif Pack | 9 | 8½ | 8¾ | +1 | 8½ |
| 3 | Canada D G Ale (1) | 8¾ | 7¾ | 8¼ | +½ | 8 |
| 79 | Canadian Pac | 9¼ | 8½ | 9⅛ | +½ | 9 |
| 6 | Cannon Mills (1) | 15 | 14 | 15 | +1 | 15 |
| 289 | Case (J I) | 37½ | 32¾ | 36⅝ | +2¾ | 36⅝ |
| 2.20 | Case J I pf (4) | 43 | 41 | 43 | +2 | 43 |
| 8 | Caterpil Tract | 6¼ | 5½ | 6 | +⅜ | 6 |
| 7 | Cent Aguirre (1½) | 18⅜ | 17¾ | 18 | +¾ | 18 |
| 1 | Century Rib M | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | —¼ | 2¼ |
| 14 | Cerro de Pas | 7⅜ | 7 | 7¼ | +¼ | 7 |
| 1 | Checker Cab | 19 | 19 | 19 | +1 | 17⅞ |
| 107 | Ches & Ohio (2½) | 27⅜ | 25¾ | 26⅝ | +⅝ | 26⅝ |
| 21 | Ches Corp (2) | 17⅜ | 16¼ | 17 | +¾ | 17 |
| 18 | Chi & N W | 3⅞ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | +¼ | 3¾ |
| 1 | Chi Gt West | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | +⅛ | 1½ |
| 5 | Chi Gt West pf | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | .... | 4 |
| 4 | Chi M St P & P | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .... | 1⅛ |
| 9 | Chi M St P & P pf | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | +⅛ | 1⅞ |
| 8 | Chi Pneu T | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | .... | 3 |
| 6 | C R I & P 6% pf | 5¾ | 5 | 5½ | +1 | 5 |
| 1 | Childs Co | 2 | 2 | 2 | —¼ | 2¼ |
| 480 | Chrysler (1) | 8½ | 7¾ | 8⅛ | —⅝ | 8 |
| 11 | City Ice & F (2) | 8¼ | 7⅛ | 7½ | .... | 7½ |
| 25 | Coca Cola (7) | 86⅝ | 83½ | 85 | +1 | 84½ |
| 1 | Coca Cola A (3) | 45⅜ | 45⅜ | 45⅜ | —⅛ | 45 |
| 3 | Colgate-Palm (1) | 8 | 7⅜ | 8 | +½ | 8 |
| 1 | Colgate-Palm pf (6) | 60 | 60 | 60 | +1½ | 58 |
| .10 | Col & Sou 2d pf | 10 | 10 | 10 | .... | 8 |
| 1 | Col Fuel & Ir | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | +⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 95 | Colum G & El (1f) | 12 | 10⅛ | 11⅝ | +¾ | 11⅝ |
| 2 | Col G & E pf A (5) | 60⅛ | 59⅛ | 60⅛ | +1⅛ | 59½ |
| 2 | Colum Pict vtc | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | —⅛ | 6¾ |
| 23 | Colum Carb (2) | 27⅜ | 25½ | 27 | +1¼ | 26⅜ |
| 3 | Coml Credit | 4½ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | +⅛ | 4¼ |
| 3 | Coml Credit A | 17 | 17 | 17 | —¾ | 16½ |
| 1.10 | Coml Credit 1st pf (6½) | 73 | 72 | 72 | —2 | 72 |
| 1 | Coml Credit pf B (2) | 19 | 19 | 19 | —½ | 19 |
| 12 | Coml Invest Tr (2) XD | 20 | 18 | 19½ | +1 | 19⅝ |
| 5 | Coml Inv Tr cv pf (6h) XD | 94 | 93 | 93 | +½ | 93 |
| .10 | Coml Inv Tr 6½% pf (6½) | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | .... | 111½ |
| 86 | Coml Solv (.30) | 10⅝ | 9¼ | 10⅜ | +¾ | 10⅛ |
| 62 | Comwlth & Sou | 1⅞ | 1⅜ | 1⅞ | .... | 1⅜ |
| 4 | Comwlth & Sou pf (6) | 32 | 29¾ | 31 | +1 | 31 |
| .50 | Con Cig pr pf ww (6½) | 40 | 39 | 39 | —3 | 35 |
| 8 | Con Film pf | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6½ | .... | 6¼ |
| 234 | Con Gas (4) | 48½ | 43¾ | 46¾ | +2 | 46⅝ |
| 5 | Con Gas pf | 92 | 90 | 92 | +1 | 91 |
| 7 | Con Laundries (½) | 2⅞ | 2½ | 2⅞ | +¼ | 2⅝ |
| 152 | Con Oil | 5¼ | 5 | 5⅛ | —⅛ | 5 |
| 5 | Con Text | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | .... | ¼ |
| 1 | Container B | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | +⅛ | ⅜ |
| 7 | Cont Bak A | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... | 2⅞ |
| 1 | Cont Bak B | ½ | ½ | ½ | .... | ½ |
| 1 | Cont Bak pf (4) | 37 | 37 | 37 | .... | 37 |
| 27 | Cont Can (2) | 39½ | 37½ | 38⅝ | +⅜ | 38½ |
| 2 | Cont Diam Fib | 4 | 4 | 4 | +¼ | 3¾ |
| 7 | Cont Ins (1.20) | 13½ | 12½ | 13⅜ | +⅜ | 13 |
| 4 | Cont Mot | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | +⅛ | 1¼ |
| 84 | Cont Oil Del | 5⅜ | 4⅝ | 5 | .... | 4⅞ |
| 83 | Corn Prod (3) | 51 | 47½ | 49⅝ | +1⅝ | 49¼ |
| .40 | Corn Prod pf (7) | 125 | 125 | 125 | —1 | 125 |
| 4 | Coty | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | +⅛ | 3½ |
| 11 | Cream of Wh (2¼b) | 25 | 23¾ | 24½ | +1⅛ | 24½ |
| 8 | Crown Cork | 16⅛ | 15⅜ | 16 | +1 | 15⅝ |
| 3 | Crucible Steel | 9 | 9 | 9 | .... | 8 |
| 1 | Crucible Steel pf | 19¾ | 19 | 19¾ | +2¾ | 18½ |
| 4 | Cuban-Am Sugar | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | .... | .... | 1⅞ |
| 1.20 | Cuban-Am Sug pf | 15 | 13½ | 15 | +2¾ | 14 |
| 5 | Curtis Pub | 7 | 6½ | 6½ | —½ | 6⅝ |
| 4 | Curtis Pub pf (7) | 32 | 30 | 30 | —3 | 28 |
| 28 | Curtiss-Wright | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | +⅛ | 1⅜ |
| 4 | Curtiss-Wr A | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | +⅛ | 2½ |
| 2 | Cutler Ham (3g) | 5 | 5 | 5 | .... | 4½ |
| | D | | | | | |
| 2 | Davega Strs (.60) | 2 | 2 | 2 | .... | 1¾ |
| 6 | Davison Chem | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | +⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 39 | Del & Hud | 44 | 40½ | 43 | +2 | 43 |
| 145 | Del Lack & W | 20¾ | 18⅝ | 19⅞ | +1⅛ | 19¾ |
| 3 | Detroit Ed (6) | 55½ | 55¼ | 55¼ | +¾ | 56 |
| 1 | Devoe & Ray A | 10 | 10 | 10 | .... | 8 |
| 4 | Diamond Mat (1) | 18 | 17¾ | 18 | +¼ | 17¾ |
| 25 | Dome Mines (1.30b) | 12⅞ | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | .... | 12⅝ |
| 1 | Dominion Strs (1.20) | 11 | 11 | 11 | —⅛ | 11½ |
| 40 | Douglas Airc (¾) | 12½ | 11⅛ | 11½ | .... | 11⅛ |
| 2 | Dresser B (3) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | +⅜ | 2½ |
| 10 | Drug Inc (4) | 33¼ | 31⅛ | 32⅞ | +1⅜ | 32⅝ |
| 1 | Dul S S & A pf | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | .... | ¼ |
| 234 | Du Pont de N (2) | 36 | 33⅝ | 35½ | +1⅜ | 35⅜ |
| 1 | Du Pont deb (6) | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | +1⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 1 | Duq Lt 1 pf (5) | 100¼ | 99½ | 99½ | —½ | 99 |
| | E | | | | | |
| 31 | Eastman Kod (3) XD | 54⅞ | 52½ | 53½ | +1 | 53¼ |
| 8 | Eaton Mfg | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | .... | 3⅜ |
| 3 | El & Mus | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .... | 1¼ |
| 81 | El Auto-L (1.20) | 13 | 11¾ | 12½ | +¼ | 12¼ |
| 3 | El Boat | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| 26 | El Pow & Lt | 5¼ | 4¼ | 4⅞ | +⅜ | 4½ |
| 1 | El P & L $6 pf | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | —⅜ | 8 |
| 1 | El P & L pf (2 1-3) | 10 | 10 | 10 | —⅛ | 9¾ |
| 7 | El Stor Bat (2) | 23 | 22⅝ | 23 | +¼ | 22¾ |
| 1 | El Pub Svc | 5 | 5 | 5 | —1 | 5 |
| 2 | Eng P S $5 pf (5) | 24 | 22½ | 22½ | +1¼ | 22½ |
| 1 | Eng P S $6 pf (6) | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | —1⅛ | 26 |
| 2 | Erie 1 pf | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | +½ | 5⅛ |
| 5 | Erie 2 pf | 4 | 3¾ | 4 | +1 | 3⅞ |
| 1 | Evans Prod | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | .... | ¾ |
| | F | | | | | |
| .10 | Fed Lt & T pf (6) | 41 | 41 | 41 | —1 | 41 |
| 1 | Fed Screw | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | .... | ⅝ |
| 5 | Fed Wat Svc A | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | +¼ | 2¼ |
| 2 | Federat D Strs (.60) | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | .... | 7½ |
| 4 | Fid P Fire Ins (1.20) | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ | +½ | 13 |
| 3 | Firest T & R pf (6) | 42½ | 42 | 42½ | —7¼ | 43 |
| 8 | First Nat Strs (2½) | 44½ | 43 | 43¾ | +¾ | 43 |
| 3 | Foster Wheel | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | +1 | 6 |
| 1 | Foundation | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | +⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 10 | Fourth Nat Inv (1.15e) | 16½ | 15⅛ | 16¼ | +1⅜ | 16 |
| 8 | Fox Film A | 1½ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .... | 1¼ |
| 12 | Freeport Tex (2) | 19 | 17½ | 18¾ | +1⅞ | 18¼ |
| .20 | Fuller 2 pf | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | —½ | 4½ |
| | G | | | | | |
| 14 | Gen Am Inv | 3¾ | 3 | 3¾ | +⅞ | 3¼ |
| 20 | Gen Am Tank (1) | 15 | 14 | 14⅞ | +⅝ | 14¾ |
| 5 | Gen Asphalt | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 | +¼ | 5 |
| 3 | Gen Bak (2) | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ | .... | 13 |
| 1 | Gen Bronze | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | —⅛ | 2⅞ |
| 1 | Gen Cable | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .... | 1¼ |
| 1 | Gen Cable A | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | +½ | 2¼ |
| 1 | Gen Cigar (4) | 30 | 30 | 30 | .... | 30 |
| 380 | Gen Elec (.40) | 12⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅞ | +⅛ | 11⅞ |
| 28 | Gen Elec spl (.60) | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11½ | —⅜ | 11½ |
| 71 | Gen Foods (2) | 24⅞ | 23 | 24½ | +⅜ | 24¼ |
| 12 | Gen G & El A | 1⅛ | ⅞ | 1⅛ | +¼ | ⅞ |
| .10 | Gen G & E $7 pf A (7d) | 13 | 13 | 13 | .... | 12¼ |
| 11 | Gen Mills (3) | 36¼ | 35½ | 36 | .... | 35½ |
| 545 | Gen Motors (1) | 11⅞ | 10⅛ | 10¾ | .... | 10⅛ |
| 2 | Gen Motors pf (5) | 66 | 65½ | 66 | —1 | 65½ |
| 1 | Gen Out Adv A | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | .... | 5⅛ |
| 11 | Gen Pub Serv | 3 | 3 | 3 | +½ | 2⅞ |
| 5 | Gen Ry Sig (1) | 17 | 16 | 16½ | +⅞ | 16¼ |
| 1 | Gen Real & Ut | ½ | ½ | ½ | .... | ½ |
| 1 | Gen Refract | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .... | 2½ |
| 41 | Gillette (1) | 15¾ | 14¼ | 14⅞ | +⅜ | 14¾ |
| 3 | Gillette pf (5) | 62 | 62 | 62 | —1 | 60 |
| 71 | Gimbel Bros | 1¼ | 1 | 1¼ | +⅛ | 1 |
| 2 | Gimbel pf | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | +¼ | 5¼ |
| 1 | Glidden Co | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | +¾ | 4⅛ |
| 5 | Gobel | 3 | 3 | 3 | —⅛ | 3 |
| 13 | Gold Dust (1.20) | 14 | 13¼ | 13¼ | +¾ | 13¼ |
| 5 | Goodrich | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ | +⅛ | 3½ |
| 140 | Goodyear T & R | 13¼ | 10 | 12 | +1½ | 11⅞ |
| 7 | Goodyear T 1st pf (7) | 29½ | 28 | 29½ | +1⅜ | 29 |
| 7 | Goth Silk H | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9¼ | .... | 9 |
| 11 | Graham-Paige | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | —⅛ | 1¼ |
| 3 | Granby Con M | 3⅞ | 3⅛ | 3⅞ | .... | 3⅛ |
| 3 | Grand Union | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | +⅛ | 3½ |
| 2 | Grand Union pf (3) | 25 | 25 | 25 | +2⅝ | 23 |
| 4 | Grant (W T) (1) | 17½ | 17 | 17¼ | —¼ | 16¾ |
| 1 | Gt No Iron Ore ctf | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | +⅜ | 5½ |
| 24 | Gt No Ry pf | 8⅜ | 7⅞ | 8 | +¾ | 7⅞ |
| 13 | Gt West Sug | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | +½ | 9½ |
| .10 | Gt West Sug pf (7) | 90 | 90 | 90 | .... | 86 |
| 10 | Grigsby-Grunow | ¾ | ⅝ | ¾ | .... | ⅝ |
| 1 | Gulf Mob & N pf | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | .... | 3 |
| 1 | Gulf Sta Steel | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | +⅛ | 7¼ |
| | H | | | | | |
| 1 | Hack Water (1½) | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | —¾ | 15 |
| 2 | Hahn D Strs pf | 10 | 10 | 10 | +½ | 10 |
| 2 | Hayes Body | ⅞ | ¾ | ⅞ | +⅛ | ¾ |
| .10 | Hercules Pow pf (7) | 91 | 91 | 91 | .... | 90 |
| 3 | Hershey Choc (5) | 45⅝ | 45 | 45⅝ | +⅜ | 45 |
| 4 | Holland F | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 | +⅜ | 4 |
| 6 | Homestake M (9) | 165¾ | 164 | 165¾ | +2¾ | 162 |
| 2 | Houd-Her B | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | +⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 14 | Houston Oil | 9⅝ | 8¼ | 9⅛ | +⅛ | 8¾ |
| 3 | Houston Oil new | 2 | 2 | 2 | +⅛ | 2 |
| 2 | Howe Sound (.40) | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | +⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 3 | Hudson & Man (2½) | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | +⅜ | 12 |
| 1 | Hudson Mot | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | —¼ | 3¼ |
| 5 | Hupp Mot | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | .... | 1¾ |
| | I | | | | | |
| 27 | Illinois Cent | 12 | 10⅝ | 11¼ | +½ | 11¼ |
| .30 | Ill Cent Il (4) | 31 | 31 | 31 | —2 | 29 |
| 24 | Indust Ray (2) | 31½ | 29 | 29⅞ | +¾ | 29¾ |
| 4 | Inger Rand (1½) | 21⅝ | 21¼ | 21⅝ | +1⅜ | 21 |
| 1 | Inland Steel | 12 | 12 | 12 | .... | 11 |
| 2 | Inspirat Cop | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | +⅛ | 2 |
| 5 | Insuransh (Del) (.15) | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | .... | 2⅜ |
| 5 | Interb Rap T | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | +⅛ | 4½ |
| 1 | Interlake Ir | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | +⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 13 | Int Bus Mach (6) | 84 | 82½ | 83¾ | —¾ | 82 |
| 1 | Int Carriers (.20) | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | +¼ | 3 |
| 1 | Int Cement (.60) | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | +¼ | 6⅛ |
| 178 | Int Harvest (1.20) | 17¼ | 14⅞ | 16⅝ | +2 | 16⅛ |
| 1 | Int Harvest pf (7) | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | .... | 85¼ |
| 9 | Int Hydro-El A | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3⅛ | .... | 3½ |
| 58 | Int Nick Can | 7½ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | +⅛ | 7⅛ |
| .10 | Int Pap 7% pf | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +1⅛ | 2⅞ |
| 1 | Int Pap & P A | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .... | 2½ |
| .10 | Int Pap & P B | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | —⅜ | .... |
| 2 | Int Pap & P C | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | .... | 15⅜ |
| 4 | Int Silver | 13¼ | 12½ | 12½ | +2½ | 11⅛ |
| 1 | Int Silver pf (4) | 28 | 28 | 28 | +3 | 24 |
| 125 | Int Tel & Tel | 6½ | 5½ | 6 | +½ | 5⅞ |
| | J | | | | | |
| 1 | Jewel Tea (3) | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | +1¼ | 23 |
| 39 | Johns-Manville | 15½ | 12⅞ | 13⅝ | +⅜ | 14 |
| | K | | | | | |
| .20 | Kan C Pow pf B (6) | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | .... | 106½ |
| 3 | Kan City Sou | 7⅜ | 7 | 7¼ | +¼ | 7 |
| 1 | Kan City Sou pf (2) | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | +1 | 12 |
| 3 | Kayser (J) | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | +⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 1 | Kelly-Spring | 1 | 1 | 1 | +⅛ | 1 |
| 5 | Kelvinator | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | +⅛ | 3¼ |
| 61 | Kennecott | 8⅜ | 7½ | 7⅞ | +⅛ | 7⅞ |
| 54 | Kresge (S S) (1) | 6½ | 5⅜ | 6⅛ | +⅜ | 6 |
| .50 | Kresge (S S) pf (7) | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | .... | 86½ |
| 20 | Kroger Groc (1) | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅜ | +¾ | 15½ |
| | L | | | | | |
| 28 | Lambert (4) | 24 | 22⅞ | 23⅜ | —⅛ | 23¼ |
| 5 | Leh Val RR | 10 | 9 | 10 | +1¼ | 9½ |
| 8 | Lehman Corp (2.40) | 41 | 38½ | 40 | +2 | 39½ |
| 2 | Lehn & Fink (2) | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | +¼ | 14½ |
| 2 | Libbey-O-Ford Gl | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | +¼ | 5⅜ |
| 8 | Ligg & Myers (5b) | 53½ | 52 | 53½ | +4 | 53 |
| 97 | Ligg & My B (5b) | 54½ | 51½ | 53¾ | +1¾ | 53½ |
| 1 | Ligg & My pf (7) | 125 | 125 | 125 | .... | 122⅞ |
| 4 | Lima Loco | 12 | 11 | 12 | +½ | 12 |
| 3 | Liquid Carb | 12¾ | 11 | 12⅝ | +2¼ | 11½ |
| 38 | Loew's (3) | 12⅞ | 11⅞ | 12⅜ | +⅜ | 12¼ |
| 1 | Loew's pf (6½) | 46 | 46 | 46 | —2 | 44⅞ |
| 2 | Loft | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | .... | 2 |
| 8 | Loose-Wil Bis (2) | 20¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | —¼ | 19⅝ |
| 124 | Lorillard (P) (1.20) | 12 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | +¾ | 11⅜ |
| 1 | Louisiana Oil | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .... | ⅝ |
| 17 | Louisv & Nash | 27 | 25¾ | 26¼ | +1⅝ | 25¾ |
| 3 | Louisv G & El A (1¾) | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | +½ | 15 |
| 2 | Ludlum Stl | 4⅜ | 4 | 4⅜ | +⅜ | 4⅛ |
| | M | | | | | |
| 1 | MacAnd & Forb (1) | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | .... | 9½ |
| 1 | Mack Trucks (1) | 15 | 15 | 15 | +1 | 14¾ |
| 23 | Macy (R H) (2) | 28 | 26½ | 27½ | +2 | 27 |
| .25 | Manh Ry Mod gtd | 7¼ | 6⅛ | 6¾ | +⅜ | 6½ |
| 1 | Manh Shirt | 6 | 6 | 6 | +⅛ | 5¼ |
| 1 | Maracaibo Oil | ½ | ½ | ½ | .... | ⅜ |
| 16 | Marine Midl (.80) | 8 | 7½ | 8 | +⅛ | 7¾ |
| 1 | Mark St Ry pr pf | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | —⅜ | 1¼ |
| 4 | Marmon Mot | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | +⅛ | ⅜ |
| 7 | Marsh Field | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | +⅛ | 5 |
| 3 | Math Alakli (1½) | 15½ | 15 | 15¼ | .... | 15 |
| 2 | May Dept Strs (1) | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | .... | 9¾ |
| 8 | McCall (2) | 14 | 13 | 13⅛ | —⅛ | 13 |
| 23 | McIntyre Porc (1⅓b) | 20¼ | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | —⅝ | 19½ |
| 19 | McKeesport T (4) | 49⅞ | 46¾ | 48⅛ | +1⅛ | 48⅝ |
| 1 | McKess & Rob | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | +⅛ | 1⅜ |
| 2 | McKess & Rob pf | 4 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | —½ | 3½ |
| 1 | McLellan Strs | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | .... | ¼ |
| 1 | Metro-Gold pf (1.89) | 14 | 14 | 14 | +½ | 13½ |
| 5 | Miami Cop | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | .... | 1⅜ |
| 6 | Mid-Cont Pet | 4 | 3¾ | 3⅞ | .... | 3¾ |
| 3 | Midland Stl | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | +½ | 3½ |
| 1 | Midl Stl 1 pf (8) | 26 | 26 | 26 | —2 | 26 |
| 1 | Minn St P & S S M pf | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | ¾ |
| 10 | Mo-Kan-T | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6½ | +¼ | 6½ |
| 6 | Mo-K-T pf | 14 | 12⅝ | 14 | +1¾ | 13¾ |
| 2 | Mo Pac | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | +⅛ | 2½ |
| 8 | Mo Pac pf | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | .... | 4 |
| 8 | Monsanto Chem (1¼) | 26⅞ | 25 | 26⅞ | +1¾ | 26¾ |
| 279 | Montgom Ward | 11½ | 8⅞ | 10⅝ | +1 | 10½ |
| 3 | Motor Prod | 9 | 8 | 9 | +1 | 8¼ |
| 7 | Motor Wheel | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .... | 1½ |
| .30 | Mullins pf | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | .... | 8½ |
| 2 | Murray Corp | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | +⅛ | 1¾ |
| | N | | | | | |
| 29 | Nash Mot (1) | 13⅝ | 12½ | 12¾ | —¼ | 12¾ |
| 41 | Nat Biscuit (2.80) | 36 | 33⅝ | 35 | +1⅜ | 34½ |
| 1 | Nat Bis pf (7) | 118 | 118 | 118 | —2 | 119 |
| 4 | Nat Cash R A | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | +⅜ | 5¾ |
| 12 | Nat Distill | 20¾ | 19⅛ | 20⅛ | +⅞ | 19¾ |
| 1 | Nat Lead (5) | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | +2 | 46¼ |
| .10 | Nat Lead pf A (7) XD | 102 | 102 | 102 | +1¾ | 102 |
| 42 | Nat Pow & Lt (1) | 9¾ | 8⅞ | 9½ | +⅞ | 9⅛ |
| 23 | Nat Stl (½) | 17¼ | 15½ | 16⅞ | +⅞ | 16¾ |
| 5 | Nat Surety | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | —¼ | 5 |
| 2 | Nat Tea (.60) | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8⅞ | +¾ | 8⅞ |
| 3 | Nev Con Cop | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +⅛ | 3¾ |
| 1 | Newport Indust | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | .... | 1⅝ |
| 1 | Newton Stl | 3 | 3 | 3 | +⅞ | 2 |
| 1 | N Y Air Br | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | +½ | 6½ |
| 174 | N Y Central | 16½ | 14½ | 15¾ | +½ | 15½ |
| 3 | N Y Chi & St L pf | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | +¼ | 3⅜ |
| .90 | N Y & Harlem (5) | 106 | 104 | 106 | +1 | 103 |
| 1 | N Y Investors | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | —⅛ | ⅝ |
| 42 | N Y N H & H | 13¼ | 11⅞ | 12⅜ | +⅜ | 12⅝ |
| 6 | N Y N H pf | 21 | 20 | 20 | +⅞ | 20 |
| .12 | N Y Ont & W | 9½ | 9 | 9 | +⅛ | 8⅞ |
| 2 | N Y Shipbldg (10g) | 4 | 3½ | 4 | +½ | 3¾ |
| .20 | N Y Shipbldg pf (7) | 47 | 46¾ | 47 | +2 | 45 |
| 81 | Noranda Mines (1.10e) | 19⅛ | 18⅜ | 18½ | —½ | 18⅜ |
| 8 | Norfolk & W (8) | 114½ | 112 | 114 | +1¾ | 113 |
| 15 | No Am Aviat | 5⅛ | 4½ | 4⅞ | +⅜ | 4¾ |
| 124 | North Am (8%f) | 21 | 19⅛ | 20⅛ | +½ | 20 |
| 2 | North Am pf (3) | 37 | 37 | 37 | +2¾ | 35 |
| 2 | No Am Ed pf (6) | 55 | 55 | 55 | .... | 53 |
| 39 | Northern Pac | 13 | 11¾ | 12½ | +1⅛ | 12¼ |
| | O | | | | | |
| 17 | Ohio Oil | 5⅞ | 5 | 5¼ | .... | 5¼ |
| 1 | Oliver F pr pf | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | +¼ | 3⅛ |
| 3 | Omnibus | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | —⅛ | 1¾ |
| 3 | Otis Elev (1) | 11½ | 11 | 11½ | +½ | 11 |
| 4 | Otis Stl | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | .... | 1⅜ |
| 2.40 | Otis Stl pr pf | 3⅜ | 2¾ | 3 | +¼ | 3¼ |
| 14 | Owens-Ill Gl (2) | 35 | 31½ | 34 | +2 | 33 |
| | P | | | | | |
| .10 | Pac Coast | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| 19 | Pac G & El (2) | 24 | 22½ | 24 | +⅜ | 23¾ |
| 7 | Pac Ltg (3) | 31 | 29¼ | 29¼ | +¼ | 29⅜ |
| 1.70 | Pac T & T (7) | 72 | 65 | 72 | +2 | 68½ |
| .30 | Pac T & T pf (6) | 106¼ | 106 | 106 | —3 | 105⅛ |
| 59 | Packard Mot | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | .... | 1⅞ |
| 10 | Param Publix | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | .... | ⅜ |
| 2 | Param Pub ctfs | ½ | ½ | ½ | —⅛ | .... |
| 8 | Park Utah | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | +¼ | 1⅛ |
| 1 | Pathe Exch | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | —⅛ | ⅜ |
| 2 | Pathe Exch A | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | —⅛ | 1½ |
| 8 | Penick & Ford (1) | 27½ | 26½ | 27 | +½ | 26¾ |
| 43 | Penney (J C) (1.20) | 22 | 19⅝ | 20⅝ | +⅞ | 20¼ |
| 102 | Penn R R (½) | 16 | 14¾ | 15⅝ | +⅜ | 15⅜ |
| 6 | Peoples Gas L & C (5) | 52 | 51 | 51 | .... | 50 |
| 1 | Pere Marq | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | —⅛ | 4 |
| .10 | Pere Marq pr pf | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | +1⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 19 | Petro Corp | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | .... | 5 |
| 25 | Phelps Dodge | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | +⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 6 | Phila R C & I | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | +¼ | 2¾ |
| 21 | Phillips Pet | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | +⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 1 | Pierce-Arrow A | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | —⅜ | 1½ |
| 1 | Pierce Pet | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | .... | ¾ |
| 4 | Pills Flour (.60) | 10 | 9½ | 9½ | .... | 9½ |
| 1 | Pitt Coal | 4 | 4 | 4 | .... | 3¼ |
| 6 | Plymouth Oil (1) | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | .... | 6½ |
| 2 | Postal T & C pf | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | +¾ | 4½ |
| 7 | Pressed Steel Car | 1 | ¾ | 1 | +⅛ | ¾ |
| 49 | Procter & Gam (1⅓) | 21½ | 20⅛ | 21 | .... | 20½ |
| .30 | Procter & Gam pf (5) | 98¾ | 98¼ | 98¼ | —2⅝ | 94¾ |
| 60 | Pub Serv N J (3.20) | 41½ | 38 | 40⅛ | —1½ | 39½ |
| 4 | Pub Serv N J 6% pf (6) | 87 | 86⅜ | 87 | —½ | 87 |
| 1 | Pub Serv El & G $5 pf (5) | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | —1⅞ | .... |
| 11 | Pullman (3) | 19⅞ | 18¼ | 19¼ | +⅜ | 19 |
| 14 | Pure Oil | 2¾ | 2½ | 2½ | .... | 2½ |
| .20 | Pure Oil pf (2) | 30 | 30 | 30 | —3 | 20 |
| 7 | Purity Bak (1) | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6½ | +¼ | 6⅜ |
| | R | | | | | |
| 378 | Radio | 4 | 3¼ | 3⅝ | +¼ | 3⅝ |
| 12 | Radio pf B | 8½ | 7⅛ | 7¾ | +½ | 7¾ |
| 6 | Radio-Keith-O | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | +⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 9 | Raybestos-Man (.60) | 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | +⅜ | 5⅞ |
| 1 | Reading Co (1) | 24 | 24 | 24 | .... | 21 |
| 1 | Real Silk | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | +½ | 5½ |
| 5 | Rem Rand | 3½ | 3 | 3 | +¼ | 3 |
| 1 | Rem R 1 pf | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | +¾ | 8½ |
| 2 | Reo Mot | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | +⅛ | 1½ |
| 42 | Repub Stl | 5 | 4¼ | 4½ | +¼ | 4½ |
| 4 | Rep Stl cv pf | 10½ | 9⅞ | 10⅜ | +⅜ | 10 |
| 10 | Reynolds Tob (3) | 60 | 60 | 60 | .... | 60 |
| 134 | Rey Tob B (3) | 29¼ | 28⅛ | 28⅝ | +¼ | 28⅝ |
| 1 | Rich Oil Cal | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | —⅛ | ¼ |
| 12 | Royal Dut | 18½ | 17¾ | 18⅜ | +¾ | 18⅜ |
| | S | | | | | |
| 28 | Safeway Strs (3) | 31 | 28 | 30¼ | —⅞ | 30 |
| .40 | Safe Strs 7% pf (7) | 82⅞ | 82¼ | 82⅞ | —⅜ | 82 |
| 21 | St Jos Lead | 7½ | 6¾ | 7 | +½ | 6½ |
| 2 | St L-San F | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | .... | .... |
| 1 | St L-San F pf | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .... | 1¼ |
| 3 | Schulte Ret | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | —⅛ | ⅜ |
| 1 | Seaboard Air | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | —⅛ | .... |
| 2 | Seaboard Oil (½b) | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | +⅞ | 16½ |
| 132 | Sears Roeb | 15¼ | 13¼ | 14⅝ | +⅞ | 14⅛ |
| 3 | Second Nat Inv | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | —⅛ | 1⅞ |
| 2 | Second Nat pf (1.15k) | 26 | 26 | 26 | +1¾ | 25 |
| 1 | Seneca Cop | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | .... | ¼ |
| 10 | Servel | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .... | 1½ |
| 6 | Sharp & Dohme | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | —⅛ | 2½ |
| 4 | Shattuck (F G) (½) | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | —⅜ | 6⅛ |
| 38 | Shell Union | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4½ | +⅜ | 4¼ |
| 2 | Shell Un pf | 31¾ | 31½ | 31¾ | .... | 26 |
| 17 | Simmons | 6 | 4½ | 5¼ | +½ | 5 |
| 1 | Simms Pet (¼) | 5 | 5 | 5 | .... | 4¾ |
| 2 | Skelly Oil | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | +⅛ | 3 |
| 6 | Snider Pack | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | —⅛ | 1½ |
| 86 | Socony-Vacuum (.40) | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | .... | 6⅛ |
| 81 | So P R Sug (1.60) | 18⅜ | 17⅞ | 18⅜ | +⅜ | 18 |
| .10 | So P R S pf (8) | 116 | 116 | 116 | .... | 116 |
| 13 | Sou Cal Ed (2) | 21¼ | 19¾ | 21 | +⅞ | 20 |
| 179 | Sou Pac | 14¼ | 12⅝ | 13¼ | +½ | 13¼ |
| 16 | Sou Ry | 5¼ | 4½ | 5 | +½ | 4⅞ |
| 8 | Sou Ry pf | 6⅝ | 6 | 6⅝ | +⅝ | 6 |
| 12 | Sparks-With | 1 | ¾ | 1 | +¼ | ¾ |
| 1 | Spencer Kell (.60) | 8 | 8 | 8 | —⅛ | 8 |
| 111 | Stand Brands (1) | 15 | 14 | 15 | +1 | 14⅞ |
| 27 | Std G & El (1.20) | 9¾ | 8¾ | 9 | +½ | 8¾ |
| 1 | Std G & E $7 pr pf (7) | 30 | 30 | 30 | .... | 30 |
| 2 | Std Invest | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | +⅛ | ⅝ |
| 2 | Std Oil Ex pf (5) | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | —1½ | 91¼ |
| 60 | Std Oil Cal (2) | 20¾ | 19½ | 19½ | —¾ | 19⅝ |
| 135 | Std Oil N J (1) | 24⅜ | 22¾ | 24 | +1 | 24 |
| 3 | Sterl Sec pf | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | +⅛ | 1¾ |
| 1 | Stewart-Warn | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | +⅛ | 2½ |
| 13 | Stone & Web | 7 | 6⅝ | 7 | +⅝ | 6⅞ |
| 123 | Studebaker | 3⅛ | 2½ | 2½ | —⅝ | 2⅝ |
| .20 | Studebaker pf | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | .... | 18 |
| 2 | Sun Oil (1) | 35 | 35 | 35 | —½ | 34 |
| .20 | Sun Oil pf (6) | 92 | 92 | 92 | —1½ | 89 |
| 1 | Superheater (½) | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | .... | 8¼ |
| 1 | Superior Oil | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .... | 1⅛ |
| 1 | Superior Steel | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | —⅛ | 2⅝ |
| | T | | | | | |
| 9 | Telautograph (1) | 9 | 8⅛ | 9 | +⅞ | 8¾ |
| 1 | Tenn Corp | 2 | 2 | 2 | +½ | 2 |
| 11 | Texas Corp (1) XD | 11⅞ | 11 | 11½ | .... | 11½ |
| 80 | Tex Gulf Sul (1) | 17¾ | 16 | 17 | .... | 17 |
| 1 | Tex Pac C & O | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | —⅛ | 1½ |
| 5 | Tex Pac L Tr | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | .... | 4⅛ |
| 1 | Thatcher | 6 | 6 | 6 | .... | 5½ |
| 1 | Third Ave | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | +⅜ | 4¼ |
| 21 | Thompson-Star | ½ | ½ | ½ | —⅛ | ½ |
| 18 | Tide Water As | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | .... | 3⅜ |
| 1 | Tide Water As pf (6) | 37 | 37 | 37 | —1 | 28 |
| 2 | Timk-Det Ax | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | +¼ | 1⅞ |
| 11 | Timk Roll B (1) | 15⅜ | 14¾ | 14¾ | —¾ | 14⅝ |
| 150 | Transamerica | 3¾ | 3 | 3⅜ | +⅛ | 3¾ |
| 36 | Tri-Cont Corp | 3½ | 3 | 3⅛ | +⅛ | 3 |
| 1 | Tri-Cont pr (6) | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | —1⅛ | 40 |
| 3 | Truscon Stl | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | —⅛ | 2⅛ |
| | U | | | | | |
| 3 | Underwood-Ell (½) | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¾ | +1 | 10 |
| 123 | Un Carbide (1) XD | 23 | 21½ | 22⅜ | +⅞ | 22¼ |
| 9 | Un Oil Cal (1) | 9 | 8½ | 9 | +½ | 9 |
| 213 | Un Pac (6) | 71½ | 66⅛ | 69⅛ | +1⅝ | 69 |
| 1 | Un Pac pf (4) | 64 | 64 | 64 | .... | 63 |
| 430 | Unit Aircraft | 20 | 17⅞ | 19 | +1½ | 18⅞ |
| 2 | Unit Aircr pf (3) | 52 | 52 | 52 | .... | 51½ |
| 1 | Unit Bis (2) | 16 | 16 | 16 | +2¼ | 16 |
| 9 | Unit Carbon | 11½ | 10⅝ | 11½ | +½ | 11 |
| 174 | United Corp (.40) | 6¾ | 6 | 6½ | +½ | 6⅜ |
| 2 | United Corp pf (3) | 30¾ | 30½ | 30¾ | +1¾ | 30½ |
| 34 | Unit Fruit (2) | 28 | 25 | 26¼ | +1¼ | 26⅜ |
| 51 | Unit Gas Im (1.20) | 17¼ | 16 | 17⅛ | +1 | 16⅞ |
| 1 | Unit G Im pf (5) | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | +½ | 87 |
| 6 | Unit Piece Dye | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | —½ | 3⅛ |
| .10 | Unit Piece D pf (6½) | 64 | 64 | 64 | —1 | 64 |
| 2 | U S & For Sec | 4 | 3½ | 4 | +⅛ | 3½ |
| 5 | U S Gypsum (1) | 20 | 19 | 19 | +⅛ | 18⅞ |
| .10 | U S Gypsum pf (7) | 105 | 105 | 105 | .... | 101 |
| 19 | U S Indus Alco | 17½ | 14½ | 15½ | +1⅛ | 15⅜ |
| 1 | U S Leather | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | +⅛ | 2½ |
| 9 | U S Leather A | 6 | 4⅞ | 5⅜ | +1⅜ | 5½ |
| 6 | U S Pipe (½) | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | +⅜ | 6⅞ |
| 1 | U S Pipe 1 pf (1.20) | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | —⅛ | 13¾ |
| 5 | U S Real & Im | 3 | 2⅝ | 3 | +½ | 2⅝ |
| 14 | U S Rubber | 3⅞ | 2⅞ | 3½ | +⅝ | 3⅜ |
| 4 | U S Rub 1 pf | 6⅞ | 6⅛ | 6½ | +1 | 6½ |
| 20 | U S Smelt & R (1) | 20½ | 18 | 18¾ | +1¼ | 18⅞ |
| 381 | U S Steel | 28 | 24⅝ | 26¼ | +1¾ | 26⅛ |
| 87 | U S Steel pf (½g) | 59 | 54¼ | 56 | +1¾ | 55½ |
| 4 | U S Tobacco (4.40) | 65⅝ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | —⅞ | 65 |
| 2 | Univ Leaf Tob (2) | 23 | 22½ | 23 | +⅜ | 22⅝ |
| .10 | Univ Leaf pf (8) | 101 | 101 | 101 | —1 | 101 |
| 10 | Univ P & R pf | 5 | 5 | 5 | —1 | 4 |
| 11 | Util P & Lt A | 3 | 2⅝ | 2½ | .... | 2½ |
| | V | | | | | |
| 2 | Vadsco | ½ | ½ | ½ | .... | ⅜ |
| 8 | Vanadium | 8⅞ | 7¾ | 8⅞ | +1⅛ | 8⅞ |
| 1 | Va C Chem 7% pf | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | +½ | 41 |
| .80 | Vulcan Detin | 13½ | 13 | 13½ | +½ | 14¼ |
| | W | | | | | |
| 1 | Wabash Ry | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | +⅜ | 1½ |
| 1 | Weldorf Sys (1) | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | —⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 2 | Ward Bak B | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | —⅛ | ¾ |
| 1 | Ward Bak pf (3) | 13 | 13 | 13 | .... | 12½ |
| 30 | Warner Pict | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | +⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1 | Warner Quin | 1 | 1 | 1 | +⅛ | ⅞ |
| 4 | Warren Bros | 3⅜ | 3 | 3 | +⅛ | 2⅞ |
| .70 | Warren Br cv pf | 8¼ | 7½ | 8¼ | +½ | 7½ |
| 1 | Warren Fdy & P | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5½ | +¼ | 5⅛ |
| 5 | Wesson Oil & S (½) | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | —⅛ | 7¼ |
| 3 | Wesson Oil & S pf (4) | 40½ | 40 | 40 | —1 | 39 |
| 40 | W Penn El A (7) | 38 | 36 | 36 | .... | 35 |
| .20 | W Penn El 6% pf (6) | 36½ | 36¼ | 36½ | +1¼ | 35 |
| 1 | West Dairy B | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| 7 | West Mary | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 5 | +¾ | 4⅞ |
| 59 | West Un Tel | 20⅞ | 18¼ | 20 | +1 | 19½ |
| 11 | Westingh Air (1) | 14¾ | 13½ | 14¼ | +¾ | 14¼ |
| 77 | Westingh El & M | 22⅝ | 20¼ | 22¼ | +1¾ | 21⅝ |
| .30 | Westingh El 1st pf (3½) | 63⅜ | 62⅛ | 63⅜ | +1¾ | 62 |
| 1 | Weston El Inst | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | +⅛ | 3½ |
| 3 | Westvaco Chl | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | —1 | 4⅞ |
| 1 | White Sew M pf | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | +⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 3 | Wilcox O & G | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2⅜ | +⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 29 | Willys-Overland | ⅜ | ¼ | ⅜ | +⅛ | ¼ |
| 1 | Wilson & Co | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| 11 | Wilson A | 4⅜ | 4⅛ | 4⅜ | +⅜ | 4 |
| 74 | Woolworth (2.40) | 28⅝ | 27½ | 28¼ | +⅜ | 28 |
| 8 | Worth P & M | 10⅜ | 9½ | 10⅜ | +1⅜ | 10⅛ |
| | Y | | | | | |
| 7 | Yell Trk & C | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | +¼ | 2⅜ |
| 1 | Young S & W | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | —⅛ | 4¼ |
| 12 | Youngstown S & T | 9 | 8¼ | 8½ | +½ | 8½ |
| | Z | | | | | |
| 2 | Zonite Prod | 4 | 3¾ | 4 | +⅛ | 3⅞ |

XD—Ex dividend. EX—First sale since ex dividend date or dates. XR—Ex rights. (a) Plus extras. (b) Including extras. (d) Payable in scrip. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid so far this year. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid this year. (m) Also extra cash or stock dividend paid since January 1.

# COTTON PRICES RISE ON TRADE'S BUYING

## May Sells at 6.26 With General Market Up 20 to 23 Points.

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—Cotton advanced about $1 a bale today on covering and trade buying, which was stimulated by a sharp rise in the stock market. May contracts sold up 6.02 to 6.30 and closed at 6.26, with the general market closing very steady at net advances of 20 to 23 points.

After opening 2 points higher to 4 lower, the market showed indications of an improved technical position. There was buying through trade sources for foreign account, and, helped by the upward trend of grain and stock markets, prices climbed 20 to 26 points.

The demand then slackened somewhat, but offerings were absorbed on comparatively moderate reactions and closing quotations were within 2 to 4 points of the best for the day.

**Liverpool Is Buyer.**

Houses with Liverpool connections were credited with buying on balance during the early trading. Houses with other foreign connections also had buying orders, and part of the demand was attributed to renewed talk abroad of possible inflation here.

Some Southern selling was reported early, but offerings from that source were not much in evidence and no change was reported in the Southern spot situation.

Liverpool cables reported a narrow, nervous market there, with straddle selling and liquidation taken by local buying, and said there was a moderate demand for Russian cotton on spot, including orders for export.

Exports today, 36,823, making 5,734,585 so far this season. Port receipts, 19,779. U. S. port stocks, 4,584,675.

**Futures Price Range.**

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 5.94 | 6.20 | 5.94 | 6.18-20 |
| May | 6.05 | 6.30 | 6.02 | 6.26-27 |
| July | 6.17 | 6.42 | 6.16 | 6.40-41 |
| October | 6.38 | 6.64 | 6.35 | 6.60-61 |
| December | 6.51 | 6.75 | 6.47 | 6.72-73 |
| January | 6.56 | 6.80 | 6.54 | 6.80 |

**Cotton Seed-Oil.**

Bleachable cotton seed oil was firmer today on increased covering and trade buying prompted by the strong lard and grain markets and the advance in hogs to a top price of $3.90. Final prices were 5 to 7 points net higher with sales of 19 contracts, or 2,850 barrels. Bleachable spot closed 3.50; March, 3.56; May, 3.77; July, 3.89; September, 4.03.

## Wall Street Briefs

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—Municipal bond offerings scheduled for next week total $4,555,732 compared with $10,163,597 in the past week, the Daily Bond Buyer reports.

Stockholders of A. O. Smith Corporation have approved a plan for refinancing the $3,100,000 issue of 6½ per cent bonds maturing in May. Bondholders are offered either cash or an exchange into new 5¼ per cent first-mortgage bonds maturing in five years.

The Barnet Leather Co., in process of liquidation, has declared a 22½ per cent liquidating dividend on the $100 par preferred stock, of which about $850,000 is outstanding. A date for the payment has not yet been fixed. The company has not operated for several years.

The New York Stock Exchange has received notice from the Motor Wheel Corporation of a proposed change in common stock from no par to $5. Arnold Constable Corporation plans to change capital stock from no par to $5, and the Capital Administration Co., Ltd., proposes a change in the preferred stock from $50 to $10 par, and the common Class A from no par to $1.

St. Louis Southwestern System had net railway operating income of $53,830 in January, contrasting with an operating deficit of $66,008 in the same month of 1932.

Revere Copper & Brass Co. today reduced prices one-half cent a pound on all copper, brass and bronze products.

February sales of the W. T. Grant Co. totaled $4,490,728 against $4,836,950 in February, 1932, a decrease of 7.1 per cent.

Omission of the dividend on Chrysler somewhat thins the ranks of dividend payers in the motor list, though the number still paying something to stockholders compares favorably with other industrial groups.

Companies manufacturing and distributing advertised products have made a better record during the depression than those purveying unadvertised products, said Clarence Francis, executive vice president of the General Foods Corporation, in an address before the Sales Executive Club of New York. He deplored profitless selling and spoke of suggested legislation against advertising or selling merchandise below purchasing price.

New State and municipal financing scheduled for next week totals $7,413,597, says The Daily Bond Buyer. The State of Oregon is offering $1,500,000 of highway bonds on Wednesday, while Minneapolis will consider bids Friday on $1,000,000 tax anticipation certificates.

Sale of 41,750 bags of Santos coffee remaining from the February allotment of the Grain Stabilization Corporation today brought prices ranging from 8.53 to 9.05 cents a pound. The range at the first auction of the month was 9.25 to 9.78 cents, while January's offering brought 9.48 to 9.59 cents.

Stockholders of Superior Oil Corporation today elected a new board of directors, including A. Perry Osborn, of New York; Harry H. Rogers, John Rogers, N. A. Gibson, J. R. Hayden, John L. Essley, all of Tulsa, Okla., and F. A. Mayer, vice president and treasurer of the Continental Supply Co., St. Louis. A readjustment plan for the company, covering settlement of indebtedness and authorization of certain claims, was approved, with the result that lifting of the receivership of the company is expected next week.

If stockholders of the United States Industrial Alcohol Co. approve a proposal to reduce the company's stated capital from $22,584,000 to $3,738,460, the change will result in a writing down of fixed assets carried in the December 31 balance sheet at $19,301,044 to $1, according to Charles S. Munson, president. He said it was felt that "an understatement" of plant values was "the conservative course."

# BOND SALES ON NEW YORK EXCHANGE

**U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS.**

**CORPORATION BONDS.**

**FOREIGN BONDS.**

# NEW YORK CURB MARKET TRANSACTIONS

**DOMESTIC BONDS.**

**FOREIGN BONDS.**

XD—Ex dividend. EX—First sale since ex dividend date or dates. XR—Ex rights. (a) Plus extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (f) Payable in scrip. (h) Paid as for this year. (e) Cash or stock. (g) Also extra or extras. (s) Stock dividend since January 1. (u) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants.

# COURSE OF BUSINESS IS CALLED STEADIER

## Dun and Bradstreet Sees Holding Programs for Adjustments.

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—A business review issued today under the name of "Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.," representing consolidation of the two old mercantile agencies, said that "the steadier course of trade was somewhat more evident this week."

"It was to be expected that there would be a holding back of prepared programs for expansion, awaiting the settlement of banking disorders, and that reports of betterment would be lacking in uniformity," the review said. "Collectively, however, these have overbalanced the total of unfavorable elements. The fact that a new administration will take control of the Government inspires hope that constructive measures to clarify political, financial and economic conditions will not be long delayed.

"Further evidence of a greater degree of stability in general business is present in the constantly narrowing percentage of decline of retail sales from last year's figures, both by stores in the large centers of distribution and in the outlying districts. Firmer price levels in some lines have strengthened the movement of trade, with a wider swing in the upward direction awaiting a further increase in employment.

"Accumulating facts bear clearer evidence that buying restraint in all directions soon must be relaxed.

"While reports of general industrial activities are less encouraging than they were a few weeks back, there is unmistakable evidence that the ground which has been gained is not being ceded without a struggle."

**Kansas City Wheat Advances.**

Kansas City, March 3 (A.P.).—The wheat futures market advanced sharply in the early trade here today. Extreme gains of 2 to 2½ cents were scored before the rise halted. May delivery sold up to 42¾ cents and July 43 cents.

# Call Money Rates Up on Exchange

## Former 1 Per Cent Charge Rises to 3 1-2 Per Cent; 4 Is Offered.

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—Another advance in money rates developed today, following the New York Federal Reserve Bank's increase yesterday in its rediscount rate to 3½ per cent from 2½. Call money on the New York Stock Exchange, which had for a few months held stationary at 1 per cent until it started up this week, renewed at 3½ per cent for the first time since January 5, 1932. Yesterday's rate was 2½.

Four per cent was offered for money outside the stock exchange, but supplies were scarce. Some dealers quoted 3½ per cent for time funds, against 2½ per cent yesterday.

Taking action in line with the general advance in rates, the New York Clearing House Association announced an increase in its interest rates effective next Monday. All balances except certificates of deposit or time deposits will draw 1 per cent. The present rate on balances of mutual savings banks is one-half of 1 per cent, and that on balances of banks and trust companies one-quarter of 1 per cent. On certificates of deposit or time deposits the rate was lifted to 1¼ per cent from one-half of 1 per cent. The rate on all other deposits was raised from one-quarter of 1 per cent to 1 per cent.

# DEFICIT IS REPORTED BY ELECTRIC LINES

## Washington Railway Loses $1,697; Interurban Net Cut $883.

By THOMAS M. CAHILL.

That section of the January statement of operations of Washington Railway & Electric Co. dealing with rail operations, filed yesterday with the Public Utilities Commission, reveals a deficit of $1,697.38 in the net income item as compared with a surplus of $20,210.43 in the item for the month last year. The net income item for that part of the statement relating to bus operations showed a deficit of $3,096.71 for the month as contrasted with one of $2,038.74 for January, 1932.

Net income for Washington Interurban Railway Co. also presented a deficit of $883.27 in net income for the month as contrasted with one of $425.36 for the month a year ago.

Spontaneously, and within a few days of each other, movements have been initiated by field agents of the Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. to honor President William Montgomery by maintaining high production records upon the occasion of the executive's fortieth anniversary year. Mr. Montgomery has been the directing head of Acacia since 1893.

**Coincident of Methods.**

Although separated by 3,000 miles, Washington and Baltimore agents and field men in San Francisco, Calif., have hit upon similar methods of honoring Mr. Montgomery. The following pledge has been taken by agents here:

"My pledge to President Montgomery: Forty years of faith keeping. He kept the faith, I will keep the pledge. I hereby pledge myself to write at least one 'app' a week for 40 consecutive weeks in appreciation of the opportunity I have with Acacia and his vision and untiring efforts that have made it possible."

Agents in San Francisco followed a similar procedure at a banquet held recently at which President Montgomery was the honor guest.

Lloyd B. Wilson was reelected president and Frederick J. Irish, general manager of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Baltimore City, operating in the State of Maryland, by the board of directors at its regular monthly meeting held in Baltimore this week.

**Other Officers Elected.**

Other officers elected were Marshal D. Sedam, Philip O. Coffin and John C. Koons, vice presidents; Walter B. Clarkson, vice president and secretary; Thomas B. Clarkson, treasurer; Harry C. Gretz, general auditor, and Ralph A. Van Orsdel, general counsel.

Administrative officers are H. C. Ross, auditor; E. L. Florance, general commercial manager; J. L. D. Speer, jr., chief engineer; C. L. Oswald, general traffic manager and J. W. Talbot, general plant manager.

Net operating income of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., of Baltimore City, in January showed a decrease of $3,939 from the same month in 1932, the report of operations just filed with the Maryland Public Service Commission shows.

Operating revenues in January of this year were $1,058,998 as compared with $1,135,594 last year. Operating expenses were $714,126 as compared with $790,458 for the same month last year. Revenues from out-of-town telephone calls in Maryland in January amounted to 90.14 per cent of the revenues for same month in 1932.

Taxes for January were $124,454 as compared with $120,779 for the same month in 1932. This was an increase of $3,675.

At the close of business January 31, Maryland was served by 206,406 telephones. This was a decrease of 14,174 from January of last year.

# Farm Board Rumors Start Winnipeg Buying

Winnipeg, Manitoba, March 3 (A. P.).—Rumors that the United States Farm Board would be forced into liquidation brought a wave of Chicago buying into the local wheat pit today and prices, reversing an opening fractional decline, rose more than 1 cent above the previous close.

At noon futures still held the 1-cent advance, with May at 48⅝, July at 49¾ and October at 51.

# 80,000 Silesian Coal Miners Quit When Cut

Warsaw, Poland, March 3 (A.P.).—Eighty thousand coal miners in the Silesia, Dabrowa and Cracow coal basins started a two-day strike in protest against a 15 per cent wage cut today.

The government, which believes the cut unjustified, expects to bring about conferences Sunday between the mine operators and the miners under government mediation, in an attempt to restore wages to the levels prevailing before the cut.

# Intermediate Bank Loans at Highest

## Advances During 1932 Reach $151,577,651; Top Mark.

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank loans to, and discounts for, financing institutions during 1932 amounted to $151,577,651, representing the largest volume of credit extended to financing institutions in any year since the banks were organized, and exceeding by $28,844,289 the total in 1931. The advances made during the year brought the total of loans to, and discounts for, financing institutions from date of organization to the close of 1932 to $819,096,169. The amount of such credit outstanding on December 31, 1932, was $82,517,754 as compared to $74,613,187 at the close of the previous year.

During the year the Intermediate Credit Banks discounted paper for or made loans to approximately 430 financing institutions. Of these 36 agricultural credit corporations, 28 live stock loan companies, and 14 commercial banks had not previously established loan and discount relations with the Intermediate Credit Banks. This brought the total number of institutions served by the Intermediate Credit Banks from date of organization to December 31, 1932, to 1,065.

The Federal Intermediate Credit Banks were especially helpful to farmers and stockmen during the past two years when, due to declines in bank deposits and the closing of many banks, the amount of credit available for agricultural purposes from normal sources was greatly restricted.

**Sears, Roebuck Sales Down.**

Chicago, March 3 (A.P.).—Sears, Roebuck & Co. today reported that sales from January 30 to February 26, the first period of their 13 month fiscal year, amounted to $15,826,847, a decrease of 19.4 per cent from the $19,647,639 reported for the corresponding period in 1932.

# WASHINGTON PRODUCE

EGGS—Market, about steady; receipts heavier, but stocks fairly closely cleared most quarters. Current receipts, 12½@13½; hennery, whites, 13½@14½; Government graded and dated white eggs: U. S. extras, large, 18½; U. S. extras, mediums, 17; U. S. standards, large, 17.

LIVE POULTRY—Market, irregular, with fowl very weak and other classes of poultry about steady; receipts, fairly liberal all classes. Fowl: Colored, 9@11; Leghorns, 8@9; old roosters, 6@7. Capons: Large, 16@18; small, 14@15. Winter chickens, 12@14; broilers and fryers, 18@20; roasters, 17@18. Turkeys: Young, hens, 17@20; young, toms, 14@15. Guineas, 25@35 each.

**FRUITS.**

STRAWBERRIES—Florida, express receipts, 36-pint crates, various varieties, 10@11 per pint, few higher; truck receipts, 32-quart crates, various varieties, 6.00@6.40 per crate.

APPLES—Bushel tubs: Maryland and Virginia, Staymans, U. S. No. 1, 2¾ inches minimum, 1.35@1.50; U. S. No. 1, 2½ inches minimum, 1.00@1.25; U. S. No. 1, 2¼ inches minimum, 75, few higher; Delicious, U. S. No. 1, 2¾ inches minimum, 1.35@1.50; U. S. No. 1, 2½ inches minimum, 1.15@1.25; U. S. No. 1, 2¼ inches minimum, 90@1.00; Black Twigs, U. S. No. 1, 2½ inches minimum, 1.00, few higher; U. S. No. 1, 2¼ inches minimum, 65@75; Yorks, U. S. No. 1, 2½ inches minimum, 90@1.00; U. S. No. 1, 2¼ inches minimum, 60@65.

GRAPEFRUIT — Florida, boxes, 2.00@2.25, according to sizes; few special marks higher.

NECTARINES—Chile, boxes, 2.00@2.50.

PEACHES—Chile, boxes, some wasty, 1.25@1.50, few best 2.00.

GRAPES — Argentina, boxes, Ribiers, 3.00@3.50.

HONEY DEWS—Chile, crates, 1.50@1.75.

**VEGETABLES.**

CABBAGE—Old stock: New York, 80-lb. sacks, Danish type, mostly around 75. New stock: Florida, 1½-bushel hampers, pointed type, 1.35.

CELERY—Florida, 10-inch crates, individually washed and precooled, 3-8 dozen, mostly around 2.00; 10 dozen, 1.75.

LETTUCE — Western stock: California crates, Iceberg type, 4-5 dozen, 2.75@3.00. Southern stock: Florida, 1½-bushel hampers, Big Boston type, 1.50; fair condition, 1.25; poorer, 75@1.00.

ONIONS—Indiana, Michigan, New York and Ohio, 50-lb. sacks, yellows, U. S. No. 1, 70@75.

POTATOES—New York, 100-lb. sacks, round whites, U. S. No. 1, 1.10; Long Island, 150-lb. sacks, Green Mountains, U. S. No. 1, 2.35@2.40; Maine, 100-lb. sacks, Green Mountains, U. S. No. 1, 1.25; Idaho, 100-lb. sacks, Russet Burbanks, U. S. No. 1, 1.75; Florida, bushel crates, Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1, 1.65@1.75.

SPINACH—Texas, bushel baskets, Savoy type, 1.00@1.05.

KALE—Virginia, bushel baskets, mostly around 35.

CUCUMBERS — Cuba, bushel crates, fancy, 5.00@5.50.

OKRA — Cuba, 6-basket crates, 4.00@4.50.

PARSNIPS—Pennsylvania, bushel baskets, 1.00.

SWEET POTATOES — North Carolina, bushel baskets, Porto Ricans, U. S. No. 1, 60; poorly graded, 50; Maryland, Anne Arundel County, bushel hampers, Jersey type, U. S. No. 1, 65, few 75.

SNAP BEANS—Florida, bushel hampers, green, flat type, 1.50@1.75, mostly 1.75.

LIMA BEANS—Florida, bushel hampers, 3.25@3.50; fair condition, 3.00.

EGGPLANT—Florida, 1⅛-bushel crates, 2.50@3.00; fair quality, 2.00.

PEPPERS — Florida, 1⅛-bushel crates, green, U. S. No. 1, 1.75@2.00; U. S. No. 2, 1.00@1.50.

SQUASH — Florida, bushel hampers, white, wrapped, mostly around 1.50.

PEAS—Mexico, 45-lb. crates, Telephones, 5.75@6.00; Florida, bushel hampers, small-podded varieties, 2.50@3.00; poorer lower.

CARROTS — Texas, half-lettuce crates, bunched, mostly around 1.25.

BEETS — Texas, half-lettuce crates, bunched, mostly around 1.25.

TOMATOES—Florida, lug boxes, green, ripes and turning, wrapped, 6x6 and larger, 2.00; fair condition, 1.25@1.50.

COLLARDS — Virginia, bushel baskets, mostly around 35.

CAULIFLOWER—California, pony crates, 1.50@1.60.

# LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE

**CHICAGO.**

(Associated Press.)

HOGS—Receipts, 16,000, including 8,000 direct; active, fully 10@15c higher than yesterday; packing sows 5@10c up; 170-240 lbs., 3.75@3.90; top, 3.90; 250-290 lbs., 3.60@3.75; 300-350 lbs., 3.50@3.60; 140-160 lbs., 3.60@3.85; pigs, 3.25@3.60; packing sows, 3.05@3.25; shippers, 2,500; estimated holdover, 1,000. Light lights, good and choice, 140-160 lbs., 3.60@3.85; light weight, 160-200 lbs., 2.75@2.90; medium weight, 200-250 lbs., 3.65@3.90; heavy weight, 250-350 lbs., 3.50@3.70; packing sows, medium and good, 275-550 lbs., 2.85@3.25; pigs, good and choice, 100-130 lbs., 3.25@3.60.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; calves, receipts, 400; general market very slow, steady to weak; not much beef in run; most steers selling at 3.50@4.75; light heifer yearlings up to 5.25; largely clean-up market with practically all grades and classes on peddling basis; demand continuing broadest for light cattle; choice vealers, 6.00@6.50, mostly 6.00. Slaughter cattle and vealers — Steers, good and choice, 550-900 lbs., 5.50@7.50; 900-1,100 lbs., 5.50@7.50; 1,100-1,300 lbs., 5.00@7.25; 1,300-1,500 lbs., 4.50@6.50; common and medium, 550-1,300 lbs., 3.50@5.25. Heifers, good and choice, 550-750 lbs., 4.75@6.00; common and medium, 3.25@4.75. Cows, good, 2.50@3.00; common and medium, 2.25@2.50; low cutter and cutter, 1.50@2.25. Bulls (yearlings excluded), good (beef), 2.50@3.25; cutter, common and medium, 2.25@2.75. Vealers, good and choice, 4.50@6.25; medium, 4.00@4.50; cull and common, 3.00@4.00. Stocker and feeder cattle — Steers, good and choice, 500-1,050 lbs., 4.50@6.00; common and medium, 2.75@4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 10,000; more active than early; mostly steady with Thursday's extreme decline; bulk desirable lambs 5.00@5.40 to packers; several loads 5.50 to outsiders, some held higher; 95-98 lbs., Colorados, 5.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs—Lambs, 90 lbs. down, good and choice, 5.00@5.60; common and medium, 3.50@5.25; 90-98 lbs., good and choice, 4.75@5.50; 98-110 lbs., good and choice, 4.50@5.25; ewes, 90-150 lbs., good and choice, 1.75@3.00; all weights, common and medium, 1.00@2.25.

**NEW YORK.**

Raw sugar was unchanged today but the tone was firmer. Refiners showed more interest at last paid prices of 2.85 and holders generally asked fractionally higher. Sales reported included 5,000 bags of Puerto Rican for prompt shipment at 2.85 to a local refiner and 20,000 bags of Cuban for prompt shipment to an outport refiner at 2.86. It was also revealed that late yesterday an outport refiner bought 27,000 bags of Cuban for prompt shipment at 2.87.

Refined was unchanged locally at 3.90 for fine granulated but demand was limited to nearby requirements.

Coffee, spot, steady; Rio No. 7, 8; Santos No. 4, 8¾@9. Rio futures closed firm; sales, 1,000 bags. March, 5.67N; May, 5.67N; July, 5.45N; September, 5.34N; December, 5.25N. Santos futures firm; sales, 14,000 bags. March 8.30; May, 8.10N; July, 7.81N; September, 7.56N; December, 7.47N.

N—Nominal.

**BALTIMORE.**

CHICKENS—Capons, 7 pounds and over, 18@20; smaller, 15@16; others unchanged.

EGGS—13¾.

CATTLE—Receipts, 75, steady; good to choice, 4.75@5.00; medium to good, 4.50@4.75; fair to medium, 4.00@4.50; plain to fair, 3.50@4.00; common to plain, 3.00@3.50; bulls, medium to good, 3.00@3.25; fair to medium, 2.50@3.00; plain to fair, 2.25@2.50; common to plain, 2.00@2.25; cows, medium to good, 3.00@3.50; plain to fair, 2.00@2.50; common to plain, 1.50@2.00; heifers, good to choice, 4.50@4.75; medium to good, 4.00@4.50; fair to medium, 3.50@4.00; plain to fair, 3.00@3.50; common to plain, 2.50@3.00; fresh cows and springers, 30.00@60.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 25, steady; sheep, .50@2.50; lambs, good to choice, 6.25@6.75; common to medium, 3.00@5.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 600, higher; lights, 4.10@4.45; medium, 4.10@4.45; heavies, 3.65@4.35; roughs, 2.25@3.50; light pigs, 3.15@3.70; pigs, 3.65@4.15; Western hogs, 10@20 higher.

CALVES—Receipts, 50, steady; good to choice, 6.00@6.50; common to medium, 4.00@5.00.

**PHILADELPHIA.**

CHEESE—Single daisies, fresh, 10¾@11.

DRESSED POULTRY—Fowls, fresh killed, in boxes, 12@15; turkeys, Western and Northwestern, 18@19; Southwestern and Southern, 17@18.

Live poultry unchanged.

BUTTER—Top grades, 18¾@21¾; 92 score, 17¾; 91 score, 17¼; 90 score, 16¾.

EGGS—Receipts, 3,938 cases; ruled firm with prices advancing on intermediate and lower grades. Receipts and offerings light, and closely cleared under moderate demand. Buyers conservative with interest centered chiefly on cheaper goods.

Special packs—Nearby white hennery, 17½@19; brown extras, 16@16½; nearby mixed colors, average extras, 15½; graded firsts, 14½@15; current receipts, 13¾@14¼; Midwest mixed colors, average extras, 15½; graded firsts, 14½@15; current receipts, 13¾@14¼.

# GREAT LAKES POWER DIVIDEND IS REGULAR

## Commonwealth and Southern Corporation Also Pays Usual Preferred.

Chicago, March 3 (A.P.).—Directors of the Great Lakes Power Co., Ltd., today declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the $7 cumulative preferred stock.

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—Directors of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation have declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the $6 preferred stock, payable April 1 to holdings of record March 10.

Net income, $28,289,378, or $3.34 a share on the common stock, for 1932 was reported today by the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. This compares with net income of $30,546,752, or $3.85 a common share, in 1931.

North American Edison Co., all of whose common stock is owned by North American Co., reports 1932 balance for dividends and surplus of $8,365,391, against $14,386,360 in 1931.

The annual report of American Ice Co. and its subsidiaries for 1932 shows net profit of $1,424,312, equal after preferred dividends to $1.04 a common share. This compares with $2,831,858, or $3.55 a common share, in 1931.

Simms Petroleum Co. reports 1932 net loss of $473,549 after charges, including inventory adjustments. This compares with loss of $2,651,222 in 1931. In 1932 the company set up out of capital surplus a reserve of $3,830,000 for revaluation of certain properties.

The New York Telephone Co. reports 1932 net income of $27,671,139, equivalent after preferred dividends to $7.01 a share on the common stock. This compares with 1931 net income of $35,323,950, or $9.06 a share.

Telephone operating revenues amounted to $196,320,773, compared with $211,636,600 in 1931. There was a net decrease of 191,074 telephones, or 7.4 per cent, and the 2,407,604 in service at the end of the year were about the same as at the close of 1927.

San Francisco, March 2 (A.P.).—Directors of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph today reduced the quarterly dividend on the common stock to $1.50 from $1.75. They announced the cut was made "because of the pronounced decline in the revenues of the company" and that "sound financial policy" dictated the reduction. The regular dividend of $1.50 was declared on the preferred stock.

Chicago, March 2 (A.P.).—The International Harvester Co. reported today a net loss for 1932 of $7,582,878 in its annual report. Sales were 47 per cent under those of 1931.

The income account shows an operating loss of $523,566 for the year before charging interest, depreciation and losses on receivables, which increased the loss by $7,059,312.

The surplus account, which totaled $54,695,735 at the beginning of the year, was reduced to $45,065,978 by the deduction of the year's loss and dividend payments totaling $12,046,378, balanced by the transfer of $10,000,000 from accumulated earnings reserves.

Chicago, March 3 (A.P.).—William M. Collins, president of the John R. Thompson Co., operator of a chain of restaurants, reported today profits of $287,569 for 1932, as compared to $904,204 for 1931.

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—The United States Rubber Co. today reported a 1932 operating loss, after depreciation, of $9,817,646.

A charge of $2,189,830 for adjustment of inventories, foreign exchange, securities and miscellaneous purposes, less $1,449,102 representing difference between par and purchase price of bonds and notes bought for redemption brought the total loss to $10,358,373. Formerly the company reported a net deficit of $13,074,352 after about $4,000,000 special adjustments for foreign exchange and inventory charge-offs.

San Francisco, March 3 (A.P.).—Transamerica Corporation will show net profits for 1932 of about $8,000,000, or about 34 cents a share on the 23,368,186 shares of stock outstanding at the end of the year, a preliminary statement said today. The annual report will be placed in the hands of stockholders March 14. It will show investments of the corporation totaling more than $38,000,000 in marketable securities, with accounts payable and notes payable to banks reduced about $8,000,000 during the year. The report will say that during the last half of the year the Bank of America showed a consistent increase in earnings which totaled more than $6,100,000 for the year.

## RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

Following is a statement of the combined resources and liabilities in the twelve Federal Reserve Banks for the week ended March 1:

**RESOURCES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold with Federal Reserve agents | $2,180,967,000 |
| Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasury | 87,495,000 |
| Gold held exclusively against F. R. notes | $2,268,462,000 |
| Gold settlement fund with F. R. Board | 385,672,000 |
| Gold and gold certificates held by banks | 237,949,000 |
| Total gold reserves | $2,892,083,000 |
| Reserves other than gold | 174,454,000 |
| Total reserves | $3,066,537,000 |
| Nonreserve cash | 67,880,000 |
| Bills discounted: | |
| Secured by U. S. Government obligations | 418,921,000 |
| Other bills discounted | 293,470,000 |
| Total bills discounted | $712,391,000 |
| Bills bought in open market | 383,686,000 |
| U. S. Government securities: | |
| Bonds | 420,832,000 |
| Treasury notes | 457,880,000 |
| Certificates and bills | 957,251,000 |
| Total U. S. Government securities | $1,835,963,000 |
| Other securities | 4,719,000 |
| Total bills and securities | $2,936,739,000 |
| Due from foreign banks | 3,515,000 |
| F. R. notes of other banks | 11,083,000 |
| Uncollected items | 400,335,000 |
| Bank premises | 53,962,000 |
| All other resources | 54,082,000 |
| Total resources | $6,594,133,000 |

**LIABILITIES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| F. R. notes in actual circulation | $3,379,522,000 |
| Deposits: | |
| Member bank—reserve account | 2,038,228,000 |
| Government | 27,766,000 |
| Foreign bank | 41,956,000 |
| Other deposits | 49,240,000 |
| Total deposits | $2,157,190,000 |
| Deferred availability items | 404,193,000 |
| Capital paid in | 150,303,000 |
| Surplus | 278,599,000 |
| All other liabilities | 24,321,000 |
| Total liabilities | $6,594,133,000 |
| Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined | 53.5% |
| Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents | $29,398,000 |

**Dried Fruits Steady.**

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—Dried fruits steady, unchanged.

# Daily Cross-Word Puzzle

ACROSS.
1 Edible tuber
4 On the ocean
8 Variety of chalcedony
12 Climbing roses
14 Set of three
15 And; Latin
16 Uncommon
17 Farm buildings
18 Entertain
20 Formal march
21 Imitates
22 Ward off
23 Full of marsh-growing plants
25 Breezy
26 Italian river
28 Guido's highest note
29 Bird of prey
31 Anglo-Saxon money of account
32 By
33 White matter of the brain
34 Restrict
36 Feminine name
37 Quantity of matter
38 Woodchuck
40 Clever
42 Dart
43 Whip
44 Peacock butterfly
46 King of the beasts
47 Offer for consideration
49 Rendered fat of swine
50 Affirmative votes
51 Behold

DOWN.
1 Unrefined metal
2 Implement for hurling missles
3 Exist
4 Alack
5 Dry
6 Before
7 While
8 Stellar
9 Deck out
10 Outer covering
11 Quantity of medicine
13 Implement made of bristles
17 Cask
19 Tableland
20 Bucket
21 Surface
22 Heathen
24 Color
26 Original
27 Cereal seeds
30 Encourage
31 Persian poet
33 Kind of nut
35 Adult winged state of an insect
36 Mistake
38 Public walk
39 Song from an opera
40 Wild plum
41 Cleaning implements
43 Cook in fat
45 Poem
47 Parent
48 You and me

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | A | W | ■ | A | P | O | D | A | ■ | E | L | A |
| E | R | A | ■ | L | A | N | E | S | ■ | R | A | S |
| C | A | S | U | A | L | ■ | A | T | T | A | C | K |
| ■ | ■ | ■ | R | E | ■ | P | R | I | E | D | ■ | ■ |
| A | M | E | N | ■ | T | O | Y | ■ | A | I | D | A |
| P | O | X | ■ | A | I | R | ■ | O | R | C | I | N |
| A | R | E | ■ | S | E | T | O | N | ■ | A | V | E |
| R | A | M | P | S | ■ | I | R | E | ■ | T | E | N |
| T | Y | P | E | ■ | S | O | B | ■ | N | E | S | T |
| ■ | ■ | L | A | D | E | N | ■ | W | E | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| S | C | A | R | E | D | ■ | H | O | Y | D | E | N |
| P | A | R | ■ | L | A | T | E | R | ■ | A | G | O |
| A | N | Y | ■ | E | N | O | R | M | ■ | M | O | W |

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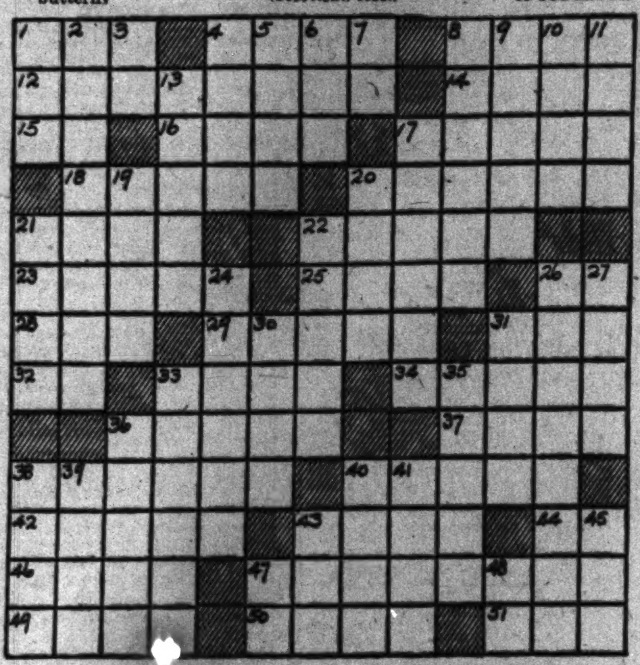


# Radio Dial Flashes

By ROBERT D. HEINL

WASHINGTON is the scene today of a great drama, enacted quadrennially—the inaugural of a President of the United States. Formerly this play was witnessed by a handful of people who were able to journey here to witness it. Today, through the medium of radio, it will be available to more than 100,000,000 men and women in every corner of the globe. Powerful short-wave transmitters, as well as the domestic networks, will distribute the inauguration of President-elect Roosevelt to the world.

The most elaborate radio set-ups in history have been arranged by the two national chains. Broadcasting will start at 9:30 a. m. and will continue over WRC, WMAL and WJSV until the ceremonies and parade are over, late this afternoon.

The first 45 minutes of the broadcast on WRC and WMAL will be devoted to a radio swing around the National Capital—an endeavor to give the listener who has never visited Washington a comprehensive idea of what this city on the Potomac is like.

PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT is expected to leave the hotel for the White House, and the cars equipped with short-wave equipment will fall in behind the presidential car. From these cars the radio announcers for both chains will describe the trip to the White House, and a few minutes later they will follow the car bearing President Hoover and President-elect Roosevelt to the Capital.

At approximately noon the Vice President-elect will be inaugurated in the Senate chamber, and the ceremony will be broadcast. At approximately 12:45 o'clock, Mr. Roosevelt will take the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Hughes, and will then make his inaugural address. President Roosevelt will then go to the White House and Mr. Hoover to the Union Station, each followed by short-wave transmitters.

The new President, following luncheon, will return to the reviewing stand for the inaugural parade at 2:30 o'clock, or thereabouts. The end of the parade and President Roosevelt's return to the White House will mark the end of the daylong broadcast.

A word picture of the inaugural ball, with a background of music by some of radio's outstanding dance orchestra, will also be broadcast. WJSV will send an hour of the description to the entire Columbia network, beginning at 10 o'clock. It will continue the broadcast locally until the ball ends.

WMAL will have a short description of the ball during the program at 10:15 o'clock. WRC will broadcast an hour of the entertainment, beginning at 11:30 o'clock.

GREAT pressure is being exerted on Secretary of the Navy Swanson to restore the Marine and Navy Bands to the Radio. They were ordered off the air following protests from the Musicians' union. Representative Fred Britten, of Illinois, is leading the fight for restoration.

The subject precipitated a spirited debate on the floor of the House.

"These broadcasting time vacancies will not be filled in by union musicians or by any organized musical associations. The musical numbers will be replaced by a funny talk, by a talk on cooking or foodstuffs, by commercial advertising or in some other way which will in no sense be national and from which there can be no general benefit," Representative Britten declared.

"The principal loser will be the public. It is all too rediculous that these national bands, which cost the taxpayers in the neighborhood of a million dollars a year, can not be heard outside the District of Columbia because some one or some organization objects and that some one will reap no benefits therefrom."

"If I had been Secretary of the Navy and the union had selfishly asked me to deprive the entire people of the United States of this splendid entertainment, I would have told them to go to hell," Representative Blanton, of Texas, said heatedly, addressing his colleagues. "And you would, too, if you are not afraid of them."

REPRESENTATIVE LA GUARDIA, of New York, defended the ban. "These bands are on the air fourteen hours a week and playing without pay. While they are doing so there are thousands and thousands of unemployed musicians walking the streets," he declared.

"If the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting System were eleemosynary institutions, which they are not, because they are holding up the American people, it would be a different thing," Representative Stafford, of Wisconsin, said. "The abuse of the radio system is its commercialization. Naturally the N. B. C. and Columbia want to use everything for nothing they can get at the expense of the Government."

"If we are not to allow the service bands to play over the radio, are we going to continue to spend a million dollars of the taxpayers' money each year for their support and put them on exhibition in the Smithsonian Institution?" retorted Representative Schafer, of Wisconsin.

Due to the fact that there is now a local outlet for WJZ programs, Washingtonians will be able to hear the Foreign Policy Association broadcasts by James G. McDonald regularly (WRC, 7:45 p. m.).

STATION WOL will present the movie stars who arrive in Washington this morning on the 42d Street Special in an hour-long program, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. Among those who will be on the air are Tom Mix, Joe E. Brown and Bette Davis.

The ceremonies attending the dedication of WHAM'S new 50,000 watt transmitter will be broadcast from Rochester, N. Y., at 9:45 o'clock. A portion of the program will be heard from WMAL at that hour. Several outstanding radio stars will be heard.

REISENFELD'S Viennese program will take his audience to the Volksgarten, a beautiful park in the heart of Vienna, where a promenade concert of real Viennese music will be staged (WRC, 9 p. m.).

# On the Air Today

SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

WRC—National Broadcasting Co., Inc.
(316 Meters, 950 Kilocycles.)

6:45 a. m.—Exercises.
8:00 a. m.—Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Morning devotions.
8:30 a. m.—Cheerio.
9:00 a. m.—Rollickers.
9:15 a. m.—Masqueraders.
9:29 a. m.—Jelleff's Correct Time.
9:30 a. m.—Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies and Parade, 1933.
12:30 p. m.—Presidential Inaugural, continued.
4:30 p. m.—Joe Green's Marimba Band.
5:00 p. m.—Lady Next Door.
5:30 p. m.—Varieties.
5:45 p. m.—Seckatary Hawkins.
6:00 p. m.—Wardman Ensemble.
6:24 p. m.—Two Washington Favorites.
6:29 p. m.—U. S. Weather Forecast.
6:30 p. m.—Diane and Don.
6:45 p. m.—Andrea Marsh.
7:00 p. m.—Mayflower Ensemble.
7:15 p. m.—Biltmore Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Wilkins Quarter-Hour, Marguerite Cromwell, soprano.

WILKINS COFFEE PROGRAM
MARGUERITE CROMWELL
Rudolf Schramm & His Music
EVERY TUES. THURS. SAT

7:45 p. m.—"Foreign Problems Facing the Administration," by James G. McDonald.
8:00 p. m.—Echoes of the Palisades.
8:30 p. m.—National Advisory Council on Radio in Education: "Problems of the Next Four Years," by Lewis Lorwin.
9:00 p. m.—Riesenfeld's Viennese Program.
9:30 p. m.—Oldsmobile Program.
10:00 p. m.—Dancing Party with B. A. Rolfe.
11:00 p. m.—Last-Minute News.
11:02 p. m.—Shoreham Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Inaugural Balls, Past and Present," Anne Hard.
12:30-1:00 a. m.—Vincent Lopez Orchestra.

WMAL—National Broadcasting Co., Inc.
(475.9 Meters, 630 Kilocycles.)

6:45 a. m.—Early Risers' Program.
7:00 a. m.—WMAL Breakfast Club.
9:00 a. m.—Pepper Pot Band.
9:30 a. m.—Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies and Parade.
4:30 p. m.—Orchestra and Tenor.
5:00 p. m.—Maurice Sherman's Orchestra.
5:30 p. m.—Sunday School Lesson.
5:45 p. m.—News Flashes.
6:00 p. m.—Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 p. m.—"Laws That Safeguard Society," Dean Gleason L. Archer.
6:45 p. m.—Fields and Hall.
7:00 p. m.—Biltmore Orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—"The State of the Nation," by Merle Thorpe.
7:30 p. m.—Income Tax Brevities.
7:35—Victorine's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Townsend Mystery Murder.
8:00 p. m.—Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Bad Man's Picnic," sketch.
9:30 p. m.—The Postilion, late news from The Washington Post.
9:45 p. m.—Dedicatory Program to WHAM.
10:15 p. m.—Network Salute to WHAM from Chicago, San Francisco and from Inaugural Ball, Washington Auditorium.
10:45 p. m.—Cuckoo Program.
11:00 p. m.—Elks Club Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Night Song.
12:00 (midnight)—U. S. Weather Forecast.

WJSV—Columbia Broadcasting System.
(205.4 Meters, 1,460 Kilocycles.)

8:00 a. m.—The Sundial.
8:45 a. m.—N. E. F. Meekins.
9:00 a. m.—Tony Wons.
9:15 a. m.—Jack Little.
9:30 a. m.—Health Talk.
9:45 a. m.—Reis and Dunn.
10:00 a. m.—Washington Piano Forum.
10:15 a. m.—Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies.
1:45 p. m.—Grigsby-Grunow Program, John Kennedy.
2:00 p. m.—Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies.
4:00 p. m.—Spanish Serenade.
4:15 p. m.—Tony Wons, Keenan and Phillips.
4:30 p. m.—Leon Belasco Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—Miniatures.
5:15 p. m.—George Hall Orchestra.
5:30 p. m.—Skippy.
5:45 p. m.—Cowboy Tom.
6:00 p. m.—Robert W. Horton.
6:15 p. m.—Paul Tremaine Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Gertrude Niesen.
7:00 p. m.—Frederic William Wile.
7:15 p. m.—Isham Jones Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Washington Chamber of Commerce.
7:45 p. m.—Street Singer.
8:00 p. m.—Easy Aces.
8:15 p. m.—Magic Voice.
8:30 p. m.—Boswell Sisters.
8:45 p. m.—Fray and Braggiotti.
9:00 p. m.—Chesterfield Program, Bing Crosby, Leonard Hayton's Orchestra.
9:15 p. m.—Walter Smith Concert Band.
10:00 p. m.—Inaugural Ball. Until finished.

WOL—American Broadcasting Co.
(229 Meters, 1,310 Kilocycles.)

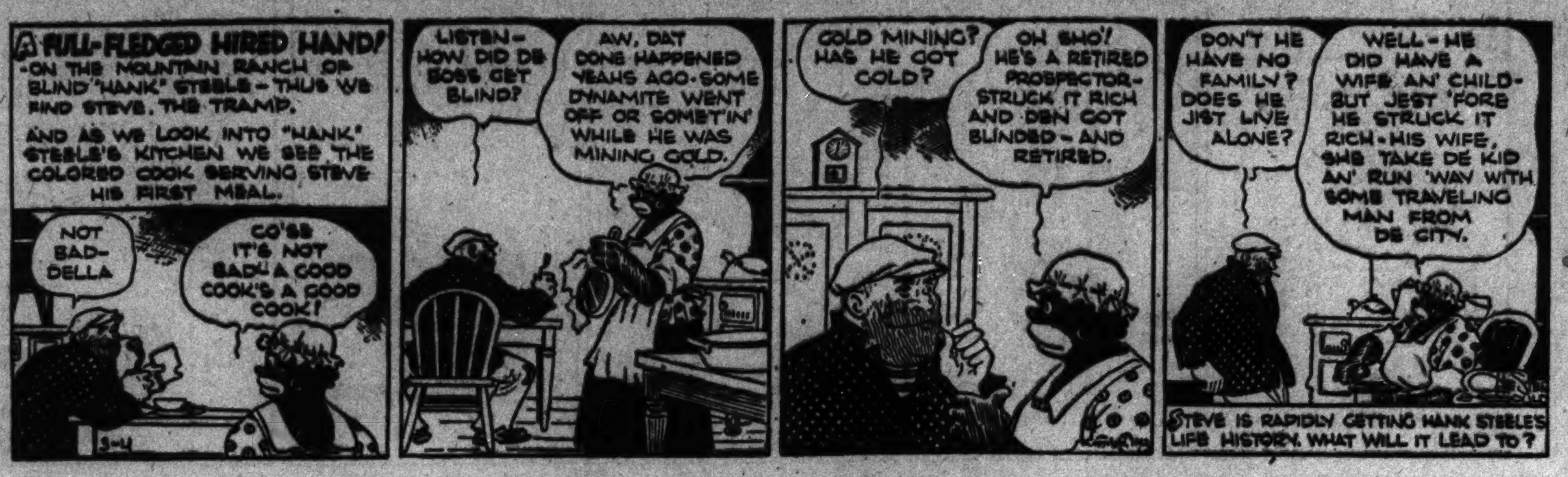
7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock.
10:00 a. m.—Parade of Hollywood Movie Stars.
11:00 a. m.—Request Program.
12:00 (noon)—Weather and Lost and Found.
12:05 p. m.—Luncheon Concert.
12:30 p. m.—Fran Trappe.
12:45 p. m.—Dance Hits.
3:00 p. m.—Variety Hour.
3:55 p. m.—World Book Man.
4:00 p. m.—Mary Schwab, monologist.
4:15 p. m.—Musicale.
4:30 p. m.—Organ Echoes.
5:00 p. m.—Variety.
5:30 p. m.—Dorothy Reddish and Ruth Walker.
5:45 p. m.—Walter T. Holt Program.
6:00 p. m.—Woman in the Shoe.
6:15 p. m.—Nordica Mandolin and Guitar Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Tom Collins.
7:00 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Dolph W. Atherton.
7:45 p. m.—Silver String Revelers.
8:00 p. m.—Varieties.
8:30 p. m.—Central Union Mission Glee Club.

## Potomac Trail Club Plans Hike Tomorrow

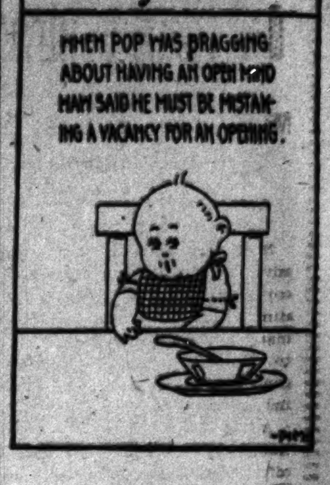
The Potomac Appalachian Trail Club of Washington, D. C., has scheduled a 13-mile hike along the Appalachian trail from Pen Mar to the Smithsburg-Wolfsville road, in Maryland, tomorrow if the weather is good.

This will be the third of a series of trips which the members of the club have taken along the Maryland section of the Appalachian trail. The trip to Pen Mar will be made by bus, leaving Treasury place at 7 a. m.

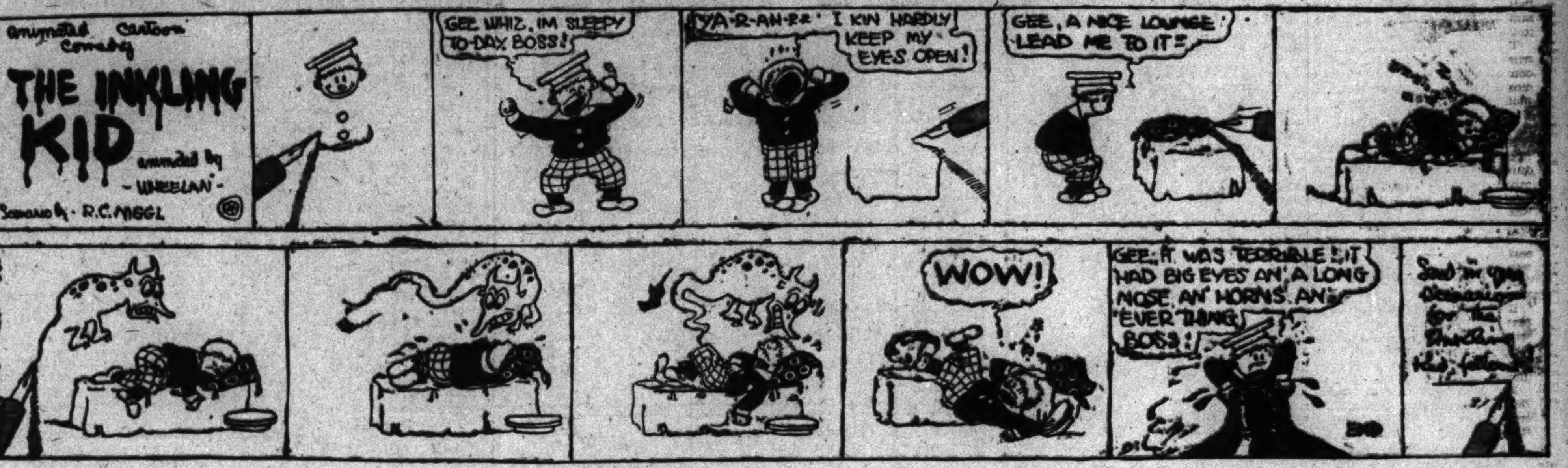
DICK TRACY—Food and Facts


A FULL-FLEDGED HIRED HAND! -ON THE MOUNTAIN RANCH OF BLIND "HANK" STEELE—THUS WE FIND STEVE, THE TRAMP.
AND AS WE LOOK INTO "HANK" STEELE'S KITCHEN WE SEE THE COLORED COOK SERVING STEVE HIS FIRST MEAL.
NOT BAD-DELLA
CO'SE IT'S NOT BAD—A GOOD COOK'S A GOOD COOK!
LISTEN—HOW DID DE BOSS GET BLIND?
AW, DAT DONE HAPPENED YEAHS AGO-SOME DYNAMITE WENT OFF OR SOMET'IN' WHILE HE WAS MINING GOLD.
GOLD MINING? HAS HE GOT GOLD?
OH SHO'! HE'S A RETIRED PROSPECTOR-STRUCK IT RICH AND DEN GOT BLINDED—AND RETIRED.
DON'T HE HAVE NO FAMILY? DOES HE JIST LIVE ALONE?
WELL—HE DID HAVE A WIFE AN' CHILD-BUT JEST 'FORE HE STRUCK IT RICH—HIS WIFE, SHE TAKE DE KID AN' RUN 'WAY WITH SOME TRAVELING MAN FROM DE CITY.
STEVE IS RAPIDLY GETTING HANK STEELE'S LIFE HISTORY. WHAT WILL IT LEAD TO?
3-4

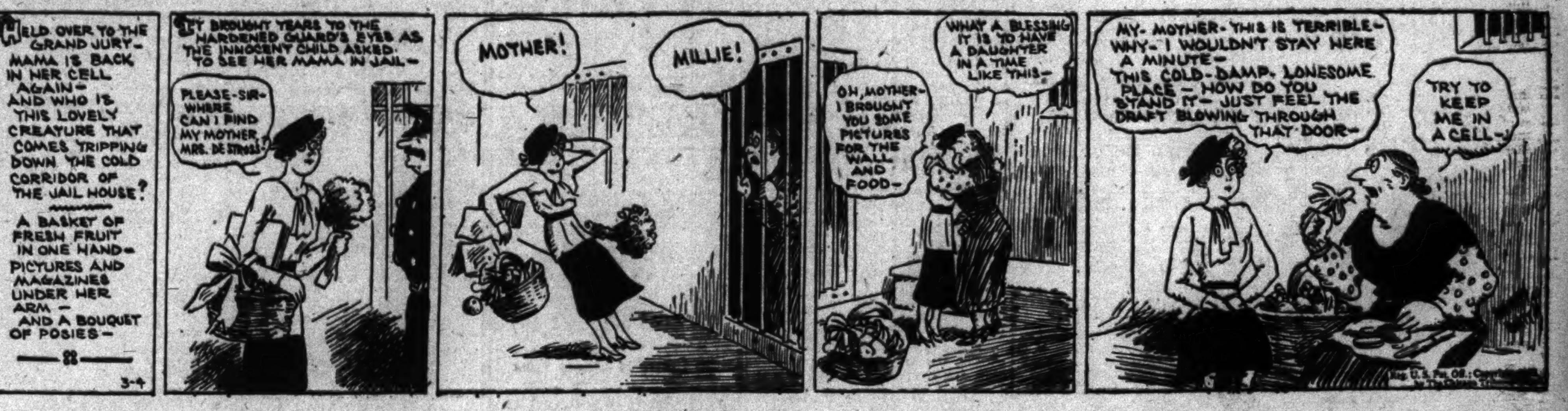
Baby Mine


WHEN POP WAS BRAGGING ABOUT HAVING AN OPEN MIND MAM SAID HE MUST BE MISTAKING A VACANCY FOR AN OPENING.

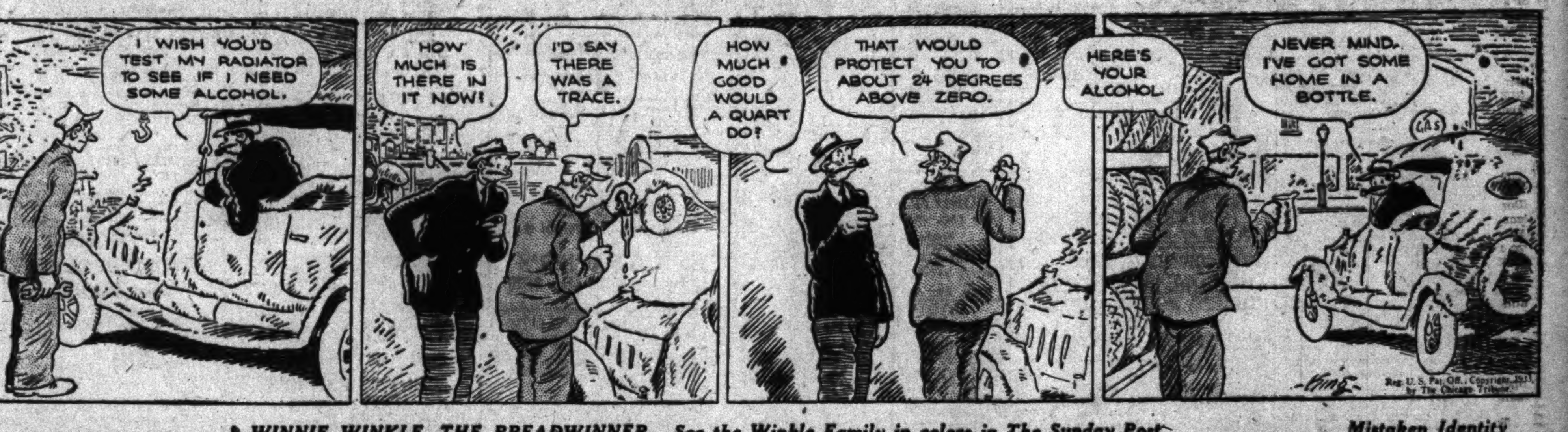
MINUTE MOVIES (All rights protected by the George Matthew Adams Service. Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.) By Ed Wheelan


Animated Cartoon Comedy
THE INKLING KID
animated by -WHEELAN-
Scenario by R.C. NIGGL
GEE WHIZ, IM SLEEPY TO-DAY BOSS!
YA-R-AH-RR' I KIN HARDLY KEEP MY EYES OPEN!
GEE, A NICE LOUNGE! LEAD ME TO IT!
WOW!
GEE, IT WAS TERRIBLE!! IT HAD BIG EYES AN' A LONG NOSE AN' HORNS AN' EVER'THING BOSS!
END

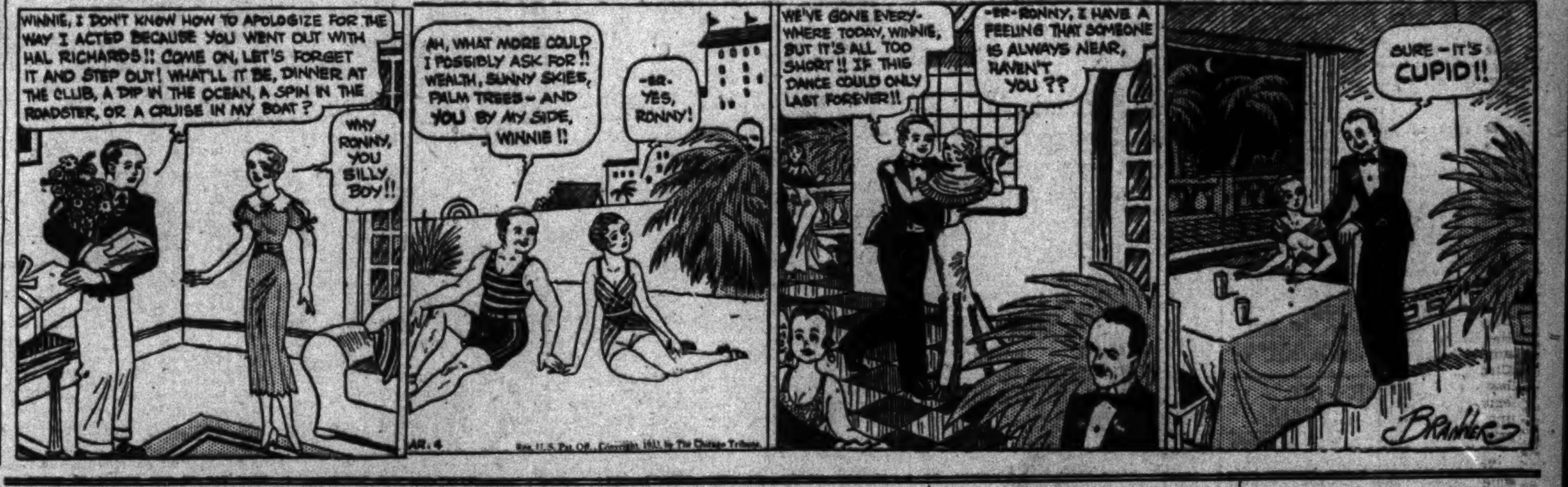
THE GUMPS Follow the Gumps in the Colored Comic Section of The Sunday Post Hearts and Flowers


HELD OVER TO THE GRAND JURY—MAMA IS BACK IN HER CELL AGAIN—AND WHO IS THIS LOVELY CREATURE THAT COMES TRIPPING DOWN THE COLD CORRIDOR OF THE JAIL HOUSE? A BASKET OF FRESH FRUIT IN ONE HAND—PICTURES AND MAGAZINES UNDER HER ARM—AND A BOUQUET OF POSIES—
3-4
IT BROUGHT TEARS TO THE HARDENED GUARD'S EYES AS THE INNOCENT CHILD ASKED TO SEE HER MAMA IN JAIL—
PLEASE-SIR-WHERE CAN I FIND MY MOTHER MRS. DE STROSS?
MOTHER!
MILLIE!
OH, MOTHER—I BROUGHT YOU SOME PICTURES FOR THE WALL AND FOOD—
WHAT A BLESSING IT IS TO HAVE A DAUGHTER IN A TIME LIKE THIS—
MY- MOTHER- THIS IS TERRIBLE- WHY- I WOULDN'T STAY HERE A MINUTE—THIS COLD-DAMP, LONESOME PLACE—HOW DO YOU STAND IT—JUST FEEL THE DRAFT BLOWING THROUGH THAT DOOR—
TRY TO KEEP ME IN A CELL—

GASOLINE ALLEY Don't miss this feature in colors in The Sunday Post Window Shopping


I WISH YOU'D TEST MY RADIATOR TO SEE IF I NEED SOME ALCOHOL.
HOW MUCH IS THERE IN IT NOW?
I'D SAY THERE WAS A TRACE.
HOW MUCH GOOD WOULD A QUART DO?
THAT WOULD PROTECT YOU TO ABOUT 24 DEGREES ABOVE ZERO.
HERE'S YOUR ALCOHOL.
NEVER MIND. I'VE GOT SOME HOME IN A BOTTLE.
King
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off., Copyright, 1933, by The Chicago Tribune.

WINNIE WINKLE, THE BREADWINNER See the Winkle Family in colors in The Sunday Post Mistaken Identity


WINNIE, I DON'T KNOW HOW TO APOLOGIZE FOR THE WAY I ACTED BECAUSE YOU WENT OUT WITH HAL RICHARDS!! COME ON, LET'S FORGET IT AND STEP OUT! WHAT'LL IT BE, DINNER AT THE CLUB, A DIP IN THE OCEAN, A SPIN IN THE ROADSTER, OR A CRUISE IN MY BOAT?
WHY RONNY, YOU SILLY BOY!!
AH, WHAT MORE COULD I POSSIBLY ASK FOR!! WEALTH, SUNNY SKIES, PALM TREES—AND YOU BY MY SIDE, WINNIE!!
-ER- YES, RONNY!
WE'VE GONE EVERYWHERE TODAY, WINNIE, BUT IT'S ALL TOO SHORT!! IF THIS DANCE COULD ONLY LAST FOREVER!!
-ER- RONNY, I HAVE A FEELING THAT SOMEONE IS ALWAYS NEAR, HAVEN'T YOU??
SURE—IT'S CUPID!!
Branner
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off., Copyright, 1933, by The Chicago Tribune.

# BOB WHITE
The Old Philosopher
SAYS:

*Question—Do you think prosperity is just around the corner?*

Answer—I certainly do. I've just come back from being around the corner, and prosperity is just about to make a gracious bow to the American people. Prosperity is slow moving, and it may be some months before the average man on the street realizes his silent guest.

To my mind there is no doubt that prosperity will be our portion in 1933.

Not because our political monitors depict it; not because Mr. Roosevelt becomes President today—but because the American people, after a period of doubt and despair, have still the courage to hold on, when "there is nothing in them, except the will, which says 'hold on.'" It is this spirit that will carry us through.

Moreover, 1,000,000 more workers are at jobs than were working last year. That means approximately 3,000,000 of people spending money honestly earned. Watch this cycle of circumstances and hope will begin to take hold of you.

But remember, prosperity will not return to this, or any other country, until the people WILL it. When the masses regain confidence in the industrial potentialities of our country and are willing to sacrifice that all may share in the work and wages, then prosperity will be shaking hands with us and wagging a knowing head at us. Old Man Prosperity is no fool. He doesn't like to be taken for granted. He wants a little recognition, and to this, he will add his bounty.

Start your day right with Bob White on the Sun Dial program from WJSV, 7:45 to 8:45 daily except Sunday, starting Monday, March 6.

## Prof. Sutton to Give Social Problem Talk

Two lectures on modern social problems for adults will be given at the McKinley High School Monday and Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. by Harold G. Sutton, professor of economics at George Washington University. The lectures are free.

Dr. Jesse W. Spoul, professor of psychology at the University of Maryland, and Dr. Fred A. Moss, professor of psychology at George Washington University, will lecture on psychology at McKinley March 13 and 15, respectively.

## 2 Construction Contracts Given by Commissioners

Two construction contracts were awarded yesterday by the District Commissioners. One went to the McCormick-Lenham Co., Philadelphia, for erection of a combination gymnasium and assembly hall for the Douglass-Simmons Elementary School and a gymnasium for the M Street Junior High School, on a low bid of $70,472.

The proposal of the M. Cain Co. to remove the concrete superstructure on Pier No. 1 at the District fish wharves on Water street also was accepted. The bid was $1,775.

## Fowler Applauds Senate Move to Compel Heating

Approval of the recommendation of the Senate rent investigation committee that landlords be required to provide a minimum amount of heat during cold weather was voiced yesterday by Dr. William C. Fowler, health officer.

A similar proposal was made by Dr. Fowler in 1920, 1924 and in 1928 because of the absence of any such specific municipal authority, but Congress failed to adopt the suggestion.

Post Classified Ad-Writers assist advertisers every day in preparing result-getting ads. Just call National 4205.

## Today's Happenings

Luncheon—Harvard Club, University Club, 1:15 p. m.

Dinner dance—New York State Society, Mayflower Hotel, 8 p. m.

Reception—Democratic reception to New York delegation, Shoreham Hotel, 4 p. m.

## Oil Portrait of Doak Hung at Labor Building

An oil portrait of Secretary of Labor William N. Doak, done by Eben F. Comins, was hung at the Department of Labor Building yesterday next to former secretaries of that department.

The portrait was presented by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of which organization Secretary Doak has been a member for 25 years.

## Band Concert

SOLDIERS' HOME BAND ORCHESTRA.
Stanley Hall—5:30 P. M.
John S. M. Zimmermann, bandmaster.
Anton Pointner, assistant.

March, "Kwang Hsu" (Chinese)....Lincke
Overture, "Opera Bouffe" ..........Finck
Suite romantic, "Norwegian Scenes"..Matt
(a) "View of the Mountains."
(b) "Peasants Dance."
(c) "The Sleigh Ride."
Excerpts from the comic opera "Boccaccio" ..........................Suppe
Fox trot, "Say It Isn't So" ........Berlin
Waltz song, "Ukulele Moon" (Request) Conrad
Finale, "Negro's Birthday" ..........Lincke
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

## East Capitol Street Parkway Eliminated

Elimination of the center parkway on East Capitol street, between Fifteenth and Eighteenth streets, and the paving of the surface was ordered yesterday by the District Commissioners upon recommendation of H. C. Whitehurst, director of highways. The estimated cost is $5,500.

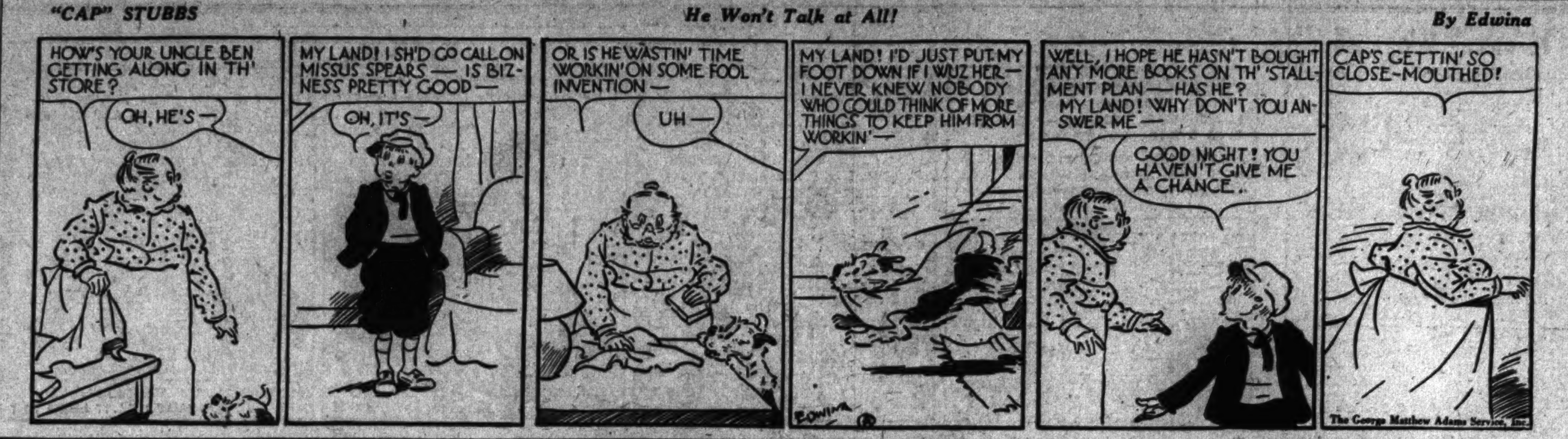
Traffic conditions are particularly dangerous in front of Eastern High School, Capt. Whitehurst said, and elimination of the 10-foot parkway will give a thoroughfare of 50 feet.

## St. Aloysius Church Begins Novena Today

A novena in honor of St. Francis Xavier will be inaugurated in St. Aloysius Church, North Capitol and I streets today and continue until Sunday, March 12. There will be a special novena mass each day at 7 a. m. At 8:30 a. m. a special novena mass will be celebrated for the children.

The services will consist of a short discourse, prayers, benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament and also a blessing with a relic of St. Francis Xavier. The services and priests officiating are as follows: Five p. m., Upper Church, Father Clarke; 5 p. m., Lower Church, Father McCarl; 6:45 p. m., Upper Church, Father Fink; 7:30 p. m., Upper Church, Father Cotter; 7:30 p. m., Lower Church, Father Brown; 8:15 p. m., Upper Church, Father McGrath.

**"CAP" STUBBS** *He Won't Talk at All!* *By Edwina*


HOW'S YOUR UNCLE BEN GETTING ALONG IN TH' STORE?
OH, HE'S—
MY LAND! I SH'D GO CALL ON MISSUS SPEARS — IS BIZNESS PRETTY GOOD—
OH, IT'S—
OR IS HE WASTIN' TIME WORKIN' ON SOME FOOL INVENTION—
UH—
MY LAND! I'D JUST PUT MY FOOT DOWN IF I WUZ HER—I NEVER KNEW NOBODY WHO COULD THINK OF MORE THINGS TO KEEP HIM FROM WORKIN'—
EDWINA
WELL, I HOPE HE HASN'T BOUGHT ANY MORE BOOKS ON TH' 'STALLMENT PLAN—HAS HE? MY LAND! WHY DON'T YOU ANSWER ME—
GOOD NIGHT! YOU HAVEN'T GIVE ME A CHANCE.
CAP'S GETTIN' SO CLOSE-MOUTHED!

The George Matthew Adams Service, Inc.

### PUBLIC NOTICES

ZONING COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, March 1, 1933. In accordance with the provisions of section 3 of an act of Congress, approved March 1, 1920 (Public No. 133, 66th Congress), entitled "An act to regulate the height, area and use of buildings in the District of Columbia and to create a Zoning Commission, and for other purposes," notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held in the board room of the District Building beginning at 11 a. m., MARCH 15, 1933, for the purpose of considering the following proposed changes in the boundaries of a use district, to-wit: 1. CHANGE FROM RESIDENTIAL, 60 FEET, "C" AREA, to FIRST COMMERCIAL, 60 FEET, "C" AREA. The north 95 feet of lot 815 to a depth of 100 feet from the Connecticut avenue frontage, and the south 100 feet of lot 809 to a depth of 100 feet from the Connecticut avenue frontage, square 1860, located on the west side of Connecticut avenue, north of Northampton street northwest. JOHN C. GOTWALS, L. H. REICHELDERFER, H. B. CROSBY, DAVID LYNN, U. S. GRANT 3d, Zoning Commission of the District of Columbia. ma2-10t

### PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS for the construction of officers' mess will be received at the Office of the Constructing Quartermaster, Bolling Field, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., Eastern standard time, March 21, 1933, and then opened. Plans and specifications may be had upon application to that office accompanied by certified check for twenty-five dollars ($25) drawn to the order of the Treasurer of the United States. fe21,25,28,mr4,7,11,14

### LOST 1

BILLFOLD—Containing papers and money. Please return to 636 S Car. ave. se. At. 4333-W.

BROWN billfold, containing $6 and cards, valuable only to owner; finder keep money and return billfold with cards. Rew. 2572 University pl. nw. Col. 0983.

BULL TERRIER PUP. Apply 1440 Spring rd. nw. Phone Adams 2300. Reward.

CANE—Will party who found walking stick with dog's head call Mrs. Godfrey, Westchester Apts., 640 B. Cl. 4741. Reward.

DOG—Male Spitz; all black except white on back of hind leg; weighs about 20 lbs. Call Dr. Read, Cleve. 0764.

GUEST THEATER TICKETS—The Washington Post will give two free guest tickets to Loew's Palace Theater with each paid-in-advance want ad for seven or more times when brought to The Post's main office. On the screen Mae West in "She Done Him Wrong."

GLASSES—White-gold frame; in gray leather case; Monday, a. m. Reward if returned to 1900 Lamont st. nw.

WEDDING RING—Engraved, Kendrick to Betty Sue, date 3-22-24. Reward. Col. 5246.

WRIST WATCH—Lady's; white gold; Gruen; initials B. R. L.; noon, Fri., in Lee's home, Arlington Cemetery. Reward. CO. 4965.

WRIST WATCH—Platinum and diamond, black cord; lost Mayflower Hotel or vicinity. Reward. Lost and Found Department, Mayflower Hotel.

$25 IN BILLS—Lost Tues., between Conn. ave. and 18th st., on K nw. Reward to finder. Call POtomac 1026.

$50 REWARD
For the return to Nichols Co., Woodward Bldg., of a wide pearl necklace, small pearls with diamond clips. Lost on Feb. 25, between 30th and Mass. ave. and Earle Theater.

### FOUND 2

FOR ARTICLES LOST
IN DIAMOND CABS:
Lady's black hat, cab No. 324.
Lady's blue umbrella, cab No. 68.
Call Lost and Found Dept., North 2868.

### PERSONALS 3

CHAMBERS CO.
Complete Funeral as low as $65.

ARTHRITIS, rheumatism, indigestion or kidney trouble, try fresh Jordan White Sulphur Springs Mineral Water, 50c gallon by case; no benefit, money refunded. 902 10th st. nw.; Met. 8474.

BODY MASSAGE—Masseur from New York City; gentlemen only. Nat. 5058.

CHICKEN LOAF, delivered any section of Washington for......... $1
WHARTON'S CHICKEN LOAF, 2213 14th st. nw. NO. 6617.

CONGRESSMAN desires additional tonnage shipping in March, to go by water to Pacific Coast. Call Segal Bros., 1232 14th st. nw. Nat. 2833.

CONVALESCENTS and chronic patients; special diets; doctor and graduate nurse in charge; new sanitary home, all outside rooms; rates reasonable. Call Mrs. Croxton. Ad. 1717-J.

COMPLETE VIEW of parade on Avenue from Capitol to Treasury; bay windows. Entrance 306 9th st., walk up to 3d floor; heat. Ask for Angelus.

DAILEY'S BUNDLE WOOD, $1.40 A HUNDRED. 1256 HALF ST. SE.

DEPRESSION PRICES—Reduce now; no starvation diet; no flabby skin and muscles. Get your blood stream clear. Turkish bath and massage for elimination and circulation; colonic irrigation; sun bath; infra-red for arthritis, trained nurse; muscle-lifting facial pack. $1 with bath. Shampoo and wave, $1. Takoma Park Sanitarium nurse. Open eves., Sun. to 2 p. m. Ladies' Turkish Bath. Keith-Albee Bldg., G st. entrance, elevator down. Met. 7236.

DETECTIVES—Private; confidential. Offices 3d fl., Munsey Bldg.; Dist. 7064.

DETECTIVES—Private; confidential. Offices 3d fl., Munsey Bldg.; Dist. 7064.

DINNER FOR 4—$1. Fried chicken, $1; roast chicken, $1.25; oyster dinner, $1. Delivered to your door. Mother Froman, 1108 9th st. nw. NA. 2501.

DON'T lose insurance money you have paid because unable to pay 2d, 3d or 4th year premiums on life insurance. See Ira J. Bell, Insurance Attorney, 724 Albee Bldg., Washington.

DO YOUR RUGS SKID ON THE FLOORS? THIS IS DANGEROUS. CALL MR. PYLE, NA. 3257.

FAMILY troubles adjusted. Strictly confidential. Free consultation. Domestic Relations Bureau, 1331 G st. nw., Suite 208. Hours, 10 a. m.-5 p. m.

GUEST THEATER TICKETS—The Washington Post will give two free guest tickets to Loew's Palace Theater with each paid-in-advance want ad for seven or more times when brought to The Post's main office. On the screen Mae West in "She Done Him Wrong."

GIVE YOUR DANCES and parties at the beautiful ex-Cuban Embassy. NO. 3322.

MASSAGE—Baths; white nurse; refined; exclusive clientele. Na. 8563. Hrs., 10-8.

MASSAGE—Elec. salt glow baths; colonic irrigations, enemas, muscular treatments; white nurse. DI. 9071.

MASSAGE—Colonic irrigation by grad. nurses; also home for chronic patients. 3406 13th st. nw.; Ad. 1717-J.

MONEY TO LOAN to responsible parties of good character. LINCOLN SERVICE CORP., Suite 209, Woodward Bldg. Phone National 2003.

MONEY advanced on watches, diamonds, jewelry, antiques, gold, silver, pawn tickets. Livingston, 1404 N. Y. ave.; ME. 9264.

NURSE—White; hourly nursing, massage; your home or hotel; appts. ME. 8420.

NURSE—Hospital training; white; massage; hours, 9-8:30 p. m.; open Sundays. AT. 4173.

CHAMBERS CO.
One of the Largest Undertakers in the World.

PACKARD for rent, by week or month. Call Lincoln 9695-J.

PRACTICAL NURSE—White, refined, middle-aged; massaging and nursing at your home; 8 years' experience; references. Women only. 13 9th st. se. Li. 8083-M.

PRIVATE parties can secure entire 1st floor of beautiful home on 16th st. afternoons or eves. 1823 16th st. NO. 3322.

REFINED, priv. home for aged people; special attention; riding and reading afternoons; moderate prices; refs. if desired. Box 234, Washington Post.

RELIABLE party would like to borrow $600 to be returned $15 monthly at 6% interest, or will sacrifice desirable $900 Cheverly, Md., large lot, overlooking Beaver Dam Golf Course, for $600. Box 214, Washington Post.

SELECT HOME for aged and convalescents; convenient location; nurse's care day and night; special attention to diets. Potomac 2654; 1761 N st. nw.

LET DR. DELLA LEDENDECKER'S WONDERFUL HANDS RUB THOSE ACHES AND PAINS AWAY. 3025 O NW.; WEST 1120.

DR. HAY'S POCONO HAY-VEN HEALTH PLAN.
For information regarding diet, literature desired or appointment for FREE consultation, telephone Mrs. Edw. Walton, Washington representative, 1869 Mintwood pl. nw., Apt. 42. Col. 5255.

WILLIAM E. MALONEY DETECTIVE AGENCY
Approved by Metropolitan Police Dept. and licensed under the laws of D. of C. SUITE 1003, CARRY BLDG., 927 15th NW. A high class organization for detecting, discovering or revealing crime or criminals or securing information for evidence relating thereto or discovering or revealing the identity, whereabouts, character or actions of any person or persons, thing or things. Day phone NA. 1162; Night, STer. 3778.

LAUNDRY Sheets, 8c; shirts, 14-16c. Prompt. DE. 3667. Economy.

Laundry to take home; sun dried; very reasonable. MET. 0860.

CHAMBERS CO.
Ambulance Service, $4.00

Truth offers you freedom from disease and old age—via prevention—
"THE PROBLEM OF LIFE"
BY ROBERT FOUCHER.
Now sold exclusively by mail order. Send name and address only to P. O. Box 112, Washington, D. C. Price, 65c delivered.

### PERSONALS 3

DR. LEHMAN, DENTIST.
Plates repaired while you wait, $1. New sets of teeth, guar., $10. 437 7th st. nw.

### CLAIRVOYANTS 4

LICENSED BY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE LITTLE WHITE MOTHER.
Trance Medium—Question, 50c.
725 Eleventh St. N.W.

MADAM ZARA 520 D STREET NE. HOURS 10 TO 10.
Cards, palm—Full readings, $1.00

MADAM NAOMA PALMIST MEDIUM
Tells anything you want to know; who and when you'll marry; makes up lovers' quarrels and family troubles, how to gain and hold a good position, overcome troubles, bad luck. Hours, 9 to 9. $2 readings, $1. 623 7TH ST. NW. (BET. F AND G STS.)

THE WONDER MAN
Knows all. Tells all—Sees all—Tells what is on your mind. Never has seen you. Tells what you wish to know without asking a question. You have been to others, now see the best. Prof. Avon. 943 Pa. ave. nw., next to Franklin Bank. Hrs. 9-9. Daily-Sunday. Don't mistake address.

MME. LEE GIFTED LIFE READER
Readings and powers a gift by birth to her to help those who are in trouble, giving names, dates, facts; guides you to success, health and happiness; settles lovers' quarrels; causes speedy and happy marriages; guarantees to tell you your troubles and overcome them. One visit to her will mean more than thousands to your happiness. THIS CLIPPING AND $1 ENTITLES YOU TO A $2 READING. HRS. DAILY, 9 TO 9. 716 7TH ST. NW. OVER CUT-RATE PERFUME CO.

FROM out of the past comes a great Prophet.
MME. D'ASHMAN
Washington's favorite medium on all affairs of life, love, marriage, business changes and travel.
704 13th St. NW. Nat. 9361

29 Years' Successful Practice in Washington
INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN
MARTHA SPENCER
MOST REMARKABLE READER OF HUMAN DESTINY OF THE PRESENT AGE.
It may be of vital interest to you to know the outcome of your present DISTRESS; the happiness of your future life may depend upon the right solution and proper advice. WITHOUT A QUESTION I WILL TELL YOU THE OBJECT OF YOUR CALL, NAMES OF FRIENDS, RELATIVES AND ACTUAL FACTS CONCERNING YOUR LIFE AND CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH YOU KNOW TO BE ABSOLUTELY TRUE.
Cut this out. My advice may be very valuable to you if not taken too late.
924 14TH ST. N.W.
District 3210.

### SPIRITUALISTS 5

THE LITTLE WHITE MOTHER.
Old Reliable De Long—Question, 50c.
725 Eleventh St. N.W.

REV. ATWATER—Readings daily; seance Tues., Fri., Sunday, 8:15 p. m. 922 10th st. nw. Tele. Met. 9257.

PROF. WRIGHT—Seance Sun., Wed., Fri., 8 p. m. 456 N. J. ave. se.; Linc. 10027.

MRS. EMMA MARIE FOGERTY.
Special readings by appt., $1. Dec. 0606. 1735 New Hampshire ave. nw., Apt. 204.

DR. JANE B. COATES—Readings by appointment. Col. 6227. 3 days free treatment with each. 1627 Lamont st. nw., Apt. 2.

1456 Park Rd. Pierre Keeler Col. 3166-J
Personal Sittings by Independent Writing.

### MOTOR TRAVEL 6

GREATLY REDUCED RATES TO EVERY PART OF THE UNITED STATES.
Baltimore, Round Trip. Good Until Used............ $1
NEVINS BUS LINES
807 13TH ST. NW. MEt. 4437.

### AUTOMOBILES for SALE 7

AUBURNS, BUICKS, CHEVROLETS, FORDS, OLDSMOBILES
and all other makes at great reduction in prices. We service all used cars for one year and sell for at least 10% less. Buy on the lot and save a lot.
NOLAN,
Connecticut Ave. and N St.

BUICK 1929 Master 6 Brougham. Black Duco finish. Very special price ........... $295
STANLEY H. HORNER, INC.
1015 14th St. N.W. Nat. 5800.

BUICK—1928 Sedan, Master "6." Fine condit. mechanically; $150; terms. Gish Garage, 2001 17th st.

BUICK—1928 SEDAN; GOOD RUNNING CONDITION, $125. 1527 M ST. NW.

BUICK roadster, 1922; 7,168 mi.; excellent condition; cheap; motor perfect; paint good; 5 good tires. Owner, 1314 Rhode Island ave.

CHEVROLET 1931 SEDAN.
Special 6 wire wheel job; attractive maroon finish; low mileage; guaranteed condition; only $115 down.
LUSTINE-NICHOLSON
MOTOR CO.,
Hyattsville, Md. Greenwood 2200.

CHEVROLET—'32 coach, excellent condition, low mileage, $395. Terms. Barry-Pate, 1360 Park Rd. Ad. 10202.

CHEVROLET—1932 De Luxe sedan. Six wheels, trunk rack; perfect condition; only 7,000 miles; original owner will finance; guarantee. Phone Ad. 8017-W.

CHEVROLET 1932 COACH.
practically a new car at a used car price; only $125 down; liberal terms.
LUSTINE-NICHOLSON
MOTOR CO.
Hyattsville, Md. Greenwood 2200.

CHEVROLET—'30 business coupe, mechanically O. K.; new black finish, $185. Terms. Barry-Pate, 1360 Park rd. Ad-10202.

CHEVROLET 1932 Standard Coach; very best condition; driven only a few thousand miles; reasonable price; terms arranged. Call Mr. Bartholomew, Col. 5960.

CHEVROLET—'30 coach, good tires, paint and slip covers; has wire wheels; $245; terms and trade. Barry-Pate, 1360 Park rd. Ad. 10202.

CHEVROLET 1931 4-door Sedan. Seat covers have kept interior like new. Original finish. Good tires. A real bargain at ......... $295
OURISMAN CHEVROLET,
625 H St. N.E. Lincoln 10200.

CHEVROLET 1932 Coach; the appearance and performance plainly shows the exceptional care this car has received; reasonable down payment and terms arranged. Call Mr. Duff, Greenwood 2074-W.

CHRYSLER SEDAN
Late model; $140 cash and $25.78 per mo.
NOLAN,
Connecticut Avenue at N.

CHRYSLER "52" RDSTR. A REAL BUY AT $97. 1527 M ST. NW.

Chrysler "6" Late '31 Coupe
Special convertible job, 6 wire wheels; bargain; owner. 1777 Mass. ave. nw.

CHRYSLER—1931 conv. coupe; 5 new tires; good shape; $275. MET. 8078.

DODGE 1931 De Luxe Coupe. Six wire wheels; chromium tire covers, trunk rack, side mirror; refinished ........... $445
GRAHAM MOTOR SALES, INC.
1526 14th St. N.W. Pot. 0772.

ESSEX SEDAN $65
No more to pay. Buy on the lot and save a lot.
NOLAN,
Connecticut Avenue at N.

FORDS—1931 De Luxe Roadster and Town Sedan. Priced right. Frey Motor Co., 1827 14th st. nw.

FORD 1930 SPORT COUPE
Smart black finish; rumble seat; spotless interior; $50 down; terms.
LUSTINE-NICHOLSON
MOTOR CO.,
Hyattsville, Md. Greenwood 2200.
Open Evenings—"Come Over."

### AUTOMOBILES for SALE 7 AUTOMOBILES for SALE 7

STEUART MOTORS
COME SELECT A CAR
Pay for It While Riding
Fords, Chevrolets, Dodges, Buicks, Nash, Chrysler and Others. All Years—All Models Including Trucks and Deliveries.

This Week Only

| Price of Car | Cash Payment | Weekly Payments |
|---|---|---|
| Up to $30 | $5.00 | $2.50 |
| Up to 50 | 7.50 | 3.00 |
| Up to 75 | 10.00 | 4.00 |
| Up to 100 | 20.00 | 5.00 |
| Up to 125 | 27.50 | 5.00 |
| Up to 150 | 35.00 | 5.00 |
| Up to 175 | 42.50 | 5.00 |
| Up to 200 | 50.00 | 5.00 |

This Week Only

For As Little As $5.00 Down
6th and New York Ave.
NAtional 3000
Open Evenings and Sunday
For As Little As $2.50 Per Week

LINCOLN OWNERS & LINCOLN BUYERS
*Opportunity of Lifetime*
5-pass. close-coupled sedan; 6 wire wheels. Without a question just like the day it left the factory. When we say new, we mean new. If interested in this type of car, it is more than worth while to investigate. This car must be seen to be appreciated.
The Cost of the Car New Was $5,600
Our Price, $1,195
Formerly owned by a prominent banker
*Terms—Trade*
MT. VERNON MOTOR CO.
1234 9th St. N.W. Nat. 7996-No. 3231

FORD ½-TON CHASSIS
Model AA; $95; no more to pay.
NOLAN,
Connecticut Avenue at N.

FORD Tudor, 1931. Black trimmed with red stripe; kept like new by original owner; must sell; on terms ............... $239
NOLAN,
Conn. Ave. and N St. Open till 10 P. M.

FORD Cabriolet, 1931. Dark blue; perfect condition; sell for unpaid notes; on terms; only ..................... $215
NOLAN,
Conn. Ave. and N. St. Open till 10 P. M.

FORD V-8 TUDOR, 1932
Company official's car; a big savings.
NOLAN,
Connecticut Ave. and N St.
Open Till 10 P. M.

FORDS 34 to select from, all models; the finest lot of model A cars we have ever had; some can hardly be told from brand-new; all reconditioned and guaranteed; will trade your car as part payment, balance weekly or monthly. Also 27 of other makes.
NOLAN MOTOR CO.,
1111 Eighteenth St. Never Closed.

FORD Victoria, latest 1931. Velma finish; everything same as new; car was owned by lady who gave it best care; sell on terms ..................... $249
NOLAN,
Conn. Ave. and N St. North 9202.
Open Till 10 P. M.

FORD MODEL A COUPE
$40 cash and 6 notes of $15 each.
NOLAN,
Connecticut Avenue at N.

FORD V-8 De Luxe Sedan. Black with Bedford cord upholstery; new-car guarantee....... $575
NOLAN,
Conn. Ave. and N St. Open till 10.

FORD CABRIOLET
$75 cash and $15.80 per month.
NOLAN,
Connecticut Avenue at N.

FORD—'31 sport roadster, new tires, perfect finish and upholstery, $215; small down payment, balance $12 mo. Barry-Pate, 1360 Park rd. Ad. 10202.

FORD 1931 COACH.
Tiptop condition throughout; try where you may you can not beat this car at our price; $60 down.
LUSTINE-NICHOLSON
MOTOR CO.,
Hyattsville, Md. Greenwood 2200.
Open Evenings—"Come Over."

FORD DE LUXE SPORT ROADSTER Latest 1931; high-speed transmission; special valves; original canary paint, black and gold trim; owner wants it sold for best offer.
NOLAN,
Conn. Ave. and N St. North 9202.
Open Till 10 P. M.

FORD TUDOR
$85 cash and $16.80 per month.
NOLAN,
Connecticut Avenue at N.

FORD ROADSTER, 1930
Rumble seat; first $75 takes it.
NOLAN,
Conn. Ave. and N St.

GUEST THEATER TICKETS—The Washington Post will give two free guest tickets to Loew's Palace Theater with each paid-in-advance want ad for seven or more times when brought to The Post's main office. On the screen Mae West in "She Done Him Wrong."

HUPMOBILE—1931 Sedan. Condition like new throughout; priced for quick sale; $475.
STEGER MOTOR CO.,
645 Md. ave. ne. Lincoln 0178.

NASH—1929 "6" Conv. Coupe; flawless maroon finish; six disk wheels; well fenders and chrome tire covers; engine runs like a top. This car must be sold and I will sacrifice for $265; part cash and terms, or cash and trade. Will gladly demonstrate to interested parties. W. R. Fuller, jr., GE. 6338.

NASH 1930 COUPE.
Has been well cared for; looks, runs like new; only $110 down; bal. easy.
LUSTINE-NICHOLSON
MOTOR CO.,
Hyattsville, Md. Greenwood 2200.

NASH—1931 "6" Sedan; this car has been kept in garage and never exposed to bad weather; dark blue finish and upholstery like new. Has been used very little and never been driven fast although there is plenty of power under the hood. Will accept any reasonable offer and terms from responsible buyer. Call owner, W. P. Williams, EM. 2496.

PONTIAC—1928 COUPE; GOOD CONDITION, $75. 1527 M ST. NW.

PONTIAC COUPE
Powder Blue; $95 cash and $21.85 per mo.
NOLAN,
Connecticut Avenue at N.

PONTIAC—1930 Coupe, rumble seat. Spotless upholstery, fine black finish, new tires; bargain for some one; $285. Steger Motor Co., 645 Md. ave. ne. Lin. 0178.

PONTIAC—'28 coach; good condition througout, ready for any test, $145. Terms. Barry-Pate, 1360 Park rd. Ad. 10202.

OUR USED CARS are "Trew Values." The Trew Motor Co., 1509 14th st. nw. Decatur 1910.

Buy a "Chernerized" Used Car.
CHERNER MOTOR CO.,
1781 Florida Ave. NW.

50 USED CARS—PRICED RIGHT.
LOGAN MOTOR CO.,
1810 E ST. N.W.

FORDS—NEW—USED.
"PARKWAY."
3040 M ST. NW. WEST 0161.

ROLLS ROYCE BARGAINS
5-pass. touring car; also 7-pass. sedan.
1231 20th st. nw. Natl. 4060

FREE—FREE—FREE
With every 30-day guaranteed used car goes a 6-month lubrication policy. Taylor Motor Co., 14th at T St. N.W.

*WHY—*
GAMBLE?
Buy From Us and Be Safe
1931 Cord Convertible Coupe; thoroughly reconditioned. Runs and looks like new. Cost previous owner $3,800. Our price, $845.
1931 Chevrolet De Luxe Sedan; privately owned; looks and runs as good as new. $295.
1931 Hupmobile De Luxe Sedan; driven approximately 15,000 miles. Cost previous owner $1,795. Our price, $545.
1932 Plymouth Convertible Coupe; in excellent condition. $395.
1932 Plymouth Coupe with rumble seat; very little mileage; good care. $395.
1929 Buick Coupe with rumble seat; excellent condition. $335.
1929 Pontiac Sedan. $165.
1929 Chevrolet Coach. Reconditioned. $125.
1928 Chrysler 70 Sedan. $195.
1930 Ford Roadster. In fine shape. $165.
1929 Ford Roadster. Runs and looks good. $85.
1931 Ford Roadster, $225.
1931 Ford Town Sedan, $245.
1931 Dodge Sport Coupe, $325.
1929 Graham Sedan, $150.
1930 Nash 7-passenger Sedan. Can't tell it from new. $445.
30 Others to Choose From
MODERN AUTO EXCHANGE
2303 14th St. N.W. Col. 9396

WE NEED USED CARS
*Liberal Allowances*
NOW
On New 1933
PONTIACS
The Economy Straight 8
at
E. B. FRAZIER'S
518 10th St. N.E. Linc. 6500

FRANKLIN AIR-COOLED MOTORS NO FREEZING TROUBLES.
1929 5-passenger sedan; like new throughout; 30-day guarantee. This car has been reduced from $865.
$617
1928 SEDAN,
Looks and runs like new.
$400
SERIES 11-B 5-PASS. SEDAN.
In A-1 condition throughout.
$150
10-C SEDAN.
In excellent running condition.
$50
CALLAN MOTORS, INC.
FRANKLIN DISTRIBUTORS.
1527 M ST. N.W.

### AUTO PAINTING—Plating 11

$15.00 AUTO PAINTING
ACE GARAGE,
Rear 1144 18th St. NW. Nat. 5452.

### GARAGES 12

"SHERIDAN"—THAT'S THE GARAGE TO STORE YOUR CAR IN. CLEAN, REAS. RELIABLE. 2516 Q NW. PO. 4875

### WANTED—AUTOMOBILES 13

HIGHEST PRICES for your car. United Motor Co., 40 H st. ne.

WE WILL BUY
Your Car for Cash.
See Mr. Dillon, 1440 P St. NW.

USED CARS BOUGHT,
SOLD AND EXCHANGED.
MANHATTAN AUTO & RADIO CO.,
1706 7TH ST. NW.

CASH FOR USED CARS. CALL NORTH 10096.
FRED L. MORGAN, 1341 14th St. N.W.

CASH FOR YOUR CAR
or will pay unpaid balance and give you difference in cash. See Mr. Barnes, 1729 14th st. nw.

### RECOMMENDED SERVICE 14

The following business concerns guarantee satisfaction to Post readers. Any complaint found necessary to be made to The Post will receive prompt attention. For admission to Recommended Service Column call National 4205, Branch 43.

ALL-STATE Transfer Co., 908 Q nw. Anything moved anywhere. For best rates call Pot. 4807.

ANY painting and papering? I need work. Will give attractive prices. Best references. R P Letts, Met. 6316.

CONTRACTING, PLASTERING, CEMENTING, STUCCO, NEW CEILING, $10 UP. QUICK WORK. CLARENDON 461-W-1.

CARPENTERING, painting, glazing, fencing, roof mending; jobbing or by day. Call North 5537. J. E. Gilliss.

CARPENTER — Alterations, remodeling, general jobbing; boat work. If you want it done right, call Raleigh, Linc. 983.

CARPENTERING, plastering and brick work. Job or contract. All work given spec. atten. by exper. workman. No. 9839.

FLOORS SANDED and finished; price reasonable; also American sanding machines rented. H. L. Caton, AT. 0280.

GUEST THEATER TICKETS—The Washington Post will give two free guest tickets to Loew's Palace Theater with each paid-in-advance want ad for seven or more times when brought to The Post's main office. On the screen Mae West in "She Done Him Wrong."

JOBS $1 and up; carpentering, brick, cement and plastering; guaranteed work; also home building. ATL 4558-R.

OLD FLOORS renovated; upholstering; furniture repaired; antiques restored; reas. C. Norwood, 1428 B st. se. LI. 2031.

PAINTING, PAPERING, rooms dry-scraped, $4 and up; paper included. Alfred Hobbs, Atl. 2821-W.

### RECOMMENDED SERVICE 14

PAINTING, PAPERING—Rooms, $4 up, paper incl.; absolute satisfaction guar.; special prices on all work now. Wheeler & Sons, 309 4th se. Lin. 7835.

PAINTING AND PAPERING; ROOMS DRY SCRAPED AND PAPERED, $4 AND UP, PAPER INCLUDED. WHITE MECH. G. M. BRADY. Atl. 3582-J.

PAPERHANGING, PAINTING—Best work; guaranteed in writing; $5 up; quick service; good selection. Spiegel, Ge. 5811.

SPECIAL REDUCTION next 15 days; painting, papering, floor refinishing; housecleaning; est. Ben, WE. 1097.

AMERICAN TYPEWRITER CO.
Rent, sell, repair all makes; add. machines; open eves. 1431 E. Cap. st.; LI. 0082.

FOR SHOE REPAIRING
See Gerome first; excellent workmanship. Satisfaction guaranteed.
GEROME SHOE SHOP. 1124 H st. ne.

Auto Tops Rebuilt—Low as $6.95. Guar. work & materials. Rear 3124 Georgia Ave. N.W. COl. 6256.

PAPERHANGING—Bankrupt's stock, 50,000 rolls paper, best grade; reasonable price; act at once. M. D. MILLER. Met. 5345.

PAINTING, PAPERING
Rooms papered, $4 up; guar. best work, best prices. H. P. Potter, Adams 4872.

HOUSE WIRING
6 rms., 2 baths, with fixtures, $39.50. Floor plugs, $2.75. C. Casassa, Col. 0562.

PAPERHANGING Call Di. 8211 for free estimate for 5-room house, 2-story hall. Also painting. Quick work. Satis. guar.

Doub's Transfer—Ge. 0775
Local and long distance moving; 2 rooms, $5 and up; pianos moved reasonable.

Chair Caneing Porch rockers splinted; upholstering. Armstrong, 1235 10th st. nw. Met. 2062.

CHARLES B. BROOME
Heating and plumbing. Special attention given repairing and remodeling. Our trucks equipped for emergency. No back-to-the-shop trips. 614 F ST. NE.; ATl. 3567.

### BEAUTY PARLORS 15

FACIAL hair permanently removed by electrolysis; treat., $2. Lillian A. Macklin, Met. 9795. Stewart's, 921 F st. nw.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE 17

ATTENTION, young ladies—If you are neat, intelligent and need work, this firm offers chance of a life time! Experience unnecessary; leads furnished; article actually sells itself; salary discussed at interview. Rm. 302, 1103 Vt. ave. nw.

GUEST THEATER TICKETS—The Washington Post will give two free guest tickets to Loew's Palace Theater with each paid-in-advance want ad for seven or more times when brought to The Post's main office. On the screen Mae West in "She Done Him Wrong."

LADIES, you can earn a good income selling Bond Certified Hosiery in your home town; samples free; comm. basis. Bond Certified Hosiery, 1649 N. Broad, Phila.

WAITRESS — White; experienced; short hours; no Sunday; $5 wk., tips and meals; lunchroom-delicatessen; refs. 324 4½ st. sw.

FREE RADIO AUDITION
We are seeking new voices and instrumental acts for radio; special attention to children. Nat. 1113 or St. 9680.

WORK—EARN MONEY
ACTUAL RECORDS: A student in school 23 days, without previous training in stenography, placed at $25 week. ANOTHER: In school 2 months without previous training, placed at $22.50 week, later placed at $150 mo. ANOTHER: 5 months, night school, placed at $1,500 year. ANOTHER: In school 7 weeks, no previous training, placed at $20 week. Exceptions, but actual examples of how it pays to get the best training.

EVERY STUDENT is treated as an individual, promoted as an individual, and placed as an individual.

SUPERIOR SECRETARIAL AND BUSINESS COURSES, average time 2-9 months.

Position Guaranteed Graduates
Our graduates are now working 100%—A record unheard of today. Employment Service 10 times larger than that of nearest competitor. We are NOW placing people every day.
Start Right—Get the Best
BOYD BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
1333 F St. NW. (Est. 16 Yrs.) NA. 2340

### HELP WANTED—MALE 18

A CAPABLE man with good references can make $45 to $50 per week selling our high-grade custom-made finely tailored suits ranging from $19.75 to $52; exceptional opportunity to service our own customers; well established local firm; high-class clientele. Room 218, Woodward Bldg.

AGENTS WANTED to solicit motor car owners, with a genuine, honest, money-saving proposition; liberal commission. Apply to Mitchell Hanson, 1023 7th st. nw.

AN ESTABLISHED life insurance company needs the services of several men with sales ability, GOOD INCOME—commission basis—producers with good references are assured promotion within a few weeks. Apply between 9-11 a. m. 202 917 15th st. nw.

BARBER—First class. 1353 Randolph st. nw.

BARBER for Saturday; steady, if suitable. 3106 Mt. Pleasant st. nw.

GUEST THEATER TICKETS—The Washington Post will give two free guest tickets to Loew's Palace Theater with each paid-in-advance want ad for seven or more times when brought to The Post's main office. On the screen Mae West in "She Done Him Wrong."

MANAGER—To take charge of branch office; salary and commission; small investment required. Box 236, Washington Post.

MEN—Wanted to do evening home work; earn $15 to $20 weekly in spare time. Write the Albee Co., Dept. O, 100 5th ave., New York.

MEN—You can start selling and earn $3 to $4 a day. $1 will start you. 1403 L st. nw. Apply 9 to 11 daily. Ask for Mr. Krauss.

SALESMEN—Responsible, adaptable, willing to work 55 hours per week; thorough training; no deposit or investment. Box 221, Washington Post.

SPOTTERS—Experienced on dark and gray work. Apply 612 M st. sw.

WANTED—WHITE WAITERS; FIRST CLASS. HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYES. 1412 EYE N.W., 3D FLOOR.

Chauffeurs Wanted
to drive for the
BELL CAB CO.
Liberal Proposition
1317 L St. N.W.

SALESMEN—FORD.
We can use 2 experienced automobile salesmen to sell NEW and USED FORDS. Most of our salesmen have been with us 6 to 9 years. Why? Because we treat them right and they make money. Join our homelike organization and be satisfied.
SEE DAN ABBOTT.
ANACOSTIA MOTOR CO.
1325 Good Hope Rd. S.E. Linc. 2077

WANTED
WHITE CHAUFFEURS
WITH IDENTIFICATION CARDS
TO DRIVE
DIAMOND CABS
APPLY MR. HIPSON
6 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
1ST AND M STS. N.E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE 18

VENDERS—Fastest seller, in city; 100% profit. 702 N. J. ave., today between 8-9:30 a. m., for inaugural souvenir.

Government Positions Open
There are over 100,000 Government positions which may be available after March 4. No civil service examination required. All parts of the United States and foreign countries. Skilled and unskilled workers wanted, men and women. Accountants, custom collectors, elevator conductors, carpenters, stenographers, typists, doctors, dentists, engineers, telephone operators, statisticians, janitors, nurses, gardeners, land office positions, game wardens, watchmen, paymasters, teachers and numerous other positions. DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE GIVEN AS TO HOW AND WHERE TO APPLY. An authentic, confidential and official list of these positions with salaries of $1,000, $2,000, $5,000 and $10,000 per year and up will be mailed to you upon the receipt of only $1.00. This offer is limited as the original supply was quickly exhausted. Mail your remittance of $1.00 at once. Do not delay.
National Service League
1106 National Press Building,
Washington, D. C.

### HELP—Male and Female 19

SALESMEN, SALESLADIES—New product; real money maker. Atlas Bldg., 9th and F sts. R. 509.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES 19A

A RECOMMENDED agency, "The Eureka," established 1897; efficient help; any capacity; prompt courteous service. Nat 2808.

HELP of all kinds; white, colored; recommended cooks, maids, nurses, day workers. Ladies Exchange, 807 Vt. ave. nw.

### SITUATIONS—FEMALE 21

A LAUNDRESS wishes laundry to take home; references. North 7181.

COLORED GIRL wishes general housework; with city references. Po. 5385.

COLORED woman wants laundry work, bundle or family wash at your home; refs. Pot. 0510.

COLORED girl; light or general housework; bachelor apt.; no laundry; full or part time work; refs. DE. 6177.

COLORED woman; cafeteria work; pastry cook; light housework; experienced. De. 6028.

COLORED girl; work of any kind, with private family; can stay nights; refs. District 9103.

DOUBLE entry bookkeeper; knowledge of shorthand & typing; 5 years exp.; good references; salary $15 wk. Adams 2214.

GUEST THEATER TICKETS—The Washington Post will give two free guest tickets to Loew's Palace Theater with each paid-in-advance want ad for seven or more times when brought to The Post's main office. On the screen Mae West in "She Done Him Wrong."

GIRL—Colored; mother's helper, nursemaid; stay nights. At. 4907-W.

HOUSEWORK—By reliable colored woman; best ref. 1642 Florida ave. nw.

NURSE—Practical; experienced, white; desires position as child's nurse. References. Dist. 5153. 32 Eye st. nw.

PRACTICAL nurse, age 33, unincumbered, desires care of child or elderly person; best references. Call Columbia 7242. Mrs. Harwood.

STENOGRAPHER—Age 21; single; efficient and accurate; local references; needs position. Call Met. 9771, Apt. 4.

WOMAN—Colored, neat, experienced; housework, laundry, plain cook; live out; refs. Call between 9-11 a. m., after 7:30 p. m. Dec. 4923.

YOUNG lady desires position as assistant hostess or cashier in coffee shop. Box 235, Washington Post.

### SITUATIONS—MALE 22

CARPENTER, painting, general repairs; must have work; experienced, reliable; reasonable wages. ME. 9340.

CHAUFFEUR-HOUSEMAN—Colored; work of any kind; experienced. DE. 3674.

FILIPINO desires a job as butler, chauffeur or cook in private family; can furnish best city and country refs. Col. 3488.

GARDENER—Dutch; married; exp. greenhouse, vegetables, shrubs, lawns, bulbs. Jacob Sweep, 105 Grandview rd., Ardmore, Pa.

MALE nurse; 10 yrs.' experience; hospital or private nursing. North 5032-J.

PLUMBER, young, sober, industrious; experienced in installation and repairs; go anywhere. Box 237, Washington Post.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES 24

A GOOD PROPOSITION for man or woman, very intelligent, to help finance good laundry and dry cleaning business; 50% on his or her money; only intelligent and clever-talking people and used to meeting the outside public need apply; very reas. rent; good location. 1602 8th st. nw.; Dec. 1624-W.

CONTRACTOR—To share office, shop and storage yd. with gen. contractor. Phone Linc. 4342 or Linc. 8536.

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GRAB IT! Lunchroom; doing good business. Call Columbia 10450.

GROCERY and confectionery store, in good residential section; rent, $30; nice business; can be doubled. R. M. De Shazo, 1130 14th st. nw.

LAUNDRY OFFICE — Northwest section; good business; low rent; will make good hand laundry; mixed neighborhood; sell to white or colored. Dec. 3667.

OPPORTUNITY — For one who knows Washington; immediate possession; 13-room, modern house; complete furnishings; exclusive block, 1758 N st. nw. Wolf Agency. Dist. 8760.

MAIL ORDER BUSINESS
Unusual opportunity to secure business paying $35 to $50 weekly; other interests compel sale. All complete, $273. Anyone can handle; will assist purchaser. Box 242, Washington Post.

WE HAVE 54 Government metal lifeboats, 26 ft. long. These boats suitable to put motors or sails in them. Located at Government reservation, Battery Cove, Alexandria, Virginia, where inspection can be made. This is good opportunity for local speculator to purchase lot to sell residents of Washington. We will accept $500 for the lot or $50 apiece, in single lots. If interested wire Baker Machine & Supply Co., 430 Kent Ave., Bklyn, N. Y.

60-CAR GARAGE, gas pumps; fully equipped repair shop, battery charging outfit; adj. parking lot; 40 cars now in storage; price, $2,000. If interested apply 1232 12th st. nw.

TOURIST hotel, with 22 rooms, brick; running water in each room; large dining room; on a 13-acre tract of land, 3½ miles from White House between Washington and Alexandria.
GRAHAM & OGDEN, Realtors.
803 King St., Alex., Va. Phone Alex. 1300
313 Woodward Bldg. Phone Natl. 3689.

FOR CAFE—DOWNTOWN.
Good store, best location; low rent. See 1424 K st. nw. Phone Nat. 5437.

6% NOTES
Secured by
First Mortgages
*Safe—Conservative*
Wm. H. Saunders Co., Inc.
REALTORS
Dist. 1016 1519 K St.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES 24

HOTEL—128 bedrooms; elec. elevator; phone in all rooms; long lease. Mr. Rogers, 1410 H st. nw. DI. 7819.

### MONEY TO LOAN 26

LOANS TO HOMEOWNERS.
Burdensome trusts consolidated. Second-trust money advanced. Prompt attention to applications.
NATHAN LEVIN,
4608 14th st. nw. GA. 7498.
Hours, 9 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.

### REAL ESTATE LOANS 27

Low Cost on Good Loans. Prompt Action.
HARRY B. PITTS,
1343 H St. nw. Met. 4300.

FIRST AND SECOND TRUST LOANS
C. F. WARING
1416 F ST. NW. NATIONAL 9172

### INSTRUCTION COURSES 29

AUTO LESSONS—For easy parking, clutch control; cars furnished; permit instruction guaranteed. Foster, ME. 1809.

FREE THEATER TICKETS—The Washington Post will give two free guest tickets to Loew's Palace Theater with each paid-in-advance want ad for seven or more times when brought to The Post's main office. On the screen Mae West in "She Done Him Wrong."

BALLROOM dancing taught by French instructoress; beginners a specialty; rates reasonable. Mlle. De Saix, Ex-Cuban Embassy. North 3322.

BUSINESS COURSES—Our individual instruction courses save time and money. Poteet's Business College, Nat. 4717.

CONTRACT BRIDGE lessons, directed play, open games; aft. and eve.; duplicate Tues. and Fri. at 8:30. Mrs. Dixie T. Wright, certified teacher, La Salle Apts.

NEW CLASSES now forming for Hawaiian steel guitar and other instruments. Lessons $1 per week. Beautiful guitar free to each of first 10 applicants that answer this ad. Apply at once. National Studios of Music and Dance, 2821 14th st. nw. Ad. 8335. Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

TUTORING—By teacher, with remarkable success in preparing pupils for college, board, naval and other exams. CL. 5157.

FRENCH Private lessons; tutoring; reduced rates.
1450 Girard st. nw. Col. 8194-J.

### DOGS—CATS—PETS 31

AQUARIUMS—10-GALLON; GALVANIZED FRAME; $2.95; TROPICAL FISH. 1282 OATES ST. NE. ATLANTIC 0088-M.

POMERANIAN PUPPIES, eligible A. K. C. registration. 15 Grove st., Hyattsville, Md. Greenwood 1613-J.

WHEN downtown visit Schmid's Emporium of Pets; singing canaries, gold and tropical fish, turtles, puppies, rabbits and other varieties of house pets. Hear the wonderful talking Mino from East India. 712 12th st. nw.

DEE CEE KENNELS
Boston terriers, chows, toy French poodles and toy fox terrier puppies. Take Colesville Pike at traffic light, 3½ miles in Silver Spring. Shep. 3328.

### POULTRY and SUPPLIES 33

FOR RENT—Hatchery, henhouses, incubators, brooder houses, stoves; on highway, 4 miles from city; 3 acres land; also 3 rooms for rent. Phone Clar. 1068-W-1. P. O. Box 217, Ballston, Va.

FRESH EGGS—Baby chicks from blood-tested varieties. Our $1.75 brooders raise profit chicks; odorless even in an apartment. Shep. 2059. 8801 Ga. ave.

WHITE KING PIGEONS—Mated pairs, youngsters and squabs; large stock; lowest prices. Paraway, Riggs Mill road, Md.; phone Shepherd 1625-J.

### MISCELLANEOUS for SALE 35

ANTIQUE and Victorian furniture VERY cheap; chairs to match, $2.50 each. Lowest prices in town. 925 10th st. nw.

ANTIQUE—Beautiful mahogany furniture, drop-leaf table, vanity, chest of drawers, rug, desk, living-rm. set. Wis. 2450.

BABY GRAND PIANO—On account of prevailing financial conditions, I am forced to sacrifice my $750 Baby Grand piano for $225. Will give terms to responsible parties. Box 213, Washington Post.

BICYCLES and velocipedes repaired; parts for all makes; new spokes installed; rubber tires put on; free pick-up and delivery; estimates cheerfully given; reasonable prices; also new and used bicycles for sale. Mt. Vernon Cycle & Sport Shop, 738 9th st. nw. Met. 2735.

BICYCLES—Rollfast bicycles, velocipedes and sidewalk bikes; other good wheels; wheel goods repaired. Hazelton Bicycle & Sporting Goods Co., 424 9th st. nw.

BOILER and radiators for sale; bargain. 507 7th st. se. Lin. 5449-W.

DIAMOND wedding ring, 10 large diamonds; newest channel design set in solid platinum; rare bargain; $17.50. Kahn Optical Co., 617 7th st. nw.

ELEC. RANGE (Crawford), Westinghouse refrigerator, standard elec. incubator, all practically new; bargain. 33 Longfellow st. nw.

FOR INAUGURATION—1,000 folding steel cots for sale or rent, $2 up; other bargains in household furnishings. Potomac Bargain House, 490 Maine ave. sw.

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PIANO—A Stieff made small size grand to be sold for the unpaid balance. Come in and see it at once.
CHAS. M. STIEFF, Inc., 1340 G St. NW.

PIANO — Beautiful mahogany Steinway used grand. One of the finest pianos made. The original cost was $1,150; our special price, $175, on easy terms.
CHAS. M. STIEFF, Inc., 1340 G St. NW.

PIANOS—Used and factory rebuilt, in splendid condition; Davies & Sons grand, like new, $350; Steinway grand, used, $175; Leonard & Co. upright, $100; Everard upright, $85; several uprights at $40.
CHAS. M. STIEFF, Inc., 1340 G St. NW.

PIANOS FOR RENT—Up., $3.50 and $4 per mo.; finest rental stock in Wash. Na. 3659. W. W. Kimball Co., 721 11th st.

PICTURE—Oil painting of Charlotte Cardeau; for sale cheap at 234 Rhode Island ave. nw., Mr. Woodyard.

RADIOS—$1 down delivers any Philco, Majestic or Atwater Kent; $10 up. Open eve. City Service Radio Co., 513 H ne.

RUGS—Oriental; 4 room size, 16 scatter size; semiantique; modern pieces; $15-$75; A. & P. Rug Cleaning Co., 916 17th st. nw., near Barr Bldg.

RUG—Beauvis Axminster; 9x12; cost $69; sell for $20; practically new. Linc. 7268.

SEWING MACHINES—Portable electrics, consoles and treadle types; $10 and up; perfect condition; terms if desired. 927 F st. nw.

SUITS—Full dress and tuxedo; size 40; light gray hat; drawing lessons (books); real bargain. WE. 1855-R.

TIRES—Dayton Thorobreds; big, heavy duty tires at bargain prices. Watch this column for prices.

TRUNK — Large, theatrical wardrobe; tailor made; real buy; $10. 1212 New York ave. nw., Apt. 1.

TYPEWRITERS—Guaranteed like new; low prices; terms; we rent, repair, exchange. Standard Typewriter Co., 723 10th nw.

TYPEWRITERS—Special for this week; new Remington portables at $42.50; former price, $60; all makes sold, rented, repaired. Typewriter Sales and Service Co., 811 17th st. nw. Nat. 5666.

WINDOW SHADES—Manufacturing all our window shades enables us to give better value; opaque shades, 49c; Holland shades, 59c; small additional charge for installing. A. Kleeblatt Co., Inc., 1100 H st. ne. Linc. 0879.

WOOD—Pine, oak or mixed; cut to order and delivered; $8 cord. Col. 10361.

CURIO COLLECTORS AND DEALERS.
I have for sale a beautiful gold decorated china banquet set of sixty-five dozen pieces, with a badge of the Rostrum of the House of Representatives. This set of china was ordered by the manager of the House Restaurant when Mr. Longworth was Speaker of the House. This is the only china in existence with this special badge or crest, and no doubt will become very valuable as time passes. Will sell the entire set for the highest offer over one thousand dollars. Financial stress is my only reason for offering this valuable china for sale.
Act At Once If You Are Interested.
C. S. DuLANEY, Sr.
641 New York Ave. N.W.

### MISCELLANEOUS for SALE 35

WOOD—Oak and pine; dry, seasoned; any length; delivered and stored; $12 and $14 a cord. Clar. 461-W-1.

CHAIRS FOR RENT
At very reasonable charges. Ideal for bridge parties, banquets, meetings, &c. Quick service. Call Dist. 8112. D. Notes, 633 Indiana ave. nw.

### WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS 36

ANTIQUE jewelry, gold teeth, watches, diamonds, silver, coins, music insts.; full price paid. Schiller's, 444 9th, cor. E nw.

BOOKS BOUGHT—Highest cash prices paid for books in any quantity; bring them or phone Metropolitan 5415. Pearlman's Big Book Store, 933 G st. nw.

CASH to home folks for old family, pulpit Bibles, old books about Texas, Florida, California, other Southwestern histories, genealogies, Brazil, finger printing, papermaking, postage stamps, photoengraving, offset printing, fire insurance, dentistry before 1850, William Blake's "Poems," Mars, first editions; describe fully; price. Address Box 224, Washington Post.

TWIN stroller; must be in good sanitary condition; reasonable. AT. 5013-J.

WE PAY CASH
for old gold, silver, watches and diamonds and old jewelry. Selinger's, 818 F st.

OLD GOLD, SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS
And discarded jewelry wanted for our mfg. dept. Full cash value paid.
SELINGER'S 818 F St. N.W.

### ROOMS—FURNISHED 42

ACCOMMODATIONS for 2 or 3 guests in charming home of Mrs. Walton, 1869 Mintwood pl. nw., Apt. 42; refs. Col. 5255.

A LOVELY spacious fr. rm., beautif. furnd; 2-rm. suite (8 wind., 3 expos.); fireplaces, radio; exclus.; refs.; adults. 1626 17th.

ARIZONA HOTEL—310 C st. nw., block off Pa. ave.; neatly furnished rooms; lobby; 3 baths on each floor; shower bath; continuous hot water; $4 week up; transients, 75c to $1.

ARTISTICALLY furn., newly decorated, large 2d-floor ft.; 2 large windows and bay; 2 closets; good bed; l. h. w.; near bath; owner's home in Mt. Pleasant; quiet; $5 per wk.; gentleman; near cars, bus. 1842 Monroe nw.; Adams 2449-W.

ATTRACTIVE rm. on 1st fl.; priv. bath; cont. h. w.; 2 windows; $20. 137 Carroll ave., Tak. Pk.; Shep. 2737-J.

BEAUTIFUL, next to bath; abundant hot-water heat; $15 month. Col. 8307-J.

BILTMORE ST. NW., 1971—Attrac. furn. rm.; near bath; gentleman preferred; all conveniences; reasonable. Ad. 7736.

CALVERT ST. NW., 1842—Nr. 18th and Col. rd. Front rm., $4 wkly; also l. h. k. rms.; corner house.

CHEVY CHASE—Beautiful, large rm., near bath; 2d floor; 3 south windows; $16 per mo.; references. Wisc. 3183.

COLUMBIA RD. NW., 1736—Apt. 102. Large, bright rm.; cultured home for business woman; privileges; $18. Col. 8099.

D ST. SW., 902—Rooms, with or without board; refined, quiet, comfortable.

DOWNTOWN—1305 R. I. ave. nw. Attractive single and double rms.; modern improvements; fronting 2 sts.; prices reas.

DOWNTOWN, 1813 F st. nw., Apt. 4.—Attrac., furn. rm., 2 clean double beds; good heat; cont. h. w., desirable for couple, or 4 persons; reas. Met. 2140.

DOWNTOWN—1111 11th nw. Very desirable rms.; day, week or month; cont. h. w.; reasonable.

DUPONT CIRCLE—Sunny, cozy double room for refined adults; breakfast privileges; l. h. k.; $8 per wk. 1620 19th. Phone No. 1523.

DUPONT CIRCLE, 1750 P st.—Very large, nicely furn. bed-sitting room, gentleman; instant hot water; phone.

E ST. NE., 228—L. h. k. rms. for employed adults; hall room, $3.

EMERSON ST. NE., 1350—Single or double; newly furn.; use of phone; semipriv. bath; refs. desired. Atl. 1075.

EYE ST. NW., 1332—Rms.; downtown section; good location; next to bath; all-night elevator serv. Call direct to apt. Met. 4055.

EYE ST. NW., 115—Large, nicely furn. l. h. k. room; large closet; range, refrig., h.-w. h.; porch; $5.50, including everything; adults.

EYE ST. NW., 1539—Apt. 22. Beautiful, large room; next bath; also small room; every convenience; reasonable.

FOREST DRIVE, 812—Hyyats. Hills, Md.; near bus line; $5 a week.

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GARFIELD ST. NW., 2820—Nr. Wardman Pk. and Shoreham Hotel; attrac. furn. single, double rms.; all conv.; reas.

INAUGURATION visitors. Comfortable rooms to accommodate from 2 to 4. $1 per person day; 3d floor. 700 B st. sw.

INAUGURAL visitors; excellent accom. for several persons; fine section; convenient to everything; very reasonable. Col. 5720.

INAUGURAL VISITORS—Rooms, $2; free auto parking; breakfast 50c. Nor. 8445.

INAUGURAL VISITORS—Homey rooms, single or en suite; clean, quiet; contin. h. w., phone, maid, janitor; exclusive. 1717 De Sales.

L ST. NW., 1322—Attrac. double rms.; reasonable; running water; accommodate several persons; l. h. k. rm., alcove, kitchenette; $8 week.

M ST. NW., 1329—Large 2d-floor room, facing Thomas Circle; $15 mo.

MASS. AVE. NW., 1229—Nicely furn. rm.; suit. for 4 persons; also clean, cozy rm.; for visitors over March 4.

MASS. AVE. NW., 1780—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; reasonable.

MINTWOOD PL. NW., 1869—Apt. 41. Lovely room, private bath; 3 in family; exclusive; terms reas. Ad. 9480-J.

MINN. AVE. SE., 1438—Nicely furnished bedrooms; reas.; breakfast if desired. Phone Lincoln 3937.

MONTAGUE ST., 1630—Near Rock Creek golf course, nice room, with private family. Call Ge. 6346. References.

NEAR Wardman Pk. & Shoreham Hotels, beautiful room, adjoining bath; all conveniences. Col. 8746 or Natl. 4619.

O ST. NW., 1227—Downtown, walking distance, clean desirable rms., wkly. or trans. Phone Dec. 2849.

O ST. NW., 1517—Off 16th. Lovely room accommodate party of 5; walking distance White House; bkft. if desired.

P ST. NW., 1747—Nicely furn. single or double rm.; near bath; every convenience; splendid home; reasonable.

R ST. NW., 1629—Attractive large front sou. exposure, $6 wkly.; also single rm. $3.50 wkly.

R ST. NW., 1436, Apt. 22—2 large nicely furn. ft. rooms; next bath, for inaugural guests. Pot. 4977.

RESEARCHMEN'S CLUB, 1607 Eye—Board, $2.50; room, $3 with 3 hours' work weekly. Chance to earn room. Garage space.

RESEARCHMEN'S CLUB, 1607 Eye—Board, $2.50; room, $3 with 6 hours' work weekly. Also chance to earn room. Garage space.

SCOTT CIRCLE (1521 R. I.)—Front single, also double room, running water; every convenience, comfort. Transients considered.

THE PARKER—16th st. and Park rd. nw. Apt. 505. Attractively furn. rm. for employed lady; cafe in bldg. Ad. 6088.

VERMONT AVE., 1215—(Me. 3566) Steam heat; single room, $17; also double room; gentlemen; semiprivate bath.

WEBSTER ST. NW., 1614—Large rm.; twin beds and den; gentleman only; separate rms.; priv. lavatory. Adams 0031.

WOODLEY PL. NW., 2743—Nr. Wardman Pk. 2 rms., l. h. k., well furn., next bath; reas.

WOODLEY PL. NW., 2643—Attrac. ft. rm.; twin beds; priv. bath; all conv.; priv. home; prefer gentlemen; maid serv. Ad. 2208.

1ST ST. NE., 1921—Well furnished rms. for gentlemen. Decatur 2279-J.

323 11TH ST. NE.—Newly furn. rm.; 2 young men; private family; south. exp.; use of phone; semipriv. bath. ATl. 1710.

8TH NE., 516—2 rms.; for l. h. k.; hot-water heat, elec., and gas; adults.

904 E. CAPITOL—Oil heat, unlim. phone; reasonable; lady or gentleman.

11TH ST. SE., 144—4 rooms, private bath; heat, elec. and gas.

11TH ST. NE., 426—Lovely furn. rm., semiprivate bathroom; hot-water heat; employed preferred; garage.

13TH ST. NW., 1225—Two lovely housekeeping rooms, 2d floor; also double and single rooms; running water, plenty of heat; permanent or transient.

13TH ST. NW., 3406—Desirable double and single rms.; modern, priv. home; l. h. k.; $46; 1 rm., kitchenette, $7.

13TH NW. 1317—Walking distance; tourist parties; large, pleasant rooms, in private home. Cooking privileges; $1 up.

1434 CHAPIN ST. NW.—Lovely, spacious, warm, well furn. 2d-fl. front, double exp.; conv., close-in loca.; priv. home; reas.

15TH ST. NW., 1404—Single front room, $3 week up; double rooms, $5 up; twin beds; contin. hot water; walking distance.

1845 NEWTON ST. NW.—Large room, 2 beds, with board, $30 month.

1845 NEWTON ST. NW.—Large front room, 2 beds; near street cars and buses. Board if desired.

1913 N ST. NW.—½ sq. Conn. ave. Large double room, c. h. w., phone; private family.

514 OGLETHORPE ST. NW.
Large ft. rm., two exposures, twin beds, next bath; priv. home; no other roomers. Unlimited phone; reas. GE. 5322.

MERRILL MANSIONS.
1361 Fairmont st. nw. Beautifully furn., newly decorated single rms., $5-$7 week; large ft. rm., $40 mo.; also apts., $40-$45 per month.

### ROOMS—FURNISHED 42

NEW INN, 608 9TH
New management; renovated; redecorated; 25%-33 1-3% off; inspection asked.

### ROOMS—UNFURNISHED 43

15TH ST. NE., 3400—One l. h. k. room, kit., bath (with shower); heat, gas and elec. incl.; near bus; $27.50. PO. 5464.

MD. AVE. NE., 1214—2 rms. for l. h. k.; light and gas furn., $25.

POTOMAC AVE. SE., 1429—2 rooms, kit., phone, gas, elec.; ½ blk. cars and grocery stores; employed couple preferred.

V ST. NW., 64—2 large, bright rms.; sink; semipriv. bath; large closets; adults; $25 month; convenient location. NO. 3966.

15TH ST. NE., 3400—1 rm., kitchenette, semibath; emp. couple. Pot. 5464.

### ROOMS and BOARD 45

ATTRACTIVE corner room; large, light private home; prefer 2 men or couple; 2 meals; very reas. Dec. 2436.

BEAUTIFUL furn. rm.; priv. family; near car lines; priv. entrance; prefer 2 young men; semipriv. bath. 323 11th st. ne.; Atl. 1710.

BEAUTIFUL, double front rm.; detached home; restricted section; cars at corner; fine table; $35 per mo. each. GA. 0223.

BILTMORE NW., 1824—Lovely double rm., with screened porch; also single; refined home, excellent meals; ref.

CONN. AVE. NW., 2521—Beautiful rooms; excellent meals; in well-appointed, refined home.

COZY, large rm.; near bath; splendid location; Va. home cooking; $7 week; use of phone. Adams 2214.

D ST. NE., 914—Congenial home; board and room; also table board; reasonable. Mrs. McGrath, Linc. 3981.

DUPONT CIRCLE—2003 O st. nw. Double room on 2d fl.; twin beds; meals in rm. if desired; no extra chg. North 7056.

FRENCH family offers excellent room and board; reasonable; semiprivate bath; walking distance. Pot. 0458.

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G ST. SE., 1211—Lovely rms. near bath; home surroundings; good home cooking; meals any hrs; use of phone. At. 3723.

HOME atmosphere; attrac. single and double rms.; privileges; very reasonable; no objection to children. Col. 9400.

HOTEL OLIVER (2125 G st. nw)—Private room, hot and cold water (shower); 2 meals; main dining room; $12 week.

INAUGURAL GUEST—Attrac. room, next bath; gentleman; home cooking; reas. 4414 Harrison st. nw. Em. 6126.

INAUGURAL visitors; large ft. rm., semipriv. bath; also large glassed-in sleeping porch; inst. h. w.; semidetached house; near cars, bus. Adams 8503.

INAUGURAL VISITORS—Room to accommodate 4, next bath; private home, 2d floor front. Adams 7193-J.

INAUGURAL VISITORS—2306 20th st. nw. Comfortable rms.; near downtown section; good meals, well served. Pot. 2826.

K ST. NW., 1733—Board and rm. from $25 to $40 mo.; table board, $5 weekly.

KILBOURNE PL. NW., 1712—South rm.; sleeping porch; cont. h. w.; good meals; incl. garage; $65 for 2. Col. 9658.

LAMONT ST. NW., 1822—Exceptionally nice large ft. rm., with balcony; newly decorated; excellent meals. Ad. 5223.

M ST. NW., 1710—Rooms suit. for 2 or 3; comfortable in every way; also vacancy for girl; nutricious food.

NEAR 14TH & PARK RD.—Room and board for inaugural visitors; also rooms; convenient to downtown; reasonable. Adams 8524.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE. NW., 1000—Very lovely ft. rm.; twin beds; home comforts; 3 meals daily, $8 wk.; also table board; 3 meals daily, $5 week.

N. Y. AVE. NW., 50—3 newly dec., light, airy rms., $7; good home cooking; walking distance downtown.

R. NEAR CONN. AVE.—Two attractive rooms and bath, very comfortable beds; good service, every convenience; homelike, open fires, congenial young people; good home cooking. $35 and $38 monthly. Dec. 4435.

WYOMING AVE. NW., 1855—Double rm. with sleeping porch, vacancy at $8.50 per week; excellent food; spac. living rms.; dou. rm.; dances and bridge parties. Col. 9201.

11TH ST. NW., 1113—Large ft. clubroom; for 2 or 3; $7 weekly; also single; excellent meals; very reasonable. Met. 9882.

13TH NW., 2800, Hillcrest—Desirable rms., 1st and 2d floor, single and double; refined surroundings; well bal. meals; reas.

16TH ST., 1020—Rooms for young ladies or young men; excellent meals; walking distance.

19TH ST., 2300—Cozy front rooms; twin beds; good meals; also vacancy for young lady, $35.

1839 WYOMING AVE. NW.
To see is to believe. A survey of boarding houses inspired a business woman to establish this exceptionally attractive home for young women of refinement; small; exclusive; 8 bedrooms, 4 baths; the freedom of your own home; good meals; Mt. Pleasant and 18th st. cars. Ad. 7183.

2101 S ST. AT CONN. AVE.
Beautifully furnished residence has accommodations for three more guests; every comfort that you would want in your own home. Delicious meals. Reasonable rates; references required.

### APARTMENTS—Furnished 50

ADAMS MILL RD., 2721—2 rms., kitchen, bath, dining alcove; front apt.; beautiful location, opposite entrance to park; nr. 18th st. and Col. rd.; exclusively residential, but convenient to stores and cars; everything furn.; also 4-rm. furn. apartment.

ADAMS MILL RD. NW., 2801—Apt. 307. On Rock Creek Park; near all cars; completely furn., sunny apt.; living room, bedroom, kitchen; Frigidaire (free); bath, shower. Call Sunday or nights.

ATTRACTIVE bed-living rm., kitchen, semipriv. bath; $45; also room l. h. k., $25; ideal for emp. ladies. 2033 P st. nw.

BEAUTIFUL room and kitchenette apts.; newly furn.; gas, elec. free; $5.50 to $8 weekly; caretaker desired; Chevy Chase and downtown. Inquire West 1460, Apt. 803.

COL. HGHTS—1439 Belmont st. Lovely 1 rm., kit., bath, porch; 2d floor, so. ft.; gas, elec; Frig. incl; $47.50. GE. 9341.

DUPONT CIRCLE—2 LARGE ROOMS. Fireplace; kit., bath; beautifully furnished; for 3 people; excellent neighborhood. 1707 21st st. nw.

GUEST THEATER TICKETS—The Washington Post will give two free guest tickets to Loew's Palace Theater with each paid-in-advance want ad for seven or more times when brought to The Post's main office. On the screen Mae West in "She Done Him Wrong."

K ST. NE., 67—2 rooms, kitchen, private bath, heat, hot water, gas, elec.; reas.; accommodate 4. Met. 2125.

KENYON ST. NW., 1352—First floor; very large bed-living room; hall with bed; large kitchen; private bath; porch; $45; no objection to children. AD. 3294.

KEDRICK—1801 K st. Lovely, sunny bedrm., large living rm., priv. bath; elevator, phone, grill. Apt. 405.

MD. AVE. N.E., 1244—Nicely furn. living rm.-bedroom, kitchen; newly decorated; modern home; plenty heat and hot water; $45. Linc. 8635 (garage).

NEAR CAPITOL and library, 220 3d st. se.; 2d fl. front; attr.; 2 rm., kit., bath; linen, gas, elec. furn.; reas. AT. 2915.

NEAR WALTER REED (410 Cedar st.)—Excell. location, completely furnished; 3 rms., kit., bath; free Frigidaire; screened porch; suit. 2 couples; $72.50. GE. 9341.

NEAR LIBRARY, 127 4th st. se.—1 room, kitchenette, pri. bath; 2d floor. Adults; reasonable.

ONTARIO RD., 2710, near 18th and Columbia rd.—Basement apt.; employed couple; adults only; separate entrance.

PETWORTH (3603 Rk. Cr. Ch. rd., near Raymond Sch., off Ga. & N. H. aves.)—2 rms., kit., bath; Frigideare; 1st fl.; $50. GE. 9341.

SUNSHINE apt., 2 r., k., b., glass sleep. pch. (4 expos.), for 2-4 adults; also bed-liv. r., k., porch, sun-flooded fr. rm., next bath; clean, quiet. 1633 Q.

THE BOND (1230 New Hampshire ave. nw.)—1 rm., kit. and bath, $50; 2 rms., kit., bath, $65. Free refrigeration. 24-hour elevator service. Res. Manager.

WILL share downtown hotel room and bath with another congenial young lady; reasonable. Call Na. 6550, Room 301, Monday.

1ST ST. NW., 2301—2 rms. and bath, all newly furn.; 3 rms., furn.; all open; four exposures; heat, gas furn.

2D ST. SE., 229—2d-fl. front bedroom and kit.; nicely fur.; h.-w. h., gas and elec. included; adults; reasonable.

2D ST. SE., 413—Opposite park; 2 rm. fr. apt., next bath; all modern; radio; private entrance; $30 mo.

4TH ST. NE., 438—2 rooms, alcove; for light housekeeping; adults; references.

6TH ST. NW., 5614—Attractive bed-living room, kit., bath; reasonable.

13TH ST. NW., 3114—Desirable 2-room apt.; attractive kitchen; priv. entrance; bath, heat, elec., gas; available garage.

16TH & IRVING STS., The Kenesaw—2 bedrooms, large living room, dining room, kitchen and bath; completely furnished; $125. Apply Apt. 26 or call Col. 0712.

DOWNTOWN (On Lease)
1 Room, Bath; Electricity free; Uniquely furnished .................$37.50
2 Rms., Bth., Sunporch, Firepl. Antique furnishing; Elec, Gas.....$67.50
3 Rms., Bth., Kitchette, Frig. Air, Japanese Furnishings; Elec., Gas..$68.50
MAISON D'ART,
1741 R. I. Ave., Near Conn.

EXCLUSIVE TAFT BRIDGE
3 R., FUR., $60; 4 RM., $70.
New bldg.; best location; elevator, switchboard; beautiful apt., completely furnished; tile bath; convenient. Phone Pot. 5063.

### APARTMENTS—Furnished 50

APARTMENT RENTING BUREAU.
We Locate You Free.
Private cars to inspect apts., fur. and unfur. Open eve. 818 18th nw. Nat. 0470.

WE PLACE YOU FREE
Furn. and Unfurn. Apts. and Houses.
NATIONAL RENTAL SERVICE.
1427 Eye St. N.W. Dist. 6766.

Francis Scott Key, Apt. Hotel
20th and F sts. nw. 1 room, kit., bath; completely furn.; linens, silver; Frigidaire; day, week, month. Natl. 5425.

### APARTMENTS—Unfurnished 51

C ST. NE., 1201—Beautiful corner apt., 5 rms., bath; 1st fl.; newly dec.; yard; adults. Owner, 120½ C st. ne.; Li. 8640.

COLORED—Corcoran st. nw., 1722. One rm.; use of kitchen; semiprivate bath; including light and heat, $18.50.

E ST. NE., 1021—1st fl. apt.; all outside rms.; 3 rms., kit. and bath, cellar and garage. At. 3900.

EUCLID ST. NW., 1703—Second floor, 2-family apt., 5 rooms, bath, elec., $40. Phone owner, NO. 10060.

GUEST THEATER TICKETS—The Washington Post will give two free guest tickets to Loew's Palace Theater with each paid-in-advance want ad for seven or more times when brought to The Post's main office. On the screen Mae West in "She Done Him Wrong."

HOLBROOK TERRACE NE., 1267—4 rms. and bath; all conveniences; electricity and gas furnished; $35 monthly.

MASS. AVE. NE., 632—3 rms., kit., b.; in small, cozy apt. house; ft., back yards; cellar; a. m. i.; reas. 627 Mass. ave. ne.

N, AT 17TH—Entire floor; attractive, quiet, high-class; 3 exposures; fireplace; ideal for bachelor or couple. 1232 17th st. nw.

R ST. NW., 1635—5 rms., b. & inclosed cedar porch; Frigidaire free. $75.

R. I. AVE. NW., 1213—Colored; attrac., quiet 1st floor, 2 rms., kit., bath, $38. No. 0285.

SHEPHERD ST. NW., 1236—2 rooms, kitchen, sun parlor, bath; all outside rms.; Frigidaire free; $55.50. Na. 3278.

THE BOND (1230 New Hampshire ave. nw.)—1 room, kit. and bath, $37.50; 2 rms., kit., dinette and bath, $55. Free refrig. 24-hour elev. serv. Res. Mgr.

WESTCHESTER tenant will sublet at sacrifice most desirable 2-room and solarium, new unfurn. apt.; 7th floor; faces park; normal rent, $95; make offer. NA. 7808 or EM. 3369.

WYOMING AVE., 1811—Newly dec.; 2 rms., recep. hall, kit., b., $45; 4 rms., kit., b., $60; refrig. on house current. See res. mgr.

4TH ST. NW., 4928—Entire 2d floor of new home; sleeping porch and bath; light, heat, water furnished; prefer 2 people; $45. AD. 4443-R.

6 ROOMS, most modern in city; beautiful surroundings, 3020 Tilden st. nw. (Tilden Gardens); phone CL. 7525.

7TH ST. NW., 5021—2 rms., kit., shower bath; scr. porch; modern home; entire 2d fl.; h.-w. h., gas, elec.; conv.; reas; gentiles, adults.

8TH ST. NW., 1215—2 rms., kit., private bath, porch; a. m. i.; south and east exposures; reasonable.

8TH ST. NW., 5029—3 rms., kitchen and bath; entire 2d floor; elec. and gas included; $45.

14TH ST. NW., 4022—4 rms., kit. and bath, 2 porches; all outside rms.; thoroughly modern; very reasonable; janitor service.

15TH ST. NW., 2809—2 r., k., b., $45; 1 r., k., b., $32.50; will move tenant free of charge. Phone Clev. 9235 or see janitor.

TILDEN GARDENS.
Only a few apts. available; 5 rooms and bath to 7 rooms and 2 baths; priced to meet present conditions. APPLY 3000 TILDEN ST., or phone Cleve. 5334.

THE RAVENEL, 1610 16th st. nw.
Fronting 16th st. Beautiful; 2 rooms, kit., bath; center hall; large closets; modern; exclusive; resident manager.

3113 GEORGIA AVE. N.W.
$30.00—3 rooms and bath; separate Arcola hot-water heaters; good condition.
GEORGE F. HANE.
1422 F St. N.W. Natl. 3964.

We have for rent modern houses in good sections at reasonable rentals.
W. C. & A. N. MILLER.
1119 17th st. Dist. 4464.

3022 WISCONSIN AVE. N.W.
Very delightful apartments of three and four rooms and bath; newly decorated; electric refrigeration; most reasonable rentals.
CHAS. D. SAGER.
National 0036. 924 14th St. N.W

$35.00 "THE LOUISA," 216 N. Y. Ave. N.W. Quiet, clean, modern, 2 rms., kit. and bath apts. in nicely kept bldg. Close downtown. Adults.
DONALD S. NASH, Owner, NO. 0660.

$37.50 UP, 1107 11TH ST. NW., DOWNtown. One room, dining alcove, kitchen and bath; Murphy in-a-door bed; gas and refrigeration free.
LINKINS CO.
1733 De Sales St. Dist. 3522.

$40.00 1125 Maryland ave. ne. Reduced rent; 2 rms., kit., bath; free refrigeration.
Lloyd R. Turner,
ME. 1647. 600 7TH ST. SW.

$40.00 AND $50.00. THE SUSQUEHANNA, 1430 W St. N.W.—Modern building, under owner management adjacent to Meridian Park, close to schools, churches and shops, between car and bus lines. 3 rooms, kitchen, bath and porch, $40; 4 rooms, kitchen and bath, $50; in excellent condition.
C. A. SNOW CO.
710 8th St. N.W. Nat. 1921

$40.50 and $54.75. WEST VIEW, 2123 Eye st. nw. 1 room, kitchen and bath. 2 rooms, kitchen and bath, $54.75. Frigidaire on house current. 24-hour elevator and switchboard service. Resident manager.
GOSS REALTY CO.,
1405 Eye st. nw. Natl. 1353.

$42.50 1809 Belmont road: 2 rooms, kitchen and bath; newly decorated throughout; electric refrigeration; one block from 18th and Columbia rd.; convenient to car lines, stores and churches.
NAT'L MORTGAGE & INV. CORP.
1004 Vermont Ave Nat. 5833.

$42.50 to $45. 1418 W st. nw. and 1424 W st. nw., 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bath; all outside rooms, newly decorated throughout. Resident manager.
NAT'L MORTGAGE & INV. CORP.
1004 Vermont Ave Nat. 5833.

$45.00 to $50, 2300 18th st. nw., 4 rooms, kitchen and bath; newly decorated throughout; all outside rooms; close to stores, movies and car lines. Resident manager on premises.
NAT'L MORTGAGE & INV. CORP.
1004 Vermont Ave. Nat. 5833.

$45.00 THE MINTWOOD, 1843 Mintwood Place N.W. Convenient to 18th and Columbia Rd. stores, schools and car lines. Delightful location; quiet and homelike; 2 rooms, kitchen, reception hall and bath (2 exposures); free electric refrigeration.
WALTER A. BROWN,
1400 H St. N.W. Nat. 1652

$45.00 UP. CALVERTON APTS., 1673 Columbia rd., adjacent to 18th and Col. rd. shopping center—2 rooms, bath and foyer to 4 rooms, bath and foyer. 24-hour elevator and switchboard service. Electric refrigeration. Ownership management. Apply to agent on premises.
BLISS PROPERTIES.
Adams 8464 or Linc. 1860.

$47.50 UP. THE EUCLID, 1740 Euclid St. N.W. Six-story building near 18th and Columbia road shopping section. 2 rooms, foyer, kitchen and bath; electric refrigeration. Resident Manager.
REAL ESTATE MTGE. & GUAR. CORP.
1610 K St. N.W. NAtional 1403.

$47.50 TO $52.50. 1929 16TH ST. N.W. Near New Hampshire Ave. 2 rooms, kitchen, bath and porch. Electric refrigeration. Resident manager.
THOS J. FISHER & CO., INC.
738 15th St. N.W. Dist. 6830

$47.50 THE SIBLEY, 14 M ST. N.W.—Frigidaire on house current. Walking distance to G. P. O., Union Station and City Post-office. Front apt. of 3 rooms, reception hall, kitchen and bath. $47.50. Res. Mgr., Apt. 1.
J. C. WEEDON CO.
1727 K St. N.W. Met. 3011

$47.50 AND $57.50. THE GELHAVE, 405 10th st. ne. Close to U. S. Capitol. 2 rooms, kitchen and bath; 3 rooms, kitchen and bath, $57.50. Electrical refrigeration on house current. Apartments newly redecorated. Resident manager, Apt. 101.
L. E. BREUNINGER & SONS,
211 Investment Bldg. Nat. 2040.

$47.50 to $56.50. 1900 LAMONT ST. N.W.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath; Murphy bed; electric refrigeration. Call Resident Manager, Col. 4599, or
NAT'L MORTGAGE & INV. CORP.
1004 Vermont Ave Nat. 5833

$52.50 "THE AUGUSTA," Cor. N. Y. Ave. and N. J. Ave. N.W. 3 rooms, kit. and bath. Corner apt., perfect condition, excellent outlook; bright, clean, cheerful, in a delightful and well kept bldg. Close downtown. Free refrigeration.
DONALD S. NASH, Owner, NO. 0660.

$52.50 804 Butternut St. NW., near Walter Reed Hospital; reduced rental on delightful apartments of 3 rooms and bath; some with porches. Resident manager.
WM. H. SAUNDERS CO., INC.
1519 K St. NW. Dist. 1015.

$55.00 TO $65. 2605 ADAMS MILL RD. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bath; all bright, cheerful, outside rooms, newly redecorated throughout. Near 18th St. and Columbia Rd.
NAT'L MORTGAGE & INV. CORP.
1004 Vermont Ave. Nat. 5833

### APARTMENTS—Unfurnished 51

$55.00 AND $67.50. THE DAHLIA, 7019 Georgia Ave., opposite Walter Reed Hospital—Apts. completely redecorated and in excellent condition. 2 rooms, kitchen bath and sun room, $55; 3 rooms, kitchen and bath, $67.50. These apartments can be secured furnished at small additional cost. Resident manager, Apt. No. 106.
L. E. BREUNINGER & SONS, INC.
211 Investment Bldg. Nat. 2040

$55.00 THE NEW HAMPSHIRE, 3800 New Hampshire Ave. N.W. Lovely corner apartment on front of building with southern exposure. 2 rooms, kitchen, bath and screened-in open porch. Electrical refrigeration on house current. Elevator. Resident Manager, Apt. 105.
L. E. BREUNINGER & SONS, INC.
211 Investment Bldg. Nat. 2040

$65.00 3605 ADAMS MILL RD. Four large, bright, cheerful outside rooms; newly decorated throughout; near 18th st. and Columbia road.
NAT'L MORTGAGE & INV. CORP.
1004 Vermont ave. Nat. 5833.

$65.00 "THE FILLMORE," 1129 N. H. Ave. N.W. 5 rms., kit. and b., with central foyer. Bright, spacious, outside apt. in a well kept downtown bldg.
DONALD S. NASH, Owner, NO. 0660.

$75.00—2151 CALIFORNIA ST. NW. Free gas, free electricity, free refrigeration; 2 bedrooms, reception hall, living room, bath, kitchen and pantry. Elevator service. Resident manager.
WM. H. SAUNDERS CO., INC.
1519 K St. N.W. Dist. 1015

4707
Connecticut
Avenue
UNUSUAL APARTMENTS of 3 and 4 large bright rooms with delightful screened porches
*Reasonable Rentals*
ALL NIGHT SWITCHBOARD AND ELEVATOR SERVICE
All Corridors Carpeted
Electricity and Refrigeration on House Current
RESIDENT MANAGER
Tel. Emerson 6800

Highlands
*and*
Westmoreland
Conn. Ave. at California St.
Two rooms and bath to six rooms and bath. Housekeeping and nonhousekeeping. Furnished and unfurnished. Full hotel service if desired. Dining room unexcelled. Reasonable rentals.
Linkins Co.
1733 De Sales St. N.W.

Royal Arms
3121 16th St. N.W.
1 room, kit., dinette and bath and 2 rooms, kit., dinette and bath with porches, $40 to $65.
Electric Refrigeration.
Resident Manager, Apt 14
Col. 8837

2138 California St. N.W.
Exclusive residential section. One-half block west of Connecticut Avenue. All apartments completely redecorated.
2 rooms, kitchenette and bath to 3 rooms and bath.
$42.50 and Up
New electric refrigeration on house current.
Resident Manager, North 4837

1818 Kalorama Rd. N.W.
Modern fireproof building.
3 rooms and bath, $45.00.
Dining-living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath and porch, $50.
Electric Refrigeration on House Current.
A. S. GARDINER
932 Investment Bldg. Nat'l 0334

THE JOHN MARSHALL
1910 K St. N.W.
Apts. of 2 and 3 rooms, dinette, kitchen and bath. Electric refrigeration (house current). Secretarial telephone service. Elevator service. Resident manager.

2019 Eye St. N.W.
Apts. of 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchen and bath, $40.00 to $77.50. Electric refrigeration. Elevator service. Resident manager.

WISTERIA MANSIONS
1101 L St. N.W. at Mass. Ave.
Convenient Downtown Location.
1 and 2 rooms, kitchen and bath $40 to $75. Switchboard and elevator service. Electric refrigeration. Resident manager.

1301 MASS. AVE.
Northwest Corner.
Apartments of 1 and 2 rooms, kitchen and bath. Gas refrigeration. Elevator service. Resident manager.

2829 28th ST. N.W.
Near Wardman Park.
Apartments of 2 and 3 rooms, foyer, kitchen and bath, $52.50 and $70. Electric refrigeration. Resident manager.

1020 MONROE ST. N.W.
Apts. of 2 and 3 rooms, kitchen and bath, $52.50 to $62.50. Electric refrigeration. Resident manager.

2500 K STREET N. W.
SW. Corner of 25th St.
Apts. of 2 and 3 rooms, kitchen and bath, $36 to $55. Electric refrigeration. Resident manager.

THE ELWOOD
1421 12th St. N.W.
Apartments of 2 and 3 rooms, kitchen and bath, $42.50 to $50. Electric refrigeration. Resident manager.

1433-1443 SPRING ROAD N.W.
Apartments of 2 rooms, dinette, kitchen and bath. Electric refrigeration. Resident manager. $52.50 to $57.50.

1117 VERMONT AVENUE.
Convenient Downtown Location.
Apartments of 1 room, kitchen and bath, $30.00, $31.50, $35.00 and $37.50

CHATEAU THIERRY
1920 S St. at 20th N.W.
Apartments of 2 rooms, kitchen and bath, $52.50 to $57.50. Electric refrigeration, elevator service. Resident manager.

THE GUTHRIDGE
2115 F St. N.W.
Apts. of 1 room and bath, $30.00; 1 and 2 rooms, kitchen and bath, $37.50 to $57.50. Electric refrigeration, switchboard and elevator service. Resident manager.

1538 MONROE ST. N.W.
6 rooms and bath, $50.00.

WOODLEY PARK TOWERS.
2737 Devonshire Place.
Apartments of 2, 3, 4 and 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths; garage; shops. Phone Columbia 2737.

2807 CONNECTICUT AVE.
Apartments of 2 rooms, foyer, dinette, kitchen and bath. Electric refrigeration. Resident manager.

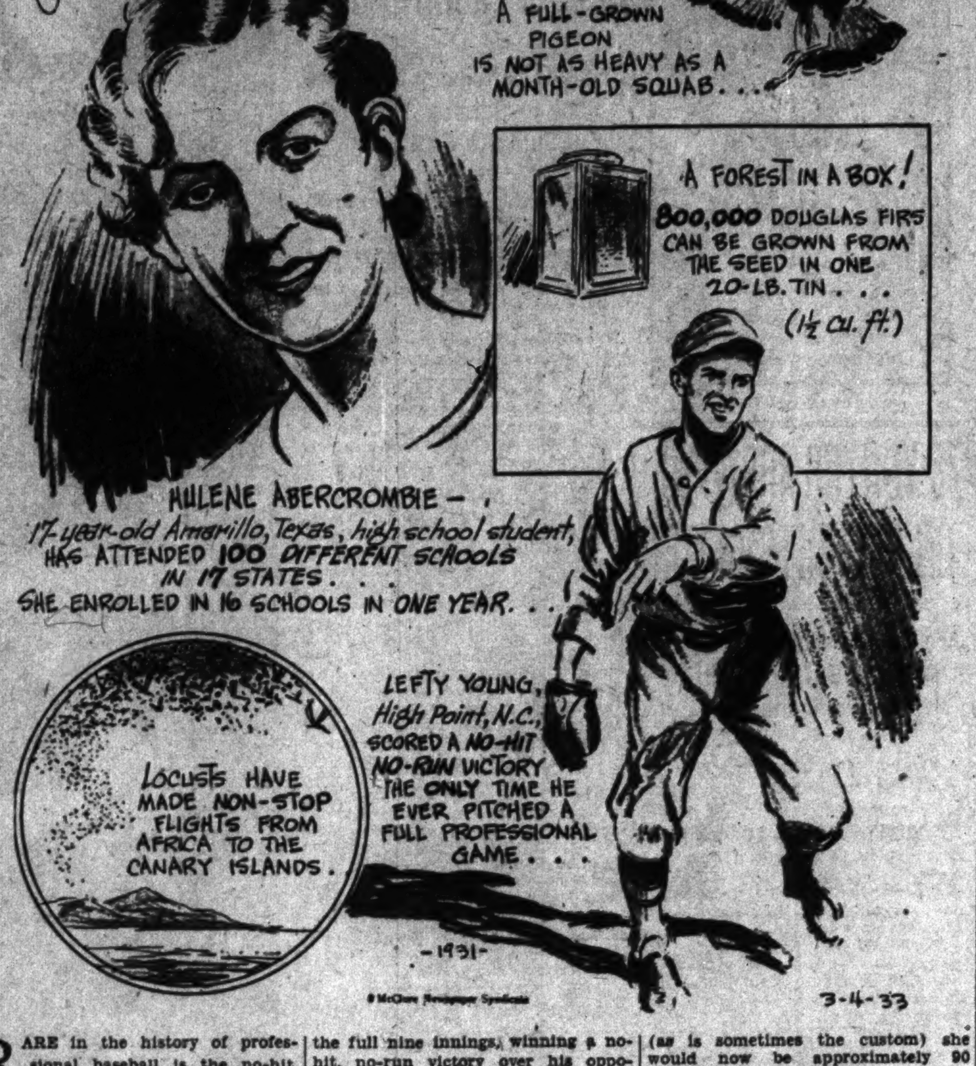
FULTON COURT
2551 17th St., Near Columbia Rd.
Apartments of 3 rooms, foyer, kitchen and bath. Electric refrigeration. Resident manager.

THOS. J. FISHER & Co.
INCORPORATED
738 15th St. District 6830

Your message will reach thousands of alert readers in Post Classified Ads.

## STRANGE AS IT SEEMS —By John Hix

For further proof address the author, inclosing a stamped envelope for reply. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.


John Hix
A FULL-GROWN PIGEON IS NOT AS HEAVY AS A MONTH-OLD SQUAB...
A FOREST IN A BOX! 800,000 DOUGLAS FIRS CAN BE GROWN FROM THE SEED IN ONE 20-LB. TIN... (1½ cu. ft.)
HULENE ABERCROMBIE—17-year-old Amarillo, Texas, high school student, HAS ATTENDED 100 DIFFERENT SCHOOLS IN 17 STATES... SHE ENROLLED IN 16 SCHOOLS IN ONE YEAR...
LOCUSTS HAVE MADE NON-STOP FLIGHTS FROM AFRICA TO THE CANARY ISLANDS.
LEFTY YOUNG, High Point, N.C., SCORED A NO-HIT NO-RUN VICTORY THE ONLY TIME HE EVER PITCHED A FULL PROFESSIONAL GAME...
-1931-
© McClure Newspaper Syndicate
3-4-33

RARE in the history of professional baseball is the no-hit, no-run game, but rarer still is the pitcher who, in his first full game, is able to turn back his opponents scoreless and hitless. But unparalleled is the case of Lefty Young.

Young was a relief pitcher for the High Point, N. C., Club during the 1931 season. On August 5 he was given his first big chance—his first time to start a game. He pitched the full nine innings, winning a no-hit, no-run victory over his opponents, but strange as it seems, this was his only full game. He passed out of professional baseball after his unique record, and with him took the title of the only man who ever pitched a no-hit, no-run game of baseball in his only game.

* * * *

If Miss Hulene Abercrombie, of Amarillo, Tex., had been put back a grade every time she changed schools (as is sometimes the custom) she would now be approximately 90 grades below kindergarten.

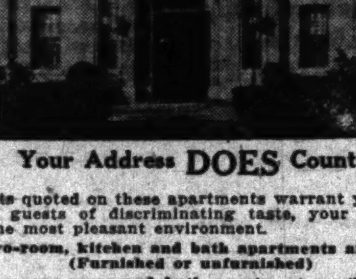
She has attended 100 schools in 17 States, and is now enrolled in the Amarillo High School, where she is in the second year—and where she hopes to remain until graduation. One year she attended seventeen different schools. In spite of it all, Miss Abercrombie never failed in a single subject.

Yes, her father was a traveling man.

***Colors give added realism to strange things and happenings illustrated by John Hix on a full page in The Sunday Post.***

### APARTMENTS—Unfurnished 51 APARTMENTS—Unfurnished 51

THE JEFFERSON
1200 16th Street N.W.



Your Address DOES Count!

The low rents quoted on these apartments warrant your inspection. Catering to guests of discriminating taste, your residence here will be in the most pleasant environment.

A few two-room, kitchen and bath apartments are available. (Furnished or unfurnished)

Also a one-room and bath apartment on the first floor suitable for a doctor's or dentist's office.

(Furnished apartments have linen, maid service, full housekeeping equipment, electricity and gas.)

Apply Resident Manager District 4707

CAVALIER HOTEL
3500 Fourteenth Street N.W.

*Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished*
RENTALS FROM $50.00 UP, INCLUDING ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION.

*In One of Washington's Most Modern Residential Hotels*
one and two room housekeeping apartments available for immediate occupancy. A staff of well-trained employes at your service at all times.
RENTALS RE-ADJUSTED TO MEET PRESENT CONDITIONS.

YOUR INSPECTION IS INVITED
GEORGE A. SCHARF, *Manager*
Columbia 3600

WOODLEY PARK TOWERS

2737 Devonshire Place N. W.
*Just West of Klingle Bridge at Connecticut Avenue, Overlooking Klingle Valley*
$60.00 up

This modern apartment hotel offers attractive suites of 1 room, kitchen and bath to 5 rooms, 2 baths and porch; foyers. Sun porches.

Such conveniences as garage service, beauty parlor, grocery store, library and maid service are available.

*Resident Manager*
Columbia 2737

1100 Eye st. nw.—2 rms., kit., b. ...$27.50
2139 Pa. ave. nw.—2 rms., kit., b. ..$35.00
51 Randolph pl. nw.—4 rms., kit. b. $45.00
A. M. COOPER.
820 11th st. nw. NA. 1322.

ON CAPITOL HILL
THE DAVMAR, 18 9th st. ne.
1 rm., kitchen and bath..............$37.50
2 rms., kitchen and bath....$47.50-$52.50
Frigidaire free. See Resident Manager.

### APARTMENTS—Unfurnished 51

THE WENDEL
1858 Calif. st., 2, 3, 5 r., k., b., porch; free refrig.; rent reduced. See manager.

HIGHVIEW APTS., 61 R. I. ave. ne.
Apt. 1—4 rms., kit and bath; all outside rms .....................$53.50
Apt. 32—3 rms., kit. and bath.........$48.50
Frigidaire. Apply WM. J. HOLTMAN, 609 N. Y. ave., or Janitor, NA. 1484.

1483 NEWTON ST. NW.
1 room and bath., bachelor..........$25.00
4 rms. and bath, Gen. Elec ref......$50.00
3153 MT. PLEASANT ST. NW.
5 rms. and bath, front, Gen. Elec..$60.00
626 NORTH CAROLINA AVE. SE.
5 rooms and bath, 1st floor..........50.00
1915 14TH ST. NW.
5 and 6 rms., bath, elevator..$40 to $65
GEORGE F. HANE,
1422 "F" st. nw. Natl. 3964.

MAYFAIR
2115 C ST. N.W.
1 room, kitchen and bath..........$35.00
2 rooms, kitchen and bath..........57.50
Frigidaire on House Current.
RESIDENT MANAGER.
Metropolitan 4187.

U CAN LIVE IN
FINEST 16th ST. APTS.
AMAZING LOW RATES
2 Rms., $42.50; 3 rms., $55; 4 rms., $75. New bldg.; large rooms, magnificent view; tiled bath, shower, dinette, garage, Frigidaire, elev., phone. Phone Adams 2306.

LOWEST RATES!
FIREPLACE, PORCH, APTS.
NR. 16th AND PARK RD.
3 R., $45; 4R., $60; 5 R., $72.50. Beautiful bldg.; large, outside rms. Specially reduced. Handy to stores, theaters, schools, cars. All modern conveniences, refrigeration, tile bath. Phone Adams 5578.

$32.50—Three rooms, kitchen, bath and small back porch; with heat and janitor service. 920 New York ave. nw.

DESIRABLE downtown apartments, three and four rooms and bath. Low rent. Inquire Henry Salus, 920 New York ave. nw.

REDUCED RENTALS
THE MARCHETA
1121 New Hampshire Ave. N.W.
Apartments of 1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette, dining alcove and bath; 24-hour elevator service. Frigidaire on house current.
See resident manager or phone West 0780. Rents, $37.50 and up.

THE FLAGLER
736 22d Street N.W.
Apartments of 1 and 2 rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath, $37.50 and up; 24-hour elevator service; Frigidaire on house current.
See resident manager or phone West 0692

*The*
KENESAW
*Sixteenth and Irving Sts. N.W.*
Live in old-fashioned comfort, with the facilities and conveniences of a fine, modern apartment house . . . Select environment . . . A clientele of distinction.
Convenient to schools, churches, theaters,—street cars, buses pass the door.
Cafe, drug store, barber shop, dress shop and beauty shop in building.
*Miss Babb, Res. Mgr.*
*Col. 0712*

FOR COLORED
1715 OREGON AVENUE
$35 to $45
One and two rooms, kitchen and bath; excellent condition.
NAT'L MORTGAGE & INV. CORP.
1004 Vermont Ave. Nat. 5833.

COLORED—1312 Fla. ave. nw. 3 rms., b.; heat, h. w., gas, elec.; reas. CO. 5615-J.

COLORED—1522 9th st. nw. 2 or 3 rms., kit., b.; newly decorated corner apts.; reasonable. NO. 1590 or 2767.

COLORED.
1621 12TH ST. NW.
Desirable 3 and 4 room and bath apts.; electricity; in good condition. See janitor or
GEORGE F. HANE,
Natl. 3964. 1422 F st. nw.

### Furnished or Unfurnished 52

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—116 No. Payne st. 3 or 4-rm. apts., with porches; $30-$35; h. w. h.; modern; partly furn.; near bus. Apply 100 So. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.

### Furnished or Unfurnished 52

E ST. SE., 136—Convenient near Capitol; 2 rooms, kit., bath; newly decorated. Use of phone. Atl. 3736.

RAVENEL APT., 1610 16th nw.—1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchen and bath; large center hall; $40 to $100; elec. refrig.; strictly mod.; exclu. See Resident Manager.

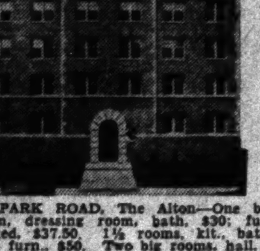
TAKOMA PARK—3 rooms, pri. bath, elec. refrig., gas and elec.; newly decorated; no children. Sh. 2926-W.

THE NEW HAVEN (236 Mass. ave. ne.)—1 rm., big dressing room and bath, $30 (furn., $37.50); 1 room, kit., din., bath, $40 (furn., $50); elec. refrig.; 24-hour elev. Res. Mgr.

THE PARKWELL (3500 13th st. nw.)—2 big rooms, dressing room, big dinette, hall, closets, kitchen and bath, $57.50; furnished, $67.50. 4 rooms, big dressing room, hall, big kitchen and bath, unfurnished, $87.50; will furnish reasonably. Free refrigeration; elevator. Res. Mgr., Col. 9597. Fireproof bldg.

WIS. AVE., 3030—Beautiful apt.; sun parlor, living rm., bedrm., kit., dinette, shower; elec. refrig.; also 2-rm. apt., $45; refrig. on house current; opp. Cathedral; furn. if desired; reas. 3218 Wis. ave.

COLORED—Refined; home in suburbs, 1 or 2 rms., with use of whole house fur. if desired; a. m. i.; gar.; reas. Li. 7079-J.



1445 PARK ROAD, The Alton—One big room, dressing room, bath, $30; furnished, $37.50. 1½ rooms, kit., bath, $40; furn., $50. Two big rooms, hall, 2 closets, big kit., dinette, 2 exposures, $57.50; furn., $70. Front apt., 4 big rooms, bath, large hall, extra large hall closet, three exposures, fireproof building., free Frigidaire, elevator, $69.50; furn., $85. Res. Mgr. Phone Ad. 3451.

### BUSINESS PROPERTY—Rent 54

CHEVY CHASE, MD., 11 Newland st.—Located between Circle and Chevy Chase Club; 3 nicely furn. rms., private bath; transients accom. inauguration week; reasonable; meals optional. Wis. 3249.

SECOND commercial; store and 5 rooms. 601 New Hamp. ave. Clev. 9199.

### OFFICES—STUDIOS for Rent 55

CHANDLER BLDG.
1427 Eye St., in the heart of the Financial District, featuring small offices with secretarial telephone service to handle calls in your absence. Also 2d floor open space. Low rentals.
SHANNON & LUCHS CO.
1505 H St. N.W. Nat. 2345.

DISTRICT NATIONAL
BANK BUILDING
Right downtown, half square from U. S. Treasury. Offices single or en suite, 2 fast elevators.
AS LOW AS $15.50 MONTHLY.
H. G. SMITHY CO.
RENTAL AGENTS.
1418 Eye St. N.W. Natl. 5904.

WASHINGTON BLD'G.
*15th and New York Ave.*
*Opposite U. S. Treasury.*
OFFICE SPACE
That meets your requirements.
Investigate Our Rates.
WEAVER BROS.
Realtors
Washington Bldg. Dist. 9486.

### HOUSES—Rent—Furnished 57

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—Attr. owner's home; 7 rms.; oil burner, elec. refrig.; screened porch; garage; adults. EM. 3029.

EAST FALLS CHURCH—Lovely home; 7 rms., bath, lavatory, large living room, with fireplace; beamed ceiling; h.-w. h., inst. hot water, elec. refrig. and range; glass-inclosed sun porch, side and rear porches; ½ acre shrubs, fruit and shade trees, berries; garage; $85. Falls Church 142.

SHERIDAN ST. NW., 526—6-room modern home; bath; completely furnished; heat and hot water included. Ga. 3645.

SILVER SPRING, MD.—Handsome brick home; completely furn.; 9 rms., 2 baths; fireplace, Frigidaire; h.-w. h.; radio, piano, elec. washer; garage; shrubs, trees; ideal for Army officer. Linc. 8309.

TUCKERMAN ST. NW., 712—Brick home, semi-detached, $67.50; completely furnished; 6 rms., bath, h. w. h., fireplace, elec. refrigerator; garage. Col. 1115-J after 5:30.

$60 MONTH—6-room house, bath; fireplace; h.-w. h.; modern kitchen; garage; completely furnished. Ruby Lee Minor, Inc., Lee Heights, Va.; Clar. 456.

We have several very desirable furnished houses for lease at very reasonable rentals, from $150 to $400 per month.
LINKINS CO.,
1733 De Sales st. Dist. 3522.

### HOUSES—Rent—Unfurnished 58

BUNGALOW—Va., via Memorial Bridge; one bus fare; 5 and 6 rooms, bath; garage; shade. Clev. 4733.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—6 bedrooms, two baths; beautiful first floor; 2-car garage; suitable for large family, roomers or two congenial families. Clev. 4733.

CHEVY CHASE, MD., 304 Elm St.—Six rooms, detached; bath and extra lavatory on 1st floor; very large living room and master bedroom; large yard; garage. Call North 2175 for information.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—Nevada ave., near Conn. ave. and schools; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, recreation room; garage. Phone Cleveland 4733.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—1 blk. Conn. ave.; 4 bedrooms, 2 ba. (1 ba. and bedroom 1st fl.); private screened porch; 2-car gar.; house reconditioned. Cleve. 4733.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—Interior made-over—new; 6 rooms, bath; garage; 2 verandas; $75. Clev. 4733.

COLORED houses and apartments in all locations; $10 up. Call at 1021 7th st. nw. Phone Nat. 0510.

FRAME-AND-STUCCO house; semi detached; 7 rms., 2 baths; h.-w. h.; inst. hot water, stationary tubs; front, rear porches; ideal for chilren; $70. West 1460, Apt. 803.

FROM owner; wide; 4 bedrooms; heated sleeping porch; 2 baths; oil burner; Frigidaire; will sell. Adams 0031.

GUEST THEATER TICKETS—The Washington Post will give two free guest tickets to Loew's Palace Theater with each paid-in-advance want ad for seven or more times when brought to The Post's main office. On the screen Mae West in "She Done Him Wrong."

GET OUR for rent list of modern homes and apartments; reasonably priced. John F. Donohoe & Sons, 314 Penna. ave. se.

HYATTSVILLE, MD.—Corner; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; garage; hedge shrubbery, large yard; excellent for children. Will paper and paint interior of residence to suit lessee. Clev. 4733.

REFINED colored houses and apartments for rent; $17.50 up. Cleve. 9199.

SHERIDAN ST.—Just off 16th, near Rock Creek golf course. 8 rooms, new, a. m. i. Columbia 8682.

SUNSHINE HOME—4309 13th st. ne., bet. Monastery and Cath. U., Mich Pk.; semidet.; 9r.; a.m.i.; gar. Owner, NO. 1664-W.

TAKOMA PARK—6 rms., bath; hdwd. floors; a. m. i.; large lot; garage; decorate to suit tenant. Sh. 2928-W.

WE ARE OWNERS of a large number of detached houses and bungalows in Chevy Chase, D. C. and nearby Md. and Va.; 4 rms., ba. to 11 rms., 2 ba., garages; $35 to $115 mo. Have our own mechanics to keep our houses in excellent condition. Would also be glad to hear from Rental Agents. FULTON R. GORDON, 1427 Eye St. N.W., Dis. 5231.

18TH AND COLUMBIA RD.—2-story brick; 8 rooms, bath, showers; extra lav. in cellar; fireplace; h.-w. h.; Electrolux; inclosed rear porches; garage; $75 mo. Col 0695.

COLORED—39 Quincy pl. nw.; near Capitol and Fla. ave.; nice flat, 5 rooms, bath; good condition; $45. NO. 0285.

COLORED—2024 Georgia ave. nw. Beautiful home; 9 rooms; h.-w. h.; electricity; will rent for $55.
BENJAMIN F. FLETCHER,
1938 12th st. nw. Phone NO. 6813.

### Furnished or Unfurnished 59

FOR RENT
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES
THOS. J. FISHER & Co.
INCORPORATED
738 15th St. N.W. Dist. 6830

### SUBURBAN—For Rent 61

ATTRACTIVE bungalow, 6 rms., bath; h.-w. h.; modern kitchen, pantry, stationary tubs in basement, screens, weather stripping, screened rear porch, built-in garage; fruit trees; garden; $35 month. 150 Shady Side ave., Capitol Heights, Md., or Dec. 0904.

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED, attractive 2-story frame house; 7 rms., bath, h. w. h., modern kitchen, garage, lawn, fruit, shade trees, $40. Clar. 131-J-1.

EDGEMOOR—Modern home, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, sun parlor; hot-water heat, &c.; $75 mo. Munger-Hollingsworth Co., Bank Bldg., Bethesda, Md. Wisc. 4652.

EDGEMOOR—8 room dwelling, 4 baths, fine condition; beautiful location; 2-car garage, $125 mo. Munger-Hollingsworth Co., Bank Bldg., Bethesda, Md. Wisc. 4652.

FOR RENT—BUNGALOWS, MADE OVER new, nearby Va. and Md.; 4 to 6 rms., b., $35 to $50 mo. Clev. 4733.

### WANTED—TO RENT 65

LIST YOUR PROPERTIES for rent with Graham & Ogden, 313 Woodward Bldg., Natl. 3689. 803 King st., Alex. 1300.

### HOUSES FOR SALE 68

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—5525 Nebraska ave. Detached, brick; new; 2½ baths; sacrifice for $10,500; no agents. CL. 8440.

COLORED—7th st. ne., nr. K. 6 rooms and bath; only $3,000; genuine sacrifice to close estate; good home or investment; now rented for $32.50 to good tenant; small cash payment, $30 monthly. Greenwood 1575.

GUEST THEATER TICKETS—The Washington Post will give two free guest tickets to Loew's Palace Theater with each paid-in-advance want ad for seven or more times when brought to The Post's main office. On the screen Mae West in "She Done Him Wrong."

MARYLAND AVE. NE., 1244—12 rms.; strictly modern arranged apts.; large rents; 2-car garage; owner will sacrifice (including furniture), $6,950. Li. 8635.

NEAR MILITARY RD. and Rock Creek Park; new all-brick, 4 large bedrooms, 2 beautiful baths, recreation room in basement; 2-car garage; no trades; reasonable terms. Open and lighted. Will rent. Cleve. 4733.

WILL SELL $1,250.00 below cost, 1736 A st. se., one square south of Eastern High School, 6 large rooms, bath and sleeping porch. Opportunity to buy a home like new for payments better than rent—$75.00 cash, $52.50 monthly, including interest on both trusts. Call Mr. Clark, Nat. 3007. Steuart Brothers, Inc. Key at 1734 A street southeast.

$3,900—217 8th st. se.; 6 rms., bath; semi-detached; h.-w. h., elec., gas; large lot; double garage; vacant; nice location; terms. OWNER, 825 F st. ne.; AT. 1903.

$500 CASH—$65 PER MO.
New 7-room, 2-bath house; between 13th and 16th st. nw.; let us show you this unequaled value today.
LEWEY, INC.
1003 K St. N.W. Di. 3625.

COLONIAL homes, Alexandria, Va., with their historic background. We have a list of these homes worthy of your inspection.
GRAHAM & OGDEN, Realtors.
803 King St., Alex., Va. Phone Alex. 1300
313 Woodward Bldg. Phone Natl. 3689.

3740 MILITARY ROAD.
Beautiful, corner; every convenience; oil burner; delightful living room; library; open fireplace; garage; 6 bedrooms; foreclosure price; might trade.
DONALDSON.
202 Southern Bldg. NA. 5496

CHEVY CHASE, MD.
11 Newland St.
Located between Circle and Chevy Chase Club among many fine homes with spacious lawns and beautiful trees. Attractive eight-room, two-bath semi-bungalow type residence; five rooms and bath first floor; three rooms and bath on second. Lot 80x150; garage. Most attractive home, reasonably priced.
CALL OWNER, WISCONSIN 3249.

PRICED AT $5,950
FOR QUICK SALE
A remarkable buy. One square from Central High School. High elevation. Six large rooms, bath, hot-water heat. Splendid condition. Terms less than rent.
WM. M. THROCKMORTON,
Investment Bldg. Dist. 6092.

Most Fashionable Location
Near Sheridan Circle
Sacrifice Price
Vacant. A pretentious brick-and-limestone residence; newly and elaborately redecorated; 12 rooms, 4 baths, ultra modern; 2 servants' rooms, with bath; screened porch; overlooking Rock Creek Park; attractive driveway and garage for 2 cars; generous terms; phone now.
WM. K. HARTUNG CO.,
Shoreham Bldg. National 2232.

COLORED—Modern 5-10 room houses; des. loc.; exceptionally reas. Only $150 to $250 down. Call North 9839.

### SALE or EXCHANGE 70

WILL trade for Ohio or NW. Washington improved acreage, a modern Hyattsville house. Box 240, Washington Post.

### LOTS for SALE 72

CHOICE lot, 80x100, overlooking Potomac River and Wash., within 4 miles of White House, between Wash. and Alexandria. Priced to sell; $1,200. Many other bargains.
GRAHAM & OGDEN, Realtors.
803 King St., Alex., Va. Phone Alex. 1300
313 Woodward Bldg. Phone Natl. 3689.

SHEPHERD PARK—16th st. extended; on grade; excellent values....$2,200
NEAR MASS. and Western avenues, 40x109; improvements............$1,500
CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—Improved lot, 40x150; $1,100; 2 others, each....$1,250
HILLCREST—Corner near Ala. ave.; excellent st.; on grade; all improvements, including sewer; exceptional value. $1,050
F. M. DOYLE. Realtor. Dist. 7955.

### SUBURBAN for SALE 73

ATTRACTIVE 2-story home; 6 rms. bath; h.-w. h., elec., city water; front and side porches, sleeping porch; shade and fruit trees; chicken house; garden; garage; ideal for children; cost, $6,500; sell, $3,750; cash, $200; $35 monthly. Ashe, Hyattsville 327.

STUCCO AND FRAME BUNGALOW—New, 5 rms., tile b., h.-w. h., fireplace, mod. kit. pantry, linen closet, front, rear and side porches, double gar.; second floor room for 4 rm., b. apt., sep. entr. Reas. terms. Shep. 3130.

UNUSUAL new brick bungalow, set in park; 6 large rooms, colored tile bath (with shower), living room has rough textured walls and wood-burning fireplace; up-to-date, sunny kitchen, with built-in cabinets, closets with mirror doors; h.-w. h.; inclosed radiators; screens; weather stripping; built-in garage; front and rear terraces; side porch; terraced garden. Evanswood, Maple lane, Silver Spring. Shep. 3563.

WESLEY HEIGHTS — 10-rm., brick-and-stone house; fireplace; Frigidaire; h.-w. h., automatic water heater; 3 baths, extra lav.; lower floor texstone walls; screened sun parlor; copper screens throughout; 2-car garage; large corner lot; terraced lawns; shrubbery. Owner, CL. 0181.

23 ACRES good truck land; plenty woods; 5-room house; $3,250; easy terms. George T. McNab, Falls Church 408.

### SUBURBAN—Sale or Rent 73A

ATTRACTIVE 4 rooms and bath bungalow with glassed-in porch; a. m. i.; price $2,500, terms. O. B. Zantzinger Co. NATIONAL 5371.

### FARMS—Land for Sale 74

BEAUTIFUL new modern bungalow, elec., bath, conveniences; 2-story barn, large poultry bldg.; 3 brooder houses, 25 acres fruit, stream, woods, select neighborhood, near Silver Spring. Sac., $7,000; terms. Walters, 239 Park ave., Takoma Park, Md. Shep. 1754-W.

ON COLESVILLE PIKE—6 miles from District; 30 acres; ideal for estate, tea house or subdivision; old house; outbuildings on property. Geo. 3846.

125 ACRES—Long frontage, Lee blvd.; nicely situated; sell small tracts; $8,250; terms. George T. McNab, Falls Ch. 408.

$4,750—181 acres, on river; large bank barn; other good outbuildings; 2 orchards; 20 miles D. C. 340 acres, new house, a fine farm, 35 miles D. C., $7,000. 237 acres, Seventh street pike, 2 streams, some woods; ideal for subdivision, $60 per acre. Small acreage near D. C., $100. Brick and stone colonials, convenient to District; some 200 years old or more. New brick house, 6 rooms, Takoma Park, $6,500. R. D. Lillie, 266 Carroll st., Takoma. Ga. 3301.

550 ACRES, $11,500.
St. Marys Co., Md.; long shore front on salt-water river; land lies rolling and grows high-grade cigarette tobacco; beautiful timbered elevations, above water; farmhouse, barn and well-constructed bungalow on the water front; large acreage in timber.
THEODORE F. MENK.
So. Md. Water-Front Acreage and Estates.
1427 Eye st. nw. Di. 4440.

### SHORE PROPERTY—Sale 76

BELLHAVEN, Md.—Attractive cottage, 4 rooms, bath, completely furnished, large screened front porch; elec.; large lot; ideal for family; crabbing, fishing, bathing. Marvelous view. $1,600. Cash $400; $35 month. GE. 5856.

REHOBOTH BEACH, DEL.
On the ocean; now's the time to rent or buy cottages or lots at reduced prices. Send address or call Rehoboth Publicity Bureau, 633 F st. nw.; phone Emerson 1698.

130 ACRES—High, wooded, water front; ideal for subdivision or camp; 48 miles D. C.; $3,000; terms; might trade. Shepherd 2881-J.

### WANTED—REAL ESTATE 77

ALL CASH for brick houses. E. W. Manson, 1103 Vermont ave.; DI. 9373.

I PAY CASH for small houses, white or colored, regardless of condition. Wm. J. Callahan, 1427 Eye nw.; Natl. 8871.

# THE ONCE OVER

By H. I. PHILLIPS

### THE NEXT CABINET.

PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT has named his Cabinet. It is not an all-star cast and Mr. Roosevelt has made certain that there will be no total eclipse of Krum Elbow, but it has its merits. The country will withhold judgment until it sees a group picture in the newsreels.

* * * *

The new Secretary of the Treasury will be Mr. Woodin, a builder of railroad trains and yachts. There are more trains and yachts in the country now than can be used, and so Mr. Woodin can give his full time to the job.

* * * *

Senator Cordell Hull will be the next Secretary of State. Mr. Hull comes from Tennessee, was an original Roosevelt man, and can dictate notes to Japan as rapidly as Stimson.

* * * *

Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, of Arizona, will be Director of the Budget. Mr. Douglas is not the shoe man. He is one of the few legislators in the country who say what they think about slashing Government expenses without worrying about losing votes. He will cut the deck for the new deal.

* * * *

Mr. Henry A. Wallace will be Secretary of Agriculture. What agriculture?

* * * *

*For Secretary of War Mr. Roosevelt has chosen Gov. Dern of Utah. This is the first we knew there was a governor by that name.*

Big Jim Farley will be Postmaster General. This post always goes to a successful campaign manager, just as a pennant is given to a winning ball club. There is no money left for new postoffices, so Mr. Farley can't do any real harm.

* * * *

He is as competent as anybody else to toss out Republican postmasters and select good Democrats to rattle around the oversized marble atheneums, known as first-class postoffices, with which the country is dotted.

* * * *

Mr. Farley has already served notice that only loyal Democrats will be appointed, which assures the Nation that anybody who worked for Al Smith will have difficult getting a job as a letter carrier.

* * * *

Mr. Roosevelt has named a woman, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. This will keep profanity down to a minimum at Cabinet meetings. Miss Perkins is an able and talented lady, but we would hate to see her settling a riot of assorted boilermakers, steamfitters, stevedores and locomotive firemen.

* * * *

Daniel C. Roper becomes Secretary of Commerce, which, under present conditions is like being superintendent of snow removal in Palm Beach. If Mr. Roper discovers any commerce he will press a button.

* * * *

*Harold Ickes is named Secretary of the Interior, or perhaps the interior is named secretary of Harold Ickes. Anyway, Mr. Roosevelt has a Cabinet that he can stand behind and still be seen from all parts of the house.*

### REACTION.

Simpering air wave comics who
At two grand per exhort you to
Consider life a round of frolic
Afflict me with severest colic.
—ALBERT A. OSTROW.

"Ford to Operate Two Banks."—Headline. Maybe one is just a spare in case of trouble.

Mr. Ford announced he would take over the two banks for $8,250,000. That's a good allowance on a used bank.

(Copyright, 1933.)

# Club Backs Offutt As Commissioner

## Former Board of Trade Head Urged for High District Post.

George W. Offutt, past president of the Washington Board of Trade, was unanimously recommended for District Commissioner by members of the Reciprocity Club, opening a two-day convention with sessions and a dinner dance at the Hamilton Hotel yesterday.

Arthur Clarendon Smith, vice president of the organization, suggested that the club give Mr. Offutt its indorsement in the form of a motion, and the members of the association adopted a resolution to that effect. A copy of their action will be sent to President-elect Roosevelt.

At the dinner dance last night Jesse McKeever, president of the group, acted as toastmaster. William Koelle, of Philadelphia, executive director of the Reciprocity Club of America, was the guest of honor. Jack Mullane headed the committee of arrangements for the sessions and entertainment. The convention will continue through today.

# Man, Guilty of Knifing, Faces Term of 20 Years

A jury in the court of Chief Justice A. A. Wheat, in the District Supreme Court, yesterday convicted Lawrence King, colored, of second-degree murder, which means a sentence of from 20 years to life imprisonment.

King, indicted for first-degree murder, was charged with having fatally stabbed George Mallory, also colored, last August in a house at Fourteenth and W streets northwest. He was prosecuted by Assistant United States Attorney Irvin Goldstein, while the defense attorneys were James K. Hughes and Max Shulman.

## FIRE RECORD.

1:07 a. m.—632 K street southwest; false.
4:39 a. m.—Sixth street and New York avenue northwest; false.
5:40 a. m.—Thirteenth street and Park road northwest; automobile.
10:01 a. m.—3331 N street northwest; apartment house.
12:34 p. m.—Thirty-second and Quesada streets northwest; trash.
5:17 p. m.—1700 Fifteenth street northwest; automobile.
6:47 p. m. 1015 L street northwest; chimney.
7:20 p. m.—4408 Fourteenth street northwest; smoke.
7:41 p. m.—627 G street northwest; room.
8:05 p. m.—1514 Girard street northeast; chimney.
8:29 p. m.—Thirteenth and M streets northwest; incinerator.
9:21 p. m.—1336 G street northwest; electric motor.

# LEM TOWERS DEAD; PROMINENT MASON AND UNDERWRITER

## Lifelong Resident of Capital Succumbs to Brief Illness at Age of 71.

Lem Towers, widely-known Mason, died yesterday at his home, 1870 Wyoming avenue northwest, following a brief illness. He was 71 years old.

Mr. Towers was a lifelong resident of Washington. His father, Lem Towers, sr., headed the first company of soldiers to leave here during the Civil War. A brother, John Towers, was a mayor of Washington.

For many years Mr. Towers had been identified with local Masonic activities. He was past grand master of Masons in the District and also past high priest of District Masons.

### Honorary 33d Degree Member.

Mr. Towers was secretary of all Scottish Rite bodies in Washington. He was past grand commander of the Knights Templar, honorary thirty-third degree member of the Southern jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, and a member of Almas Temple.

He also took an active part in individual lodges, being past master of Potomac Lodge of Masons and past high priest of the same lodge. He was past commander of Potomac Commandery and honorary member of Temple Noyes Lodge of Masons.

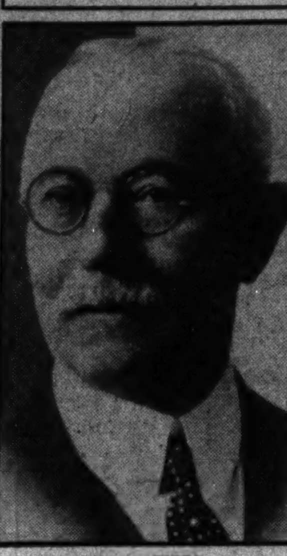
### Underwriters Secretary.

Among other fraternal duties, Mr. Towers served as secretary of the Royal Order of Scotland. His business activities here included work as secretary to the Washington Board of Fire Underwriters and secretary to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He was also connected with the Columbia Fire Insurance Co. for many years.

Surviving Mr. Towers is his wife, Mrs. Annie Towers; a son, Lem A. Towers, connected with Indian affairs in New Mexico, and a daughter, Mrs. Arthur Hill, of Dallas, Tex.

Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

MASONIC HEAD



LEM TOWERS.

# Herring Addresses Iowa State Group

## Governor Asserts Stability Result of New Acts of Legislature.

Gov. Clyde L. Herring of Iowa was the principal speaker at the inauguration dinner and dance of the Iowa State Society at the Willard Hotel last night. He told the group that recent legislative measures in Iowa were responsible for the present economic stability of the State.

He pointed out that there have been no bank failures and that business has been comparatively normal since the enactment of new banking laws several months ago. Senator L. J. Dickinson, of Iowa, acted as toastmaster.

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Merrick, president of the group, presided. Miss Claude R. Porter, chairman of arrangements, was assisted by Mrs. Gertrude M. Louis, vice president of the society. Miss Lavinia Darve, operatic star, was accompanied by Mrs. Winifred Howell Artaud, formerly of Centerville, Iowa, in several vocal selections.

# Two Traffic Policemen Hurt in Crash With Auto

Traffic Policemen Henry B. Mohler and John L. Hite were seriously injured yesterday when their motorcycles collided with an automobile driven by Elmer E. Williams, 43, of 527 Ninth street northeast, at Eighth and H streets northeast.

Both men were removed to Casualty Hospital, where Mohler was said to be suffering from a possible fractured skull and concussion of the brain while Hite suffered a sprained back and a possible fractured right leg. Williams was arrested and charged with reckless driving.

# Robber, of Few Words, Gets $17 in Bold Holdup

A shabbily dressed young robber, brusque and of few words, last night held up Lola N. Owen, manager of a confectionery store at 1515 H street northwest, and forced her to hand over the contents of the cash register, totaling $17.

Pulling a gun as he entered, the robber said: "Give me the money!" After receiving it he turned on his heel and without another word walked out.

# 75 YOUTHS ARRIVING ON FREIGHTS SEIZED

## Are to Be Allowed to View Parade, But Are Told to Leave Tomorrow.

About 75 youths between the ages of 18 and 21, who arrived in Washington last night via the Eckington freight yards, from Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland and other States, to see the inaugural parade, were taken in hand by police and quartered for the night at the First Precinct Station.

They will be allowed to see the parade and wander about the city, but they must return to their homes tomorrow morning, the police told them.

Police were first advised by railroad authorities that a crowd of radicals had arrived in the railroad yards.

About 75 more young men were scared away upon arrival of the police at the yards, but Inspector L. I. H. Edwards ordered a lookout for them so that they could be corraled and sent to the First Precinct Station with their comrades for the primary purpose of keeping them out of trouble.

# Man Arrested Pouring Rum Into Pint Bottle

Captured while pouring alleged liquor from a half-gallon jug into a pint bottle, Donald Lampton, of Bethesda, was arrested yesterday by Sergt. Leroy D. Rodgers and Policeman Thomas DeNell of the Bethesda substation, Montgomery County police. He was charged with possession of intoxicants with intent to sell and released on $500 bond.

The policemen found the man in a clump of woods near Bradley boulevard, Bethesda. When he saw the policemen he broke the jug. They found another half gallon under a stump and about 24 empty pint bottles.

# Honolulu Man Loses Property From Auto

Harold V. Lucas, Y. M. C. A. secretary from Honolulu, H. I., reported to police last night that clothing and jewelry valued at $175 were stolen from his car at Fourteenth and E streets northwest yesterday.

Mr. Lucas, who came to Washington for the inauguration, told police that six other suitcases were ignored by the thieves, who smashed a window in the car and escaped with one bag while he was shopping.

# Cue and Curtain Club Opens Poster Contest

The Cue and Curtain Club of George Washington University is conducting a poster contest among the Washington high schools and private schools in connection with its spring play, "The Romance Lady," to be presented in May.

Prizes will be awarded for the best poster submitted from each of the five high schools, and the private schools, with a grand prize for the best of the six. The contest will close about April 1.

### National Woman's Party Lunch.

Buffet luncheon will be served all day today at the National Woman's Party headquarters, 144 B street northeast. Visiting women may stop in and rest or lunch at any hour.

# BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

## BIRTHS REPORTED.

Augustus S. W. and Ciel A. Frailey, boy.
Thomas T. H. and Mayre Hayes, boy.
Wyman F. and Vivian Marshall, boy.
Robert W. and Agnes F. Madden, boy.
Eugene F. and Jessie G. Smith, boy.
William E. and Derna M. Pittman, boy.
Carl P. and Theresa I. Winterwerp, boy.
LeRoy and Constance Williford, boy.
James M. and Anna L. Mitchell, boy.
Jasper F. and Nellie M. Thompson, boy.
Eugene W. and Augustine C. Doblere, girl.
William G. and Miriam Martin, girl.
Harold B. and Mary I. Copenhaver, girl.
John P. and Ethel Schaefer, girl.
Charles R. and Helen Funk, jr., girl.
Sam and Dorothy Cohen, girl.
Werner M. and Cora Schoenfelder, girl.
Ralph A. and Helen L. Neibell, girl.
Richard and Katherine Ross, girl.
Samuel H. and Miriam Kauffman, girl.
Jessie O. and Marian L. Irvin, girl.
James G. and Annie Stone, girl.
Selden S. and Dorothy Nye, girl.
Ernest I. and Carolyn Moffett, girl.
Joseph L. and Elizabeth Leonard, girl.
Carlin E. and Frances Coppage, girl.
Elmer and Catherine Stewart, boy.
Ernest and Hettie Mayfield, girl.
Joseph and Daisy Cheney, girl.
George L. and Cornelia Howard, girl.
George D. and Nannie Botts, girl.

## LICENSED TO MARRY.

Edward Greenan, 25, 1728 N street northwest, and Robina H. Bryden, 22, Brentwood, Md. The Rev. H. B. Wooding.

Verne O. MacDonald, 27, 714 Twenty-first street northwest, and Virginia G. Hoskinson, 22, 2701 Connecticut avenue northwest. The Rev. C. T. Warner.

William G. Guy, 23, 722 G street northeast, and Hazel E. Fyles, 21, 1646 Gales street northeast. The Rev. W. A. Emmons.

James E. MacDaniel, 23, Lansdown, Pa., and Mary E. Herbert, 18, 921 Eighth street southeast. The Rev. G. M. Cunningham.

Christopher C. Murphy, 36, 219 H street northwest, and Leora L. Rhodes, 34, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The Rev. J. E. Connell.

James Cigalla, 1916 M street northeast, and Laura Lancaster, 32, same address. Judge R. E. Mattingly.

Arthur M. Wininger, 32, and Anna E. Johnson, 34, both of Norfolk, Va. The Rev. H. A. Kent.

Verdine W. Palmer, 24, and Florence E. Sunderland, 20, both of Wilmington, Del. The Rev. W. S. Abernethy.

Ernest W. Jaehne, 56, and Anna E. Avis, 41, both of Brooklyn, N. Y. Judge R. E. Mattingly.

Charles E. Davis, 55, Somerset, Ky., and Abbie L. Hays, 33, Chattanooga, Tenn. The Rev. A. J. Coyle.

John F. Jones, 23, and Rosa L. McCinthie, 21, both of Alexandria, Va. The Rev. J. E. Briggs.

Martin H. Wade, 23, and Minnie Holzappel, 19, both of Richmond, Va. The Rev. J. E. Briggs.

James S. Phillips, 36, Jersey City, N. J., and Anne L. Malone, 23, Birmingham, Ala. The Rev. A. F. Poore.

George C. Jones, 26, and Audrey S. Ehrhardt, 20, both of Richmond, Va. The Rev. J. C. Ball.

John Williams, 22, 1517 Columbia street northwest, and Geneva Rollison, 18, 1524 Eighth street northwest. The Rev. G. O. Bullock.

Luther Garner, 26, 2621 N street northwest, and Mary N. Winfree, 21, 1436 W street northwest. The Rev. M. A. Randolph.

Alfred Adam, 33, 410 Riggs street northwest, and Mary Burke, 27, 1630 Sixth street northwest. The Rev. David Pollard.

William J. Newsom, 31, 2002 Thirteenth street northwest, and Beatrice Rucker, 26, 224 N street northwest. The Rev. R. W. Brooks.

Jerome Spriggs, 19, 130 Randolph place northwest, and Gladys Cooper, 18, 62 Defrees street northwest. The Rev. T. J. Duffy.

Licenses issued at Rockville, Md.:

Harvey W. Neville, 26, Chicago, Ill., and Jessamine Coulston, 26, Washington.

Francis T. Spicer, 23, Criamont, Va., and Bessie W. Gentry, 19, Keswick, Va.

Clarence E. Jackson, 27, and Edith Smith, 26, both of Washington.

Vernon L. Clagett, 25, Leesburg, Va., and Esther B. Tavenner, 23, Philomont, Va.

James R. Kelley, 27, Fairmont, W. Va., and Virginia Babcock, 25, Washington.

Charles M. Jones, 29, and Cheatham Maureen Johnson, 24, Smithville, Tenn.

## DEATHS REPORTED.

Mary Rea, 90 yrs., West Clifton Terrace.
Lucia T. Newcomb, 87 yrs., 3021 Newark street northwest.
Girolamo Desio, 84 yrs., 1808 Wyoming avenue northwest.
Elizabeth White, 72 yrs., 200 6th st. se.
John M. Crawley, 72 yrs., Geotown Hos.
Norman P. Hines, 70 yrs., 41 L st. ne.
Thomas Blake, 67 yrs., 918 16th st. nw.
Overton C. Pierce, 66 yrs., 3426 16th nw.
Matthew E. O'Brien, 64 yrs., Garfield Hospital.
Arthur S. Dobbins, 59 yrs., 2650 Wisconsin avenue northwest.
Calvin T. Milans, 53 yrs., Homeo. Hos.
Charles W. Hughes, 50 yrs., 500 6th se.
Cecelia M. Mack, 33 yrs., 1365 Col. rd.
Wilbur Rogers, 19 yrs., Garfield Hos.
Joseph Jones, 60 yrs., St. Elis. Hos.
Robt. Monroe, 56 yrs., Sibley Hospital.
Benj. T. Jones, 24 yrs., 1014 9th st. ne.
Edward Brown, 3 mos., Gallinger Hos.

# $300,000 AID FUNDS CUT TO $175,000 BY HOUSE, PASSING BILL

## Second Deficiency Measure Sent to Senate; Weekly Sums to Be Cut.

The House last night lopped $125,000 off the second deficiency bill appropriation for District unemployment relief in the last four months of this fiscal year, and sent the conference report on the measure to the Senate for approval the first thing this morning.

The Budget Bureau and the Senate District Appropriations Committee had asked for an appropriation of $300,000 to help piece out the inadequate amounts already appropriated. Instead, conferees on the measure agreed on a $175,000 compromise and the House accepted their proposal.

### To Curtail Amounts.

The reduction will force Director George S. Wilson of the District Board of Public Welfare sharply to curtail money disbursed weekly to Washington's needy from the District emergency relief fund.

Although new relief cases are applying for help at the rate of 500 a week, Director Wilson told the Senate District Appropriations Committee that unless the full $300,000 asked was allowed, many of the cases seeking aid will have to go wanting, and the allowances of others reduced.

### Total of $31,800,000.

The second deficiency bill, as agreed to in conference and approved last night by the House, carried a total of $31,800,000, including $600,000 in miscellaneous District items and $28,000,000 for tax refunds.

The $175,000 relief appropriation is in addition to the $625,000 District aid fund already appropriated for the last six months of this fiscal year in the first deficiency bill.

# Connecticut Reception Tonight Honors Cross

An inaugural dinner and reception to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, of Connecticut, will be given at 7 p. m. today at the Kennedy-Warren, by the Connecticut State Society.

Speakers will include Attorney General-designate Homer S. Cummings, Senator Frederic C. Walcott, Senator-elect Augustine Lonergan and Representative William L. Higgins. Dr. Charles E. Morganston will be toastmaster.

# Watch Firm Robbers Obtain $314 in Booty

Watches and cash totaling $314 were stolen from the William A. Henderson watch-making firm at 443 Seventh street northwest Thursday night by a burglar who entered through a transom.

# Institute of Health Corner Stone Laid

## Federal Officials at Rites of Administration Building and Laboratory.

The corner stone of the new National Institute of Health administration and laboratory buildings at Twenty-fifth street and Constitution avenue was laid yesterday by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ferry K. Heath. He said the new structure was dedicated to the "benefit of humanity."

Other officials who spread mortar for the corner stone included Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, surgeon general of the Public Health Service; Dr. L. R. Thompson, assistant surgeon general; Dr. George W. McCoy, director of the National Institute of Health, and Joseph Ransdell, former senator from Louisiana, author of the measure creating the institute and chairman of the institute's conference board.

# Davenport Lauds T. R. as Prophet

## Speaker Tells Rotarians He Recognized Unsound Trend in Finance.

Characterizing Theodore Roosevelt as the national chieftain who first recognized the unsound tendencies in the modern world of finance, Representative Frederick M. Davenport, of New York, told Washington Rotarians at their Willard luncheon yesterday that Elihu Root recognized this fact when he said that Roosevelt precipitated a crisis in public thought in order to stress that very danger.

The famous "T. R." possessed executive plus dramatic abilities, Mr. Davenport said. As an executive he was a sound and constructive leader; his dramatic sense enabled him to attract and hold public support for necesary governmental actions. These traits, the speaker said, are those of the ideal President, and their application today would be of greatest advantage to our country.

Dr. Arthur C. Christie, Rotary president, presided and the speaker was introduced by Dr. E. Hiram Reede. Twenty-two visiting Rotarians were introduced.

### Baltimore Detective Stricken.

Stricken with a heart attack at roll call in the police courtroom, Lieut. Neil Roche, Baltimore detective assigned to duties here during the inaugural ceremonies, was taken to Casualty Hospital late last night in serious condition.

# *Laundry Door Drop Slot Provides Robber Entry*

A burglar built somewhat on the proportions of a laundry bag entered the Frazee-Potomac Laundry office at 1215 First street northwest Thursday night and stole $5 from the cash register.

This description of the burglar was obtained by the Sherlock Holmes method of observation and deduction.

He entered through the drop slot in the door.

# AGRICULTURE CAVE-IN VICTIM IS RESCUED

Post Staff Photo.

Members of Fire Rescue Squad, No. 1, are shown hoisting Frank Tuleno, 53-year-old Italian laborer, of Baltimore, from the 25-foot pit where he was buried for more than 10 minutes yesterday under six feet of dirt and heavy timbers in a cave-in at the Agriculture Building under construction at Fourteenth and C streets southwest. Insert shows workmen and members of the rescue squad removing dirt from the victim. Arrow points to Tuleno.

# WAMPLER IS BAILED; WINS REMOVAL STAY

## O'Donoghue Upholds Order; Attorney Posts Bond and Notes Appeal.

Ordered to Baltimore to stand trial on an indictment charging him with alleged income tax evasions, T. Morris Wampler, prominent member of the District bar, yesterday gained an indefinite stay of the order when he noted an appeal and posted a $10,000 bond.

Mr. Wampler was ordered removed to Baltimore by United States Commissioner N. C. Turnage several weeks ago. From that order Mr. Wampler sought a review by Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue in District Supreme Court and yesterday Justice O'Donoghue signed an order upholding Commissioner Turnage.

Mr. Wampler, through Attorney William E. Leahy, immediately noted an appeal to the Court of Appeals, and Milton S. Kronheim professional bondsman, posted the bond for him. In the ordinary course of events it will be approximately six months before the Appellate Court will be able to render a decision as to whether Mr. Wampler will have to proceed to Baltimore for trial.

Assistant United States Attorney William Gallagher represented the Government.

### Boy Hurt When Hit by Car.

Nine-year-old Burle Thompson, 1211 K street northwest, suffered cuts and bruises yesterday afternoon when struck by an automobile at Twelfth and K streets northwest. Police said the car was driven by Charles W. Briel, jr., 32, of Catonsville, Md.

## TRAFFIC TOLL TO DATE.

Before and after the parade today there will be a traffic congestion in the downtown area. Traffic directors will have their hands full and if motorists will cooperate matters will be made much easier for all concerned.

The accident figures to date are:

| | 1932 | 1933 |
|---|---|---|
| Deaths .......... | 19 | 12 |
| Injuries .......... | 610 | 584 |
| Accidents ....... | 1,319 | 1,392 |

"Be Careful."

# ROBBERY CHARGES FILED IN HYDE CASE

## Police Report Confession With Suspect Giving Drink as Excuse.

Joseph E. Hobbs, 42, of 914 Alabama avenue southeast, arrested Thursday in connection with the assault and robbery of George O. Hyde, 64, of $235 in his home at 504 School street southeast, Wednesday, was yesterday charged with robbery and assault with intent to kill.

Hyde, a track greaser for the Washington Railway & Electric Co., was found unconscious in the blood-spattered kitchen of his house. He was removed to Casualty Hospital, where he was said to be suffering severe head injuries.

Hobbs confessed to questioners, police said, and claimed he was drunk at the time. Hobbs had $129 when captured.

Walter Shea, Assistant District Attorney, last night set Hobbs' bond at $10,000.

# AMBULANCE SPEED IS CUT TO 30 MILES

## Commissioners Also Place Limit on Police and Rescue Autos.

The District Commissioners yesterday adopted amendments to municipal traffic regulations limiting the speed of police vehicles, Fire Rescue Squad cars and ambulances to 30 miles an hour at all times and providing other restrictions in accordance with a draft made by Corporation Counsel William W. Bride.

These vehicles are required to come to a full stop before crossing an intersection against a red signal light and the driver must first determine that he can proceed with safety. Use of sirens, exhaust whistles and the like is prohibited "except in case of urgent necessity."

Otherwise the regulations set forth, as heretofore, that police cars and ambulances shall have the right of way over all other traffic. The 30-mile speed limit and traffic light stop regulations does not apply to fire-fighting apparatus.

The modified traffic ruling is an outgrowth of the accident involving an Emergency Hospital ambulance and taking the life of Oren Lantz, jr., 3 years old, at Fourteenth and E streets, Monday night.

# DAILY WEATHER REPORT

## TODAY'S SUN AND TIDE TABLE

| | | | AM. | PM. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises........6:37 | | High tide | 1:22 | 1:50 |
| Sun sets........6:04 | | Low tide | 8:00 | 8:49 |

## WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Friday, March 3—8 p. m.

Forecast for the District of Columbia—Fair, with lowest temperature about 35 degrees and highest temperature about 46 degrees Saturday; Sunday fair, little change in temperature; moderate northwest winds.

Maryland and Virginia—Generally fair Saturday; Sunday fair, with slowly rising temerature in extreme west portions.

The extensive disturbance central over the ocean a short distance south of Nova Scotia has made little progress during the last 24 hours, Yarmouth, N. S., 29.44 inches, and it has been attended by precipitation, mostly in the form of snow, from the uper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region eastward to the Atlantic coast. The precipitation was light except in portions of New England. Another disturbance is advancing eastward over the Rocky Mountain region, Denver, Colo., 29.68 inches, and it has caused rain in the North Pacific States and the northern plateau region. Pressure remains low over Iceland and southern Greenland, Reykjavik, 29.47 inches. Pressure is high and rising over the North Pacific States and the northern plateau region, Portland, Oreg., 30.48 inches, and it remains high from Alaska eastward to Hudson Bay and thence southward to the Gulf of Mexico, Norman, District of Mackenzie, and Chesterfield Inlet, District of Keewatin, 30.84 inches. Temperature changes have been slight as a rule.

General forecast for the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee—The indications are for fair weather almost generally during the next two days. There will be much cloudiness Saturday, however, from the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region eastward to the Atlantic Coast. There will be little change in temperature Saturday and in the Middle Atlantic and North Atlantic States Sunday, but the weather will become somewhat warmer Sunday in the South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the western lower lake region.

### Local Weather Report.

Temperatures—Midnight, 38; 2 a. m., 38; 4 a. m., 37; 6 a. m., 38; 8 a. m., 38; 10 a. m., 41; 12 noon, 43; 2 p. m., 45; 4 p. m., 45; 6 p. m., 43; 8 p. m., 40; 10 p. m., 40. Highest, 46; lowest, 37. Relative humidity—8 a. m., 57; 2 p. m., 45; 8 p. m., 63. Rainfall (8 p. m. to 8 p. m.), 0.02. Hours of sunshine, 3.75. Per cent of possible sunshine, 33.

DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL.

Accumulated excess of temperature since January 1, 1933, 282 degrees.

Excess of temerature since March 1, 1933, 6 degrees.

Accumulated deficiency of precipitation since January 1, 1933, 1.24 inches.

Deficiency of precipitation since March 1, 1933, 0.30 inch.

### Temperatures and Precipitation.

Temperatures and precipitation for 24 hours ended Friday, 8 p. m.:

| | Highest Fri. | Lowest Thur. night | Fri. 8 p.m. | Rainfall. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington, D. C.... | 46 | 35 | 40 | 0.02 |
| Asheville, N. C....... | 32 | 26 | 30 | .... |
| Atlanta, Ga........... | 48 | 26 | 38 | .... |
| Atlantic City, N. J... | 48 | 34 | 40 | .... |
| Baltimore, Md......... | 48 | 38 | 42 | .... |
| Birmingham, Ala....... | 50 | 30 | 40 | .... |
| Bismarck, N. Dak...... | 44 | 28 | 40 | .... |
| Boston, Mass.......... | 38 | 32 | 36 | 0.38 |
| Buffalo, N. Y......... | 34 | 32 | 40 | 0.01 |
| Chicago, Ill.......... | 36 | 32 | 34 | .... |
| Cincinnati, Ohio...... | 40 | 32 | 36 | .... |
| Cheyenne, Wyo......... | 52 | 32 | 48 | .... |
| Cleveland, Ohio....... | 34 | 32 | 32 | .... |
| Davenport, Iowa....... | 40 | 32 | 38 | .... |
| Denver, Colo.......... | 60 | 32 | 56 | .... |
| Des Moines, Iowa...... | 44 | 24 | 40 | .... |
| Detroit, Mich......... | 40 | 34 | 34 | 0.06 |
| Duluth, Minn.......... | 34 | 14 | 28 | .... |
| El Paso, Tex.......... | 72 | 46 | 70 | .... |
| Galveston, Tex........ | 62 | 58 | 60 | .... |
| Helena, Mont.......... | 40 | 36 | 34 | .... |
| Indianapolis, Ind..... | 40 | 32 | 36 | .... |
| Jacksonville, Fla..... | 60 | 42 | 50 | .... |
| Kansas City, Mo....... | 48 | 30 | 46 | .... |
| Little Rock, Ark...... | 52 | 38 | 50 | .... |
| Los Angeles, Calif.... | 60 | 46 | 58 | .... |
| Louisville, Ky........ | 40 | 34 | 38 | .... |
| Marquette, Mich....... | 32 | 26 | 28 | 0.02 |
| Memphis, Tenn......... | 46 | 36 | 42 | .... |
| Miami, Fla............ | 70 | 48 | 62 | .... |
| Mobile, Ala........... | 60 | 44 | 56 | .... |
| New Orleans, La....... | 62 | 50 | 58 | .... |
| New York, N. Y........ | 42 | 34 | 38 | .... |
| North Platte, Nebr.... | 46 | 26 | 42 | .... |
| Omaha, Nebr........... | 48 | 28 | 44 | .... |
| Philadelphia, Pa...... | 48 | 36 | 42 | .... |
| Phoenix, Ariz......... | 80 | 48 | 76 | .... |
| Pittsburgh, Pa........ | 36 | 32 | 34 | .... |
| Portland, Me.......... | 38 | 34 | 36 | 0.28 |
| Portland, Oreg........ | 52 | 40 | 50 | 0.28 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah.. | 40 | 32 | 34 | .... |
| St. Louis, Mo......... | 36 | 30 | 36 | .... |
| St. Paul, Minn........ | 36 | 22 | 34 | .... |
| San Antonio, Tex...... | 66 | 56 | 66 | 0.06 |
| San Diego, Calif...... | 60 | 46 | 58 | .... |
| San Francisco, Calif.. | 62 | 48 | 60 | .... |
| Santa Fe, N. Mex...... | 58 | 30 | 54 | .... |
| Savannah, Ga.......... | 58 | 36 | 50 | .... |
| Seattle, Wash......... | 50 | 38 | 48 | 0.14 |
| Springfield, Ill...... | 42 | 30 | 30 | .... |
| Tampa, Fla............ | 64 | 48 | 54 | .... |
| Toledo, Ohio.......... | 38 | 32 | 34 | .... |
| Vicksburg, Miss....... | 56 | 44 | 54 | .... |

### River Bulletin.

Harpers Ferry, W. Va., March 3.—Potomac River clear and Shenandoah little cloudy.

# WORKER IS CRUSHED BY CAVE-IN DESPITE COMRADES' SHOUTS

## Agriculture Laborer Saved by Rescue Squad and Taken to Hospital.

Failing to heed shouts of warning from fellow workers, an Italian laborer was crushed beneath 6 feet of dirt and heavy timbers in a cave-in yesterday afternoon at the Agriculture Building, under construction at Fourteenth and C streets southwest.

At Emergency Hospital the man gave the name of Frank Tuleno, 53, of Baltimore, employed by the Marocco Construction Co., of Baltimore. His injuries were said to be a fractured skull, possible fracture of the left arm and possible internal injuries.

### Six Others Nearby.

According to a laborer on the building nearby, Tuleno was digging at the bottom of a wide shaft, 25 feet deep, being sunk for heating pipes for the building.

Six other laborers working a few feet in the rear of Tuleno shouted a warning to their fellow worker when a heavy timber fell near them, precipitating the slide. They fled to the rear of the pit. Tuleno was buried beneath the wreckage.

### Extricated by Squad.

Members of Fire Rescue Squad No. 1 reached the scene as the victim's friends were clearing away timbers in an attempt to reach him.

Under the direction of Sergt. E. M. Warfield, the worker was extricated after about 10 minutes' digging. He was hoisted to the surface in a canvas basket and taken to the hospital in the rescue squad ambulance.

Officials of the construction company arrived at the scene and ordered the danger area boarded off.

# Manufacturer Willing To Barter for Orders

Rather than discharge employes, L. H. Harris, proprietor of Harris Armature Co., will resort to barter to retain them. He is willing to do armature and other electrical work.

"Our business, like others, has been hit by the depression," he said. "I don't want to lay off my men. So, if I can't get cash for the jobs, I'll take merchandise that my men and I can use."

# Progress Reported In Water Valuation

Progress is being made in the District engineer department's valuation of the water department, Maj. John C. Gotwals, engineer commissioner, announced yesterday, but the work is still far from complete. The valuation was started several months ago.

When completed the valuation is expected to enable the commissioners to modify water rates which are temporarily reduced 10 per cent by the District supply bill.

# 3 Music Students Going to Atlanta

## Pargament, Lamning and Akers to Represent D. C. at Parley.

Two pupils from McKinley High School and one from Western have been selected to represent Washington public schools in the Southern Music Conference to be held in Atlanta, Ga., March 27 to 30, it was announced yesterday by Dr. E. N. C Barnes, director of music in the public schools.

The selection was made by Ludwig Manoly, instrumental music supervisor in the senior high schools.

The students are Albert Pargament, McKinley, violinist, formerly a student at the Pierce Elementary School, whose trip will be financed by the Parent-Teacher Association of that school; Ralph Lamning, McKinley, cello and sousaphone, and Gene Akers, Western, viola and violin, a pupil at a national high school orchestral camp at Interlaken, Mich. last summer.

Congratulations...

to the new
ADMINISTRATION

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY TODAY
INAUGURATION·DAY

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INAUGURAL EDITION

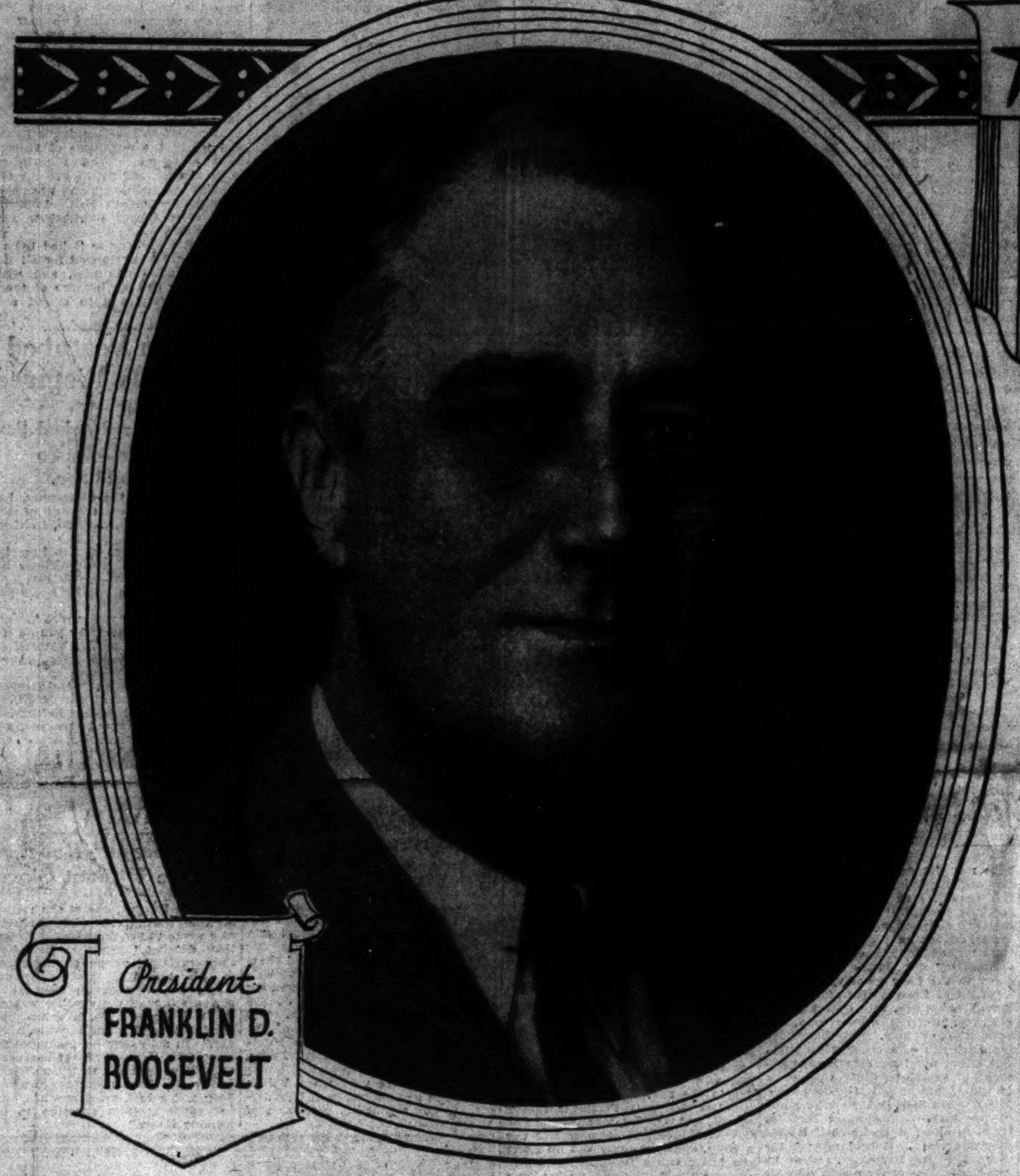
**The Washington Post.**

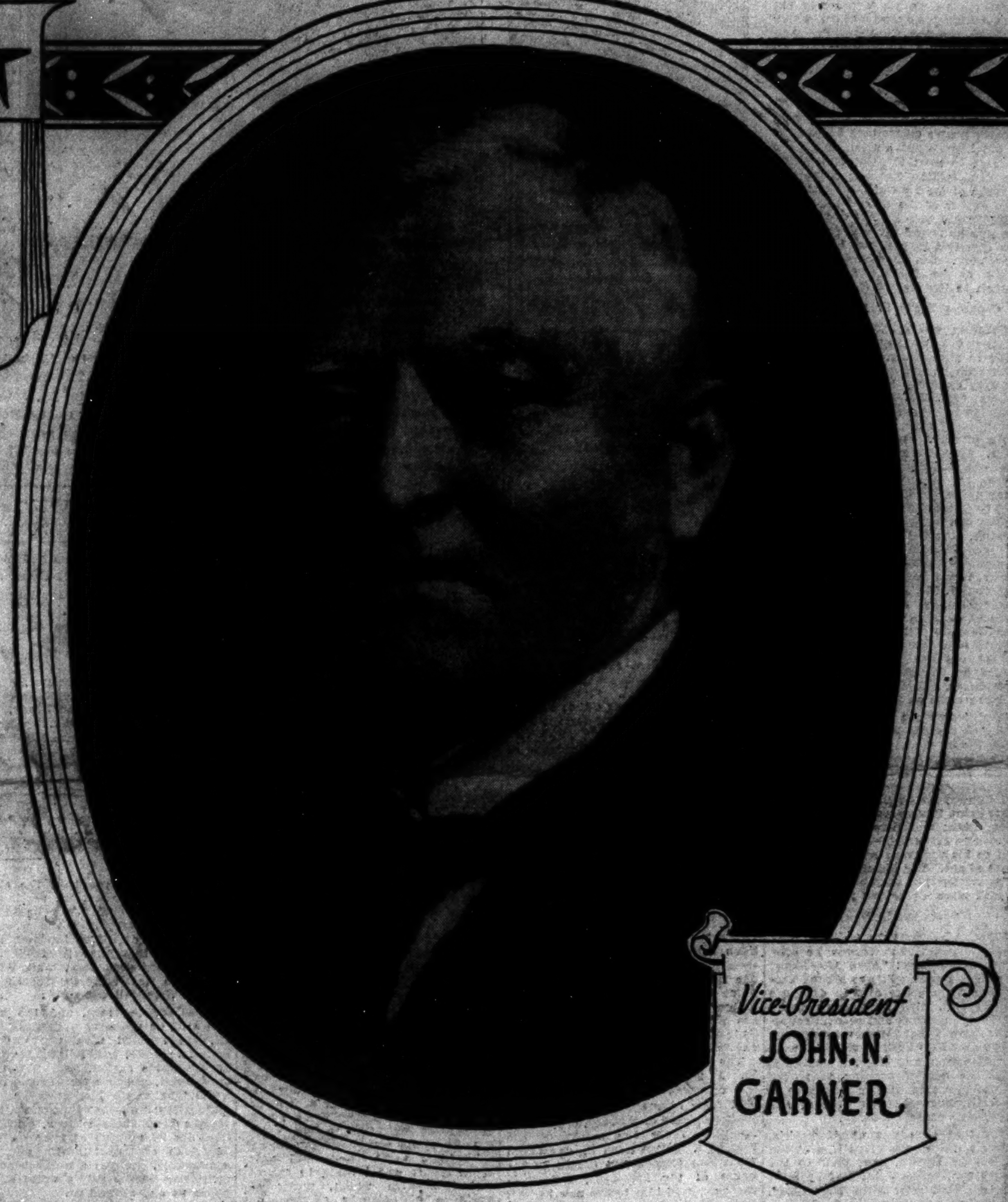
INAUGURAL EDITION

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1933.

# FORWARD AMERICA

## Welcome


*President*
FRANKLIN D.
ROOSEVELT


*Vice-President*
JOHN. N.
GARNER

## Schedule of Inaugural Events Today

11 A. M.---President Herbert Hoover and President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, together with other high officials, go to Capitol.

12 noon---Inauguration of Vice President Garner in Senate Chamber.

12:40 P. M.---President-elect Roosevelt and President Hoover leave for the platform at the Capitol.

12:50 P. M.---Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes administers oath of office to President-elect Roosevelt. The new President then delivers his inaugural address.

1:12 to 1:25 P. M.---President and Mrs. Roosevelt leave the Capitol for the White House, following parade route.

1:30 to 2:15 P. M.---President and Mrs. Roosevelt and party have luncheon at White House.

2 to 4:30 P. M.---Inaugural parade.

6 to 8 P. M.---Contests among participants in parade (Constitution avenue).

8 to 9 P. M.---Fireworks display on Monument Grounds.

8:30 P. M.---Concert on lower floor of Washington Auditorium.

9:30 P. M.---Public dancing on Constitution avenue.

10 P. M.---The Inaugural Ball at Washington Auditorium.

# FIRST INAUGURATION IMPRESSIVE EVENT

## Washington's Journey to New York City Triumphant Demonstration.

There are few events in American history as significant or important as the inauguration of Gen. Washington as President in 1789. The country was at its lowest ebb. In the family of nations it was held in utter contempt. By its own citizens it was derided. The Constitution, which had just been adopted by eleven States, after a bitter controversy and a sharp division in some of them, was not popular. Two States, Rhode Island, in New England, the child of revolution, and North Carolina, in the South, where the American Revolution first flamed out, were not in the Union. And it looked as if the Grand Experiment would fail, as had the loose confederation which it supplanted.

All eyes and every heart turned instinctively to Washington, in this crisis. His genius and his courage and his patience had won independence for the colonies. His character and his firmness and his counsel as presiding officer had brought the inharmonious elements together in the constitutional convention which wrought out the Constitution. And his influence had consummated its adoption by Virginia and by New York, the two States in which it was most bitterly opposed. Ratification by eleven States had not healed the wounds caused by the controversy. But the people determined to give the Grand Experiment a trial, and when it came to erect the Government on the Constitution but one name was thought of for the Chief Magistracy—"the Father of His Country."

If Washington had any doubt of the role he found himself cast for, it was dispelled long before he reached New York. Let us follow him hurriedly as he hastens from Mount Vernon to the seat of Government.

### Congress Tardy in Assembling.

Congress was empowered to meet on the 4th of March, but it was tardy in assembling. On the 6th of April both houses were organized and on that day they met to count the ballots cast for the chief offices. Washington was found to have received every vote, and John Adams got a plurality of 34 for the second place. Charles Thomson, secretary of the old Continental Congress, was chosen to convey the notification to Washington, and a Mr. Bowen was sent to Quincy to notify John Adams.

Thomson traveled by special conveyance. Fresh horses were provided at the regular posts and at every stop he was surrounded by an eager crowd, which varied with the size of the community. In seven days the venerable Thomson completed the journey and stood in the presence of the great man to deliver to him his certificate of election. Two days later he set out for New York, accompanied by Thomson and Col. David Humphreys. Dame Martha and the children came on later.

Washington had known by the 4th of March that he had been chosen to head the new Government and had made his preparations for the inauguration, first, by going to Alexandria and borrowing £500 from Capt. Richard Conway to be used to discharge other debts to numerous people in his home town; and then, on March 11, he rode to Fredericksburg to bid farewell to his venerable mother, then 82 years of age. She did not witness his inauguration, but she was living when it took place, dying the next August.

### Comment in Diary.

What Washington's feelings were when he left Mount Vernon he confided in his diary: "April 16.—About 10 o'clock I bade adieu to Mount Vernon, to private life and to domestic felicity and, with a mind oppressed with more anxious and painful sensations than I have words to express, set out for New York in company with Mr. Thomson and Colo. Humphreys, with the best disposition to render service to my country in obedience to its calls, but with less hope of answering its expectations."

His first stop was at Alexandria, where a dinner was given him at the little City Tavern, next door to the City Hotel, which John Gadsby built and operated after John Wise failed. On the steps of the tavern, to the concourse of people gathered on the village green in front, he talked familiarly as to his old friends and neighbors. It was noticed that he choked with emotion. The journey was then resumed, with the next stop at Georgetown, where, at the little old stone tavern, still standing, he and his party spent the night.

A letter had come to him at Mount Vernon from James McHenry, congratulating him, and asking him to be the guest of the Maryland patriot on his way through Baltimore. "You are now a king under a different name," McHenry wrote him; "and I am well satisfied that sovereign prerogatives have in no age or country been more honorably obtained, or that at any time will they be more prudently or wisely exercised. This expectation excites in every bosom the first sensations and I am sure had a secret and powerful influence in disposing the minds of the people to embrace the new Constitution."

### No Desire to Be King.

Washington had no desire to be king. Had he not just thrown one across the Atlantic? So he had no stomach to be treated as a royal man, even in the bosom of Dr. McHenry's family; and he declined the invitation.

Baltimore blazed and burned lots of tar barrels in his honor and then he rode on swiftly and serenely toward Pennsylvania. In the City of Brotherly Love the reception and the orations and the banquet and the fireworks were immense. Through it all Washington maintained his composure and his serene dignity. And then on to Trenton, where the women had taken charge and erected a triumphal arch in his honor. At Grays Ferry on the Schuylkill, the men had crowned him with a laurel wreath.

Trenton was the scene of one of his great battles. To celebrate that and to commemorate the love the people had for him, the ladies had decorated the bridge leading into their town with evergreens and at one end placed a triumphal arch, held up by 13 pillars, on which, in large, golden letters, was inscribed the motto: "The defender of the mothers will also protect their daughters." In the center of the arch was the date of the battle, and "on the summit of the arch a large sunflower, as always pointing to the sun, was designated to express this motto: 'To you alone.'"

On rolled the carriage toward New York, where he arrived on Thursday, April 23, about 2 o'clock, having made the journey from Mount Vernon in nine days. By previous arrangement, he met the committee of Congress that morning at Woodbridge, the home of Elias Boudinot, the patriot, who had been president of the Continental Congress in 1782. Here they had breakfast and made the preparations for the entry into New York.

### Crossed Bay in Barge.

About noon he reached the bay opposite New York and there found awaiting him a barge, which had been decorated in regal fashion. "It met with his highest approbation." Thirteen skillful pilots sat at the oars, and Thomas Randall sat in the stern, acting as cockswain. It was a fair day and the water was quiet; so only two hours were required for the long pull. Accompanying the barge was another, in which were the heads of the departments of the United States.

Gov. Clinton was there with his suite and the officers of the State and city Governments to greet Washington. A procession was formed, with lots of military and civic bodies. Washington rode in the carriage with Gov. Clinton. The procession moved through crowded and vociferous streets to the house fitted up for Washington, and later went to the home of Gov. Clinton, where he dined.

New York did not exhaust its emotions with this reception. It saved some for the inauguration. This was one time that Congress had its own sweet way with the President. Washington was not even consulted about the plans of his own inauguration. Congress made out a program for him, and Washington offered no objections.

The ceremony took place on April 30. At 9 o'clock a. m. the clergy of the different denominations assembled their congregations in their respective places of worship and offered up prayers for the safety of the President. About noon the inaugural procession formed and moved to the house of the President, and from there escorted him to the new Federal Hall. In the forefront were the military, troops of horses, artillery, grenadiers, German grenadiers and the foot soldiers. Then came, alone, the sheriff, representing the law. Behind him the committee of the Senate, just ahead of the President and his suite, and back of the President the committee of the House of Representatives. Along either side of the President's carriage, forming, with the senators and the representatives, a hollow square, walked committees of citizens, the first persons of the corporation. In the rear of the representatives came John Jay, Gen. Knox and Chancellor Livingston, and after them the multitude of plain people.

### Oath Taken at Federal Hall.

Reaching Federal Hall, the soldiery drew up in two ranks and through them Washington was escorted into the hall, and thence into the Senate chamber, where he was formally presented to both Houses of Congress. Immediately afterward, accompanied by the two houses, he went into the gallery fronting Broad street, where, in the presence of a great concourse of citizens he took the oath prescribed by the Constitution, which was administered to him by R. R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State of New York.

No sooner had he taken the oath than Chancellor Livingston cried out with a loud voice: "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!" The people took up the cry and gave cheer after cheer as the cannon roared and the bells in the church towers pealed. Washington bowed to the right and to the left, in front and in rear, and never once smiled.

Presently he returned to the Senate chamber, where he read his inaugural address. "It was a very touching scene," said young Fisher Ames, who witnessed it, "and quite solemn of its kind. His aspect grave, almost to sadness; his modesty, actually shaking; his voice deep, a little tremulous, and so low as to call for close attention, added to the series of objects presented to the mind, and overwhelming it, produced emotions of the most affecting kind upon the members. I sat entranced. It seemed to me an allegory in which virtue was personified and addressing those she would make her votaries."

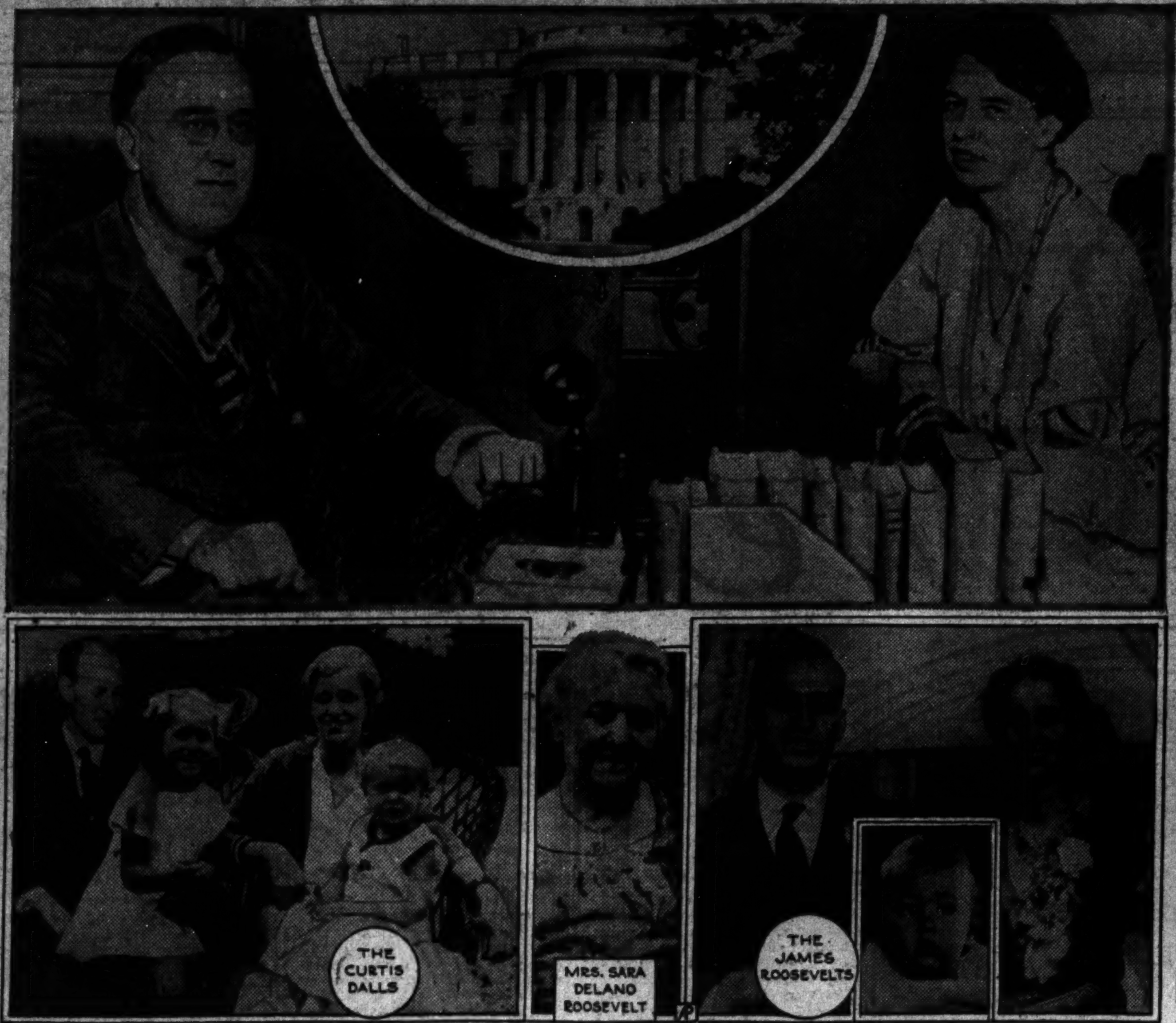
### Harrison Rode Onery Horse.

John Quincy Adams, peeping from behind his blinds at the inauguration procession of Gen. Harrison, took note that he "was on a mean-looking white horse, in the center of several others, in a plain frock coat, undistinguishable from any of those before, behind or around him."

# Four Generations of a Famous Name—This Group Becomes Nation's First Family Today

THE ELLIOTT ROOSEVELTS

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt are shown above minus the most recently arrived Roosevelt grandchild — William Donner Roosevelt—who is yet too young to face the news cameras.



Here are the informal Roosevelts who will become the Nation's first family today. There are four generations beginning with Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, mother of Franklin D. The President-elect and Mrs. Roosevelt, shown at top, comprise the second generation. The sons and daughter, James, Elliott, Franklin, jr., John and Mrs. Curtis Dall, are the third, while the grandchildren comprise the fourth. They are Anna Eleanor (left) and Curtis Roosevelt Dall (right), shown with their parents, and Sara Delano Roosevelt, shown with her parents. There is a fourth grandchild, William Donner Roosevelt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt. The President-elect and Mrs. Roosevelt only will live at the White House, although all of the family are expected to be frequent visitors.

JOHN (ABOVE) FRANKLIN, JR. (BELOW)

The two youngest sons of the President-elect and Mrs. Roosevelt—John and Franklin, jr.—will continue their studies as though their father were not the Chief Executive.

# ADVERTISING TRACED FROM SAMPLE GIFTS

## New York Factory Published Jackson's Letter Thanking It for Suit.

In 1825 American factories advertised their wares by giving samples to distinguished persons. Peter H. and Abraham H. Schenck, of Hyde Park, N. Y., operating the Glenham Manufacturing Co., through Hector Craig, their representative in Congress, presented Gen. Jackson with "a suit of clothes from a superior and highly finished cloth" of their own manufacture.

Jackson accepted the clothes and publicly thanked the donors in a letter to Craig, which was published at the time of Adams' inauguration. "To me it is a matter of profound pleasure to witness the march of our country to the perfection of those arts without which she can never attain complete independence," the letter said.

"During the last war, the melancholy spectacle was afforded of our utter inability, by virtue of our own resources, to clothe either our own soldiers or our ships; our dependence was upon our enemies for a supply of articles essential to the maintenance of our rights and our liberty.

"I trust those times will never again recur; and looking to the active zeal with which, under the guidance of patriotic citizens, our domestic enterprise is progressing, I am sure that, in any future conflicts, the means of waging successfully our defense, will be found to exist amongst ourselves.

"There is nothing I more cordially desire; nothing that this country, next to the perpetuation of her liberties, should more sincerely wish for. Our resources fairly brought into operation, with the bravest yeomanry our country everywhere affords, we need not fear for the perpetuation of our liberties and independence."

# Washington Swore Hard At Inaugural Levee

Gen. Washington was a reverent man and not often provoked to profanity. He hated the court manners which were a part of his Presidency. In his "Anas" Jefferson tells this story, which he had from Edmund Randolph, the Attorney General:

"When the President went to New York he resisted for three weeks the effort to introduce levees. At length he yielded and left it to Humphreys (his secretary) and some others to settle the forms. Accordingly, an antechamber and presence room were provided, and when those who were to pay their court were assembled, the President set out, preceded by Humphreys. After passing through the antechamber, the door of the inner room was thrown open and Humphreys entered first, calling out with a loud voice: 'The President of the United States!' The President was so much disconcerted with it that he did not recover from it the whole time of the levee, and when the company was gone he said to Humphreys: 'Well, you have taken me in once, but by God you shall never take me in a second time.'"

# Levees of Washington Exclusive Affairs

The historian, William L. Stone, says: "The levees of Washington were far more select and rational than are those of the same officer of the present day. They were numerously attended by all that was fashionable, elegant and refined in society; but there were no places for the intrusion of the rabble in crowds, or for the mere coarse and boisterous partisan, the vulgar electioneer, or the impudent place-hunter, with boots and frock coats, or roundabouts, or with patched knees and holes at both elbows.

"On the contrary they were select and more courtly than have been given by any of his successors."

# NICKNAMES OF PRESIDENTS

Not all of our Presidents had nicknames. Here are some of them:

Washington—Father of His Country.
Jefferson—Red Fox.
Madison—Father of the Constitution.
J. Q. Adams—Old Man Eloquent.
Jackson—Old Hickory.
W. H. Harrison—Tippecanoe.
Polk—Young Hickory.
Taylor—Old Rough and Ready.
Pierce—Handsome Frank.
Buchanan—Old Public Functionary.
Lincoln—Honest Abe.
Johnson—Tennessee Tailor.
Grant—Hero of Appomattox.
Hayes—The Hero of '77.
Garfield—Canal Boy.
Cleveland—Tell the Truth.
Benjamin Harrison — Grandpa's Grandson.
T. R. Roosevelt—Rough Rider.
Wilson—Professor.
Coolidge—Silent Cal.
Hoover—Engineer.

# *Weather at 1865 Inaugural As Seen by Walt Whitman*

Those who believe that the stars in their courses affect the destiny of human beings surely will be interested in knowing how the weather acted in the days just immediate to the second inauguration of Lincoln. Let the good gray poet, Walt Whitman, who was living in Washington at that time, tell the story:

"Whether the rain, and the heat and cold, or whatever underlies them all, are affected with what affects man in masses, and follows his play of passionate action, strained longer than usual, and on a larger scale than usual," he wrote just after the inauguration; "whether this, or no, it is certain that there is now, and has been for 20 months or more on this American continent north, many a remarkable, many an unprecedented expression of the subtle world of air above us and around us.

"There have been, since this war, and the wide and deep national agitation, strange analogies. Different combinations, a different sunlight or absence of it, different products even out of the ground. After every battle, a great storm. Even civic events, the same. On Saturday (March 4) a forenoon like whirling demons, dark, with slanting rain, full of rage; and then the afternoon, so calm, so bathed with flooding splendor from heaven's most excellent sun, with atmosphere of sweetness; so clear it showed the stars, long, long before they were due.

"As the President came out on the Capitol portico, a curious little white cloud, the only one in that part of the sky, like a hovering bird, right over him.

"Indeed, the heavens, the elements, all the meteorological influences, have run riot for weeks past. Such caprices, abrupt alternations of frowns and beauty, I never knew. It is a common remark that (as last summer was different in its spells of intense heat from any preceding it) the winter just completed has been without parallel. It has remained so down to the hour I am writing.

"Much of the daytime of the past month was sultry, with leaden heaviness, fog, interstices of bitter cold, and some insane storms. But there have been samples of another description. Nor earth, nor land ever knew spectacles of superber beauty than some of the nights have lately been here. The Western Star, in the earlier hours of the evening, has never been so large, so clear; it seems as if it told something, as if it held rapport indulgent with humanity, with us Americans. Five or six nights since, it hung close by the moon like a young mother. The sky, dark blue, the transparent night, the planets, the moderate west wind, the elastic temperature, the unsurpassable miracle of that great star, and the young and swelling moon swimming in the west, suffused the soul.

"Then I heard, slow and clear, the deliberate notes of a bugle come up out of the silence, sounding so good through the night's mystery, no hurry, but firm and faithful, floating along, rising, falling leisurely, with here and there a long-drawn note; the bugle, well-played, sounding tattoo, in one of the army hospitals near here, where the wounded (some of them personally so dear to me) are lying on their cots, and many a sick boy, come down to the war from Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and the rest."

# *Executive Hobbies Recalled; W. H. Harrison Was Too Busy*

Only one of our Presidents had no pastimes, William H. Harrison. He was so busy fighting Indians and holding office he did not have the idle moments that sometimes come to some of us.

All of our Presidents have been he-men, and this makes their hobbies and pastimes doubly interesting. Washington and Johnson, for instance, loved dancing; Jefferson and Tyler, the violin; Jackson played the flute and Garfield read poetry. However, this table will let you into the secrets of their private lives:

Washington—Fox hunting, card playing, horse racing and dancing.
John Adams—Writing and eating the sacred cod.
Jefferson—Playing the violin, horseback riding, gardening, inventing and writing.
Madison—The study of governments.
Monroe—Military affairs, horseback riding and traveling.
J. Q. Adams—Traveling, billiards, swimming, walking, gardening and writing in his diary.
Jackson—Card playing, cock fighting, horse racing, hunting and playing the flute.
Van Buren—Reading, horseback riding and traveling.
Tyler—Playing the violin and reading poetry.
Polk—Reading.
Taylor—Horseback riding.
Fillmore—Reading, fishing, hunting and traveling.
Pierce—Military, sports and traveling.
Buchanan—Reading and walking and the society of pretty women.
Lincoln—Story telling and rural sports.
Johnson—Music, dancing, reading and studying the Constitution.
Grant—Horseback riding and driving fast trotters.
Hayes—Raising poultry.
Garfield—Reading poetry.
Arthur—Philosophy.
Cleveland—Poker playing, fishing and duck hunting.
Benjamin Harrison—Traveling.
McKinley — Athletic sports and horseback riding.
Roosevelt—Hunting and fishing and strenuous sports, like boxing.
Taft—Golf, walking, boating, traveling and reading J. Q. Adams' diary.
Wilson—Golf, motoring and college sports.
Harding—Reading and traveling.
Coolidge—Walking and fishing and minding his own business.
Hoover—Building dams, fishing, volley ball and reading.
F. D. Roosevelt—Swimming and boating.

### Three Missed Successors' Inaugural.

Only three of our Presidents have failed to attend the inauguration of their successors: John Adams, John Quincy Adams and Andrew Johnson.

# WILSON INAUGURAL MOST SPECTACULAR

## Princeton and South Joined in Joyous Welcome to Jersey Governor.

Democrats always make a lot of fuss over the inauguration of their Presidents. It was so when Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated in 1801; it was so when Gen. Jackson was inaugurated in 1829; it was so when Grover Cleveland was inaugurated in 1885 and it was so when Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated in 1913.

Everything considered the last named was the most glamorous in the pageantry of the Presidency. More people witnessed it; it had the longest parade; the city was more beautifully decorated; the fireworks were more elaborate, and the President's speech was the most inspiring of its kind ever spoken to the American people.

It was a Princeton inauguration, and also a Southern inauguration. This may account for the noise. Harvard had had two Presidents, in the persons of Col. Roosevelt and John Quincy Adams; Yale had had one, in the person of the bulky Judge Taft, and now Princeton was having her day in the sun. Zachary Taylor was the last Southern President inaugurated, and Andrew Johnson the last Southern President. The former was a Whig, and that party was no more; the latter was a Democrat, and still under a cloud. It was time for Dixie to throw her hat in the air and let out the rebel yell.

### Gave Suffragists First Call.

Accompanied by the entire student body of Princeton and escorted by the famous Essex Troop of Newark, President-elect Wilson came on for his inauguration on March 3. With a gallantry redolent of the old South, he refused to make a triumphant entry, because that would interfere with the parade of the suffragists. So he drove from the station by a roundabout and little frequented way to his hotel, where he waited until the ladies had finished their show, and then he proceeded to the White House to call on President Taft.

While they were foregathering, the Princeton students and the alumni from all over the land mobbed the White House and began to sing their student songs. When they piped up "Old Nassau," Wilson left Taft for a moment and went to the north portico, where he stood uncovered with his old boys and sang the battle song.

The inauguration day dawned cloudy and cold, but Wilson's luck never forsook him. Soon the clouds rolled away, the sun came out and the day was perfect.

### City Was Brilliant Scene.

"Washington was never more brilliantly robed and beribboned in all its history," says a contemporary historian. "A gay, thronged city of fairyland, with hundreds of thousands of electric lights strung in quadruple arcs all along its main thoroughfares, and brilliant globes of white and blue forming a central line all the length of them, giving it a touch of vivid beauty."

Everywhere flags and bunting. Every happy visitor armed with a flag. The scenery for the big show was on a magnificent scale.

Where did all of those visitors come from? There were 300,000 of them, the largest crowd that ever attended an inauguration. None before it had drawn as many as 100,000. Wilson had that number in the plaza in front of the Capitol to hear his address.

On the ride from the White House to the Capitol with President Taft, in an open Victoria behind four spanking bays, it was noticed that Taft was as popular with the multitude as Wilson. The American people love a good loser, and Taft had borne his defeat with a smile and his good humor never failed him. He openly enjoyed the applause and the cheers that rang in his ears.

At the Capitol first came the ceremony in the Senate. Vice President Marshall was sworn in by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, President pro tem of the Senate, and then Gov. Wilson took the center of the stage. Both in the Senate and on the eastern portico, the scene was solemn and impressive. Not even the peanut chewer was present on the plaza.

When the President-elect entered the stand from which he made his address and where he took the oath, he brought with him William J. Bryan, the old warhorse of Democracy. This was something new. It was the answer to the criticisms poured on his devoted head for making Bryan Secretary of State.

The inaugural address created tremendous enthusiasm, no part of it more than its conclusion, in these words:

"This is not a day of triumph—it is a day of dedication. Here muster not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us, men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do.

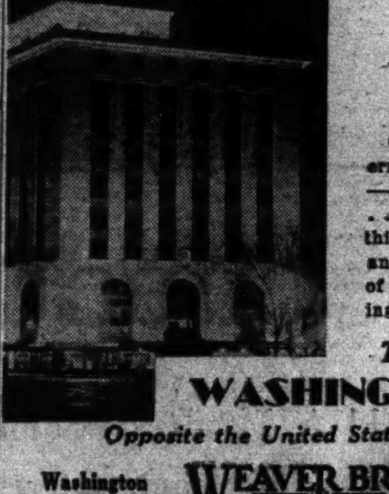
### Prophetic Words.

"Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try?

"I summon all honest men, all patriotic, forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me."

When the cheers that greeted these words had died down, President Wilson took the oath, administered by another Southerner, Chief Justice White, a former Confederate. The Bible was held by the clerk of the court, James B. Maher. The President's lips touched the 119th Psalm, verses 43 to 48.

This Bible was used when Wilson was sworn in as governor of New Jersey. It was a precious possession of Mrs. Wilson.



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# J. Q. ADAMS TELLS OF OWN INAUGURAL

## Sixth President Author of Concise Account of What Happened.

John Quincy Adams is the only one of our Presidents who wrote an account of his own inauguration. Here it is:

"After two successive sleepless nights, I entered upon this day with a supplication to Heaven; first, for my country; secondly, for myself and for those connected with my good name. About half-past eleven o'clock I left my house with an escort of several companies of militia and a cavalcade of citizens. We proceeded to the Capitol, and to the Senate Chamber.

The Senate adjourned, and from the Senate Chamber I repaired to the hall of the House of Representatives, and pronounced from a volume of laws held up to me by John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, the oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States. After exchanging salutations with the late President, I retired from the hall, passed in review the military companies drawn up in front of the Capitol, and returned to my house with the same procession which accompanied me from it.

"I found at my house a crowd of visitors, which continued for two hours, and received their felicitations. Before the throng had subsided, I went myself to the President's house and joined the multitude of visitors to Mr. Monroe. Then I returned home to dine, and in the evening attended the ball, which was also crowded, at Carusi's Hall. Immediately after supper I withdrew and came home.

"I closed the day as it had begun, with thanksgiving to God for all His mercies and favors past, and with prayers for the continuance of them to my country, and to myself and mine."

# Jackson Deathbed Scene Is Pictured

## Tennessee Idol Asked Son for Spectacles So He Could See.

James Parton, the biographer, has given us a minute account of the last hours of Gen. Jackson, in these words:

At half-past five, after a long interval of silence, his son took his hand and whispered in his ear:

"Father, how do you feel? Do you know me?"

"Know you?" he replied. "Yes, I know you. I would know you all if I could see. Bring me my spectacles."

When his spectacles were put on, he said:

"Where is my daughter and Marian? God will take care of you for me. I am my God's. I belong to Him. I go but a short time before you, and I want to meet you all, white and black, in heaven."

All present burst into tears. The crowd of servants on the piazza, who were all day looking in through the windows, sobbed, cried out and wrung their hands.

# "Tippecanoe" Rode Horse Without Gloves

Nathan Sargent, one of the earliest of the Washington correspondents, who wrote under the name of "Jonathan Oldstyle," says that Gen. Harrison preferred riding on horseback, in his inaugural procession, and "that, too, without an overcoat or gloves, although the weather was excessively disagreeable, a sharp, cold northeast wind prevailing the whole day." In delivering his inaugural address, Gen. Harrison "stood bareheaded without overcoat, with bare hands, facing the keen northeaster, a full hour and a half, every one but himself suffering from exposure to the piercing blasts."

# COWBOYS FEATURED ROOSEVELT PARADE

## Rough Riders Also in Long March of the Inaugural; Cheered by Crowds.

Rogers, the famous cartoonist, who died not so long ago, drew a cartoon of President Theodore Roosevelt's inauguration in 1905, that will forever be a classic. It represents the President riding down Pennsylvania avenue in a triumphal car drawn by richly caparisoned elephants, just like a Roman emperor with a long line of trophies and captives in his train. Rather a strange comparison, but it seemed to be the popular conception of the event, for a very conservative newspaper, which was very friendly to the President, described it in these very words:

"No king returning to his throne, no prince at the head of a victorious army just back from a successful war, no Roman conqueror returning in barbaric splendor to his triumph in the capitol, was ever given a greater ovation."

It was a day of Big Words and Big Sticks, and the gentlemen of the press gallery culled every well-known handbook of synonyms for the longest adjectives that would express "the mostest laudation."

Said one of them: "It has been without question the greatest day with the greatest crowd that has ever witnessed the induction of a President into office. It has been the most genuinely enthusiastic crowd that ever assembled in Washington."

### Great Success, T. R. Said.

Why shouldn't they have let themselves loose in their descriptions of that pageant? The hero of it, when the day was done, broke into poetry himself. "It was a great success; great," said he. "And did you note that bunch of cowboys? Oh, they are the boys who can ride. It all was superb. It really touched me to the heart."

There was an expression in those days, "Roosevelt luck," which would apply to this inauguration. Many thought of it at the time. On March 3, when the weather appeared to be a bit skittish, like an unbroken pinto, Prof. Edward B. Garriot, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, said it would be fair weather next day. And fair it was.

There has seldom been a prettier day in March in Washington. Not a breath of air was stirring. A filmy haze of blue vapor hung over the earth, and through it the sun shot 10,000 refulgent rays. The atmosphere was warm and bracing. You wanted to fill your lungs full of it and shout.

This was going to be as near a 100 per cent Republican inauguration as could be had. In other days the committee on arrangements has been bipartisan. So it was on this one, but the Democrats were horned out of the big show. They had charge of the Vice President. Of course, the Chief Justice, the venerable and picturesque Melville D. Fuller, was a Democrat, but there is no partisanship on the court.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, was chairman of the joint committee on arrangements, and he rode in the Presidential carriage on the back seat with the President. As there was no retiring President, he could easily slip into that place. On the front seat, facing them, were Senator Lodge and Representative John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania.

The President was dressed in a conventional frock coat and topper. At 10 o'clock he left the White House, walking with vigorous step, and seemed to be in perfect health.

### Cheered by News Writers.

As he drove from under the porte-cochere he saw a group of newspaper men gathered there and lifting his hat to them he called out, "Good luck!" The correspondents and reporters returned his salutation, gave him a cheer, and cried: "Good luck to ye." A few yards farther on the landau was held up. "Look this way," said a rough voice. "Get a pleasant smile on your faces," came the word. The President grinned and the others struck a pose. "Hold it," and the shot was made. The "camera fiends," as they were rudely called in their own papers in those days, soon finished their work, and the big parade was resumed.

These distinguished gentlemen were riding in the White House landau, drawn by four dark bay horses that danced and pranced to the blare of the bands. Surrounding the landau on three sides were the famous Rough Riders, who, with a regiment of New York cavalry, formed the President's escort. The New Yorkers brought their own mounts with them, but the Rough Riders were mounted on artillery horses. They had a rough time of it all the way to the Capitol, for their usually docile nags began to display circus traits and they and their riders put on a show never to be forgotten.

"As the President's carriage wheeled into Pennsylvania avenue by the Treasury he leaned far out to one side and looked down its broad reaches to the Capitol, shading his eyes with his hand. The magnificent boulevard was clear from curb to curb, but the sidewalks were packed and jammed. Turning to Senator Spooner he called his attention to the sight, and the senator craned his neck to take a peek."

### President Enjoyed Cheers.

Every foot of the way the crowd cheered. The cheers rolled up in waves and were thrown back from the Capitol. The President enjoyed it immensely.

On reaching the Capitol he went to the President's room to sign last minute bills, and while he was thus engaged Mrs. Roosevelt and her children, leaving the White House at 11 o'clock, came to the Capitol, and took their seats on the first row of the Senate gallery.

Promptly at noon Vice President Fairbanks, escorted by Senator Bacon of Georgia and Representatives John Sharp Williams and Crumpacker (two Democrats and one Republican), entered the chamber. He was given the customary reception. His tall form hot up above his associates and made m a commanding figure.

lmost immediately the sergeant at announced: "The President and abinet." Once more everybody chamber got on his feet, and time the cheers were sharper ouder, as Col. Roosevelt, "with-oking to the right or the left, ever unmindful of the scene him," came down the aisle and the place assigned him. "He himself into his chair, and diately became visibly aware of plendid environment."

front of the Capitol, on the east, rgest stand ever erected for an inauguration stood, partially filled while the exercises were going on in the Senate. In the gathering audience were many women, brilliantly gowned. In front of the stand stood acres of people. On the ledges and in the windows of the Capitol stood other groups, thick as leaves in Vallambrosa.

### Makes Dramatic Entrance.

President Roosevelt made a dramatic entrance to the stand. Every one except the official party was seated. All eyes in the great throng were fixed on the big doors through which he would come. Many strained their eyes with looking so hard.

There ensued a wait which no one could explain. It was not long; just long enough to make the audience tense. Suddenly the crowd on the stand began to rise, those on the back seats first and those nearer the front following; and as they rose they cheered and waved their hats or their kerchiefs. The acres of folks standing in the plaza, though they could not see, knew what it was. The military in front of the platform presented arms, the committee stood uncovered, and that silent mass of humanity now became an insane mob, "waving flags and hats and shouting itself hoarse. It was an ovation such as few men ever receive."

For some time the President stood and watched the crowd. A flush of excitement and of pleasure spread over his face. As the noise began to subside he went quickly forward to the raised stand on which he was to be sworn in.

There was no wait in this ceremony, as on former occasions. If the President took his seat, no mention is made of it in the press reports. He went immediately to work, and as soon as he reached the stand and stood uncovered in the sunshine in front of the people, the Chief Justice made a sign to the clerk of the court, who stepped forward, holding a Bible. A mighty hush fell on the crowd. The President raised his right hand and the oath to support the laws and the Constitution was reverently taken.

### Inaugural Address Short.

Another pause, and then he faced the crowd and began to deliver his address. It was a short document.

On the return to the White House there was luncheon and then the review of the parade, which marched for hours. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee was the chief marshal. Behind him marched column after column of soldiers, of the Regular Army, of the Navy, of the States, Indians, cowboys, Philippine scouts, Porto Rican troops, Confederate veterans, Union veterans, Gen. Joe Wheeler, and all the notables of all the wars then living. A son of President Hayes led a column, a son of President Grant led the cadets of West Point. Aye, it was a colorful procession.

As the Rough Riders rode by their old commander heaved a sigh. He looked through his thick lenses for a familiar figure. Maj. Micah J. Jenkins, of South Carolina, next in command, was not in the saddle leading them. He was ill at his plantation home. That made all the difference in the world.

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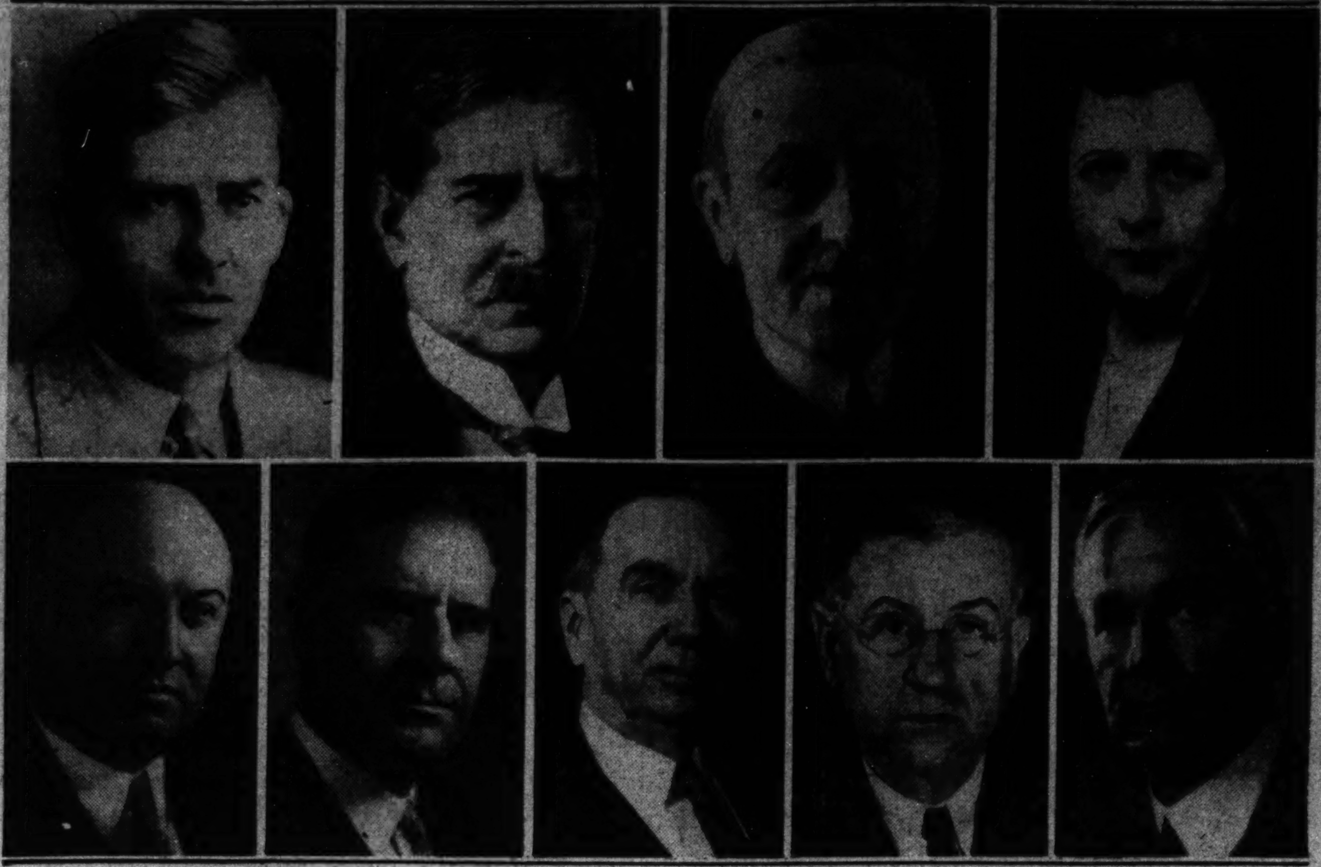
## ROOSEVELT'S "NEW DEAL" CABINET READY FOR ACTION



The Roosevelt Cabinet to date. Upper row, left to right—Henry A. Wallace, Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture; C. A. Swanson, Virginia, Secretary of Navy; William H. Woodin, New York, Secretary of the Treasury; Miss Frances Perkins, New York, Secretary of Labor. Lower row, left to right—James A. Farley, New York, Postmaster General; George H. Dern, Utah, Secretary of War; Daniel C. Roper, South Carolina, Secretary of Commerce; Harold L. Ickes, Illinois, Secretary of Interior; Cordell Hull, Tennessee, Secretary of State.

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# *Inauguration of Pierce Marred by Jobless Parade*

## Unemployed Roughly Handled by Populace as They Attempted Counter Demonstration; Regular Procession Notable Despite Snow.

Suppose that during the inaugural parade of Franklin D. Roosevelt a counter parade of the unemployed, tatterdemalions all, should be organized and rush on to Pennsylvania avenue to march side by side with the big three ring circus—do you suppose there would be any hubbub over it?

Suppose that the populace standing along the Avenue cheering for the hero of the hour should break through the ropes and haul and maul the tatterdemalions and run them back into the side streets whence they came—do you think anything would be said about it in the papers or over the teacups?

Well, dear reader, that is exactly what did happen at the inauguration of Franklin Pierce. A counter parade of the unemployed and miserables was organized. It did attempt to march down the Avenue as the big parade was moving from the Capitol. And the populace handled it very roughly in driving it out of the picture.

You will look long, and you will look hard, and you will wear your eyes out, ere you find one line of that drama in the Washington papers of 1853. But you will find it in the New York Herald, and that is exactly where this writer found it. Here is what the Herald's Washington correspondent said of that thrilling incident:

"A company of fantastics, dressed in rags and tatters, marched along the Avenue while the procession was passing, which received some rough usage."

This was no Mardi Gras outfit, having its own fun. It was a lot of miserables, out of work and hungry, trying to draw attention to their plight And they did!

### Wife Did Not See Induction.

Nothing, however, could take the scene away from Gen. Pierce that day. The stage was set, if ever a stage was set, for the hero to stand alone in the spotlight. Not another soul, not even his beautiful wife, was permitted to step between him and the sun. While he was having his day of grace, she was taking her ease in her inn at Baltimore. She is one President's wife who did not see her man inducted into office.

History has hardly done President Pierce justice. The Herald, for instance, after doing more to nominate and elect him than any other single agency, turned on him as soon as he was inaugurated and opened a new set of books with him It dubbed him early "poor Pierce," and that name has clung to him all these years.

While a senator from New Hampshire he fell into the wild and wicked ways of high official society in Washington and became—we say it in sorrow—the Senate's most beautiful hard drinker. This caused Mrs Pierce to hate Washington and public life; and when he was nominated for the Presidency she knew he would drink himself to death and disgrace the family name; therefore, she opposed his acceptance. This, probably as much as her great sorrow over the shocking death of her only child kept her away from the inauguration.

### Had Ablest of Cabinets.

Gen. Pierce did not drink himself to death; he lived many years after his term was over. He was not the poorest or weakest of our Presidents; and no Democrat, at least, has ever picked a Cabinet that would come within ten miles of his. History seems to say that it was the ablest Cabinet ever assembled. No ordinary man could have done that.

He had a mind of his own, and he showed it in his inauguration. There was to be no triumphal journey to Washington—no dinners, no speaking, no gang conferences with politicians, and no fireworks. He would be inducted into office as a plain citizen; and so he was. Let us pick him up at his home in Concord, N. H., and bring him to Washington.

St. Valentine's Day was chosen for his departure. A large assemblage of his neighbors accompanied him to the train, but at his request made no demonstration. He shook hands at the station with as many as he could and then swung aboard the train for Boston. On his arrival there he went about his business as a private citizen. The city council asked permission to call on him and he refused it, but he went alone to make an official call on the mayor of the city. The only visitors he received were Caleb Cushing, who was to be his Attorney General, and Col. Greene, owner of the Boston Post.

When the politicians began to besiege him, he would not unlock his door to them, but left Boston hurriedly at midnight for New York. He was accompanied by Sidney Webster, who was to be his private secretary, and Sergt. O'Neil, his faithful veteran attendant, who had served in the Mexican War as his military servant. This O'Neil was a wonderful person. He acted as a buffer between the general and the besieging public, and he turned the rabble away without hurting one person's feelings. Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, joined the party as it passed through New Haven and went to New York with it.

### Walked in New York Unknown.

At the Astor House he made himself invisible to politicians. Up with the lark, as was his habit, he walked about the Battery unknown and unnoticed. Returning he had breakfast with an old war comrade, Maj. Kimball, after which he and Sergt. O'Neil went to Governors Island to pay a visit to the widow of Gen. Worth, in whose corps he had a command in Mexico.

In the afternoon he received courtesy visits from John Van Buren, "Prince John," son of the former President, who though in New York, did not call on him, and from Bishop Wainwright and some other highbrows. O'Neil had a busy time of it, but he buffeted back the waves of politicians and let none of them get to the general. At 3:30 the Great Man was tired out and retired to rest. At 5:30 he took a train for Philadelphia, without saying anything to anybody about it.

Here he had to loosen up a bit So he held one public reception, and shook 1,000 hands. That was enough. He again became invisible, walked out on his visitors, took a long stroll, and then a ride in the afternoon, much to the disgust of the faithful. Next day George M. Dallas, who had been Vice President with Polk, was closeted with him a long time—his only visitor—and then he and Sergt. O'Neil paid a visit to the widow of Gen. Twiggs, with whom he had served in Mexico.

Sunday found him still lingering in the City of Brotherly Love, and so he went to services twice that day, in the chief Presbyterian churches of the city.

### Refuses Baltimore Reception.

Monday following he spent in Baltimore, again refusing a public reception and a demonstration. There were no widows for him to visit, so he just rested and saw a few of the first persons, who did not want office for themselves or their wives' poor relations.

Tuesday was Washington's Birthday, and he celebrated it by quietly slipping into the Capital, unheralded and unsung. As a matter of fact, he came in during the night previous The next morning the Intelligencer gave him two lines: "Gen. Pierce, the President-elect of the United States, arrived in the city last night from Philadelphia. He has rooms at Willard's Hotel." This was the first time Willard's captured a President Its next would be Abraham Lincoln.

While the Capital was celebrating the great Virginian's birthday, Gen. Pierce kept to his room the entire day. Among those he saw were James K. Guthrie, of Kentucky; Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois; Edward Everett and William L. Marcy Two of these were to be in his Cabinet.

Meanwhile the city was filling up "Such shoals of office-seekers as jostle one on every side was never before sene here, and fill the office-holders with fear and trembling," the Herald correspondent wired. "Willard's is perfectly besieged." But the faithful O'Neil kept them out of the general's rooms. Next day, however, the doors were opened a tiny bit to members of Congress. Most of them walked right in and turned around and walked right out again. "The general had a good time, being little bothered with the crowd." In the afternoon he took a long walk.

### Called on President Fillmore.

Now was the time for courtesy visits to the White House, and so next morning he went there, remaining a quarter of an hour with President Fillmore. A steamer propelled by an engine invented by the famous Swedish inventor Ericsson (he has his monument here) was anchored at Alexandria, and the next afternoon, following his visit, he accompanied President Fillmore and his Cabinet and [illegible] high officials on a visit to look [illegible] over. This "caloric" ship, named after the inventor promised to revolutionize maritime commerce. It was a big sensation and brought about no revolution.

That day the papers contained an announcement of the cancellation of the grand inaugural ball, for which great preparations had been making for weeks, "the managers having learned that Gen. Pierce despised such heartless mockery," said the Herald The truth was, he was in mourning, and also on his good behavior. Inaugural balls were sometimes grand sprees.

Breaking over his rule, on February 28, he accepted an invitation to President Fillmore's grand dinner to John J. Crittenden, the Kentucky statesman, the retiring Attorney General. It was a swell affair, and all the bigwigs of both parties were there.

### Given Bay Horses.

Now the ladies have their inning. For two days, March 1 and 2, Gen. Pierce held open house for them at the Willard. In the midst of this happy festival there came a break. Edward Riddle, of Boston, late American commissioner to the World's Fair in London, came with a fine carriage and a pair of blooded dark bay horses, which he presented with a flourish to the President-elect. Of course, he accepted them. Andrew Johnson refused such a present.

Hearing that John W. Forney was seriously ill, Gen. Pierce, an old friend, went to visit him, and left the carriage to take him airing, provided he needed air. That night he slipped over to Baltimore to be with Mrs. Pierce at the Eutaw House. When he kissed her he said: "Mamma, I got such a nice surprise for you." It was the carriage and dark bays, which Mrs. Pierce enjoyed the four years of her quiet reign.

On the eve of his inauguration he came back to Washington, unheralded and unnoticed, and retired for a good night's sleep. Up to now the weather had been beautiful, but March 4th broke bad for him.

"The weather was not pleasant. A raw northeasterly wind wafting a pretty continuous, though fast-melting snow, made its effects felt even on young blood when not kept in motion; still it was not forbidding enough to prevent any but invalids from giving themselves to the scene in the open air."

It is estimated that 20,000 strangers came to Washington for the inauguration. This was the largest crowd of the sort that had ever gathered in th. National Capital. "Hotels, boarding houses, places of public entertainment and private houses were crowded as never before. After the inauguration many left immediately by carriage, boat, train and bus for their homes."

### Hundreds Sleep in Capitol.

Congress was in session all night and until noon the next day, which was a remarkable performance, for it usually adjourns around midnight on the 3rd. "The Capitol swarmed to overflowing with ladie and strangers. Hundreds slept in the rotunda and the warm corridors, lying down in their cloaks. Thousands of others walked the streets all night, unable to find a place to lay their heads."

But neither a new President nor an expiring Congress was the sole attraction at this festival. Every visitor and most of the populace, to the number of some 70,000 or 80,000, more or less —contemporary estimates depending for accuracy on the alcoholic condition of the reporters—well, every visitor went to Lafayette Square to see Gen. Jackson riding his "hoss." This statue had been unveiled on January 8, in a memorable address delivered by Senator Stephen A. Douglas, and at the moment it was the biggest thing in the country. Tradition says that at this inauguration, gentlemen would meet in a barroom on The Avenue and one would propose: "Let's licker and then go and see if Ol' Andy is still ridin' his hoss." Day and night this kept up until some of the more illuminated gentlemen saw a whole regiment of military gentlemen riding iron steeds.

Snow, which had been drifting down in fitful gusts all morning, ceased about 11:30, and the skies did not misbehave again until Gen. Pierce stood up to take the oath, at which moment it began to fall again, and soon was coming down with such force as to almost break up the procession. Only the military and the braver of the civic organizations paraded—and most of them were seekers, not after religion but after office.

### Parade Grand One.

It was a grand parade in which the military predominated, and was not less than a mile ng. There were fifteen or twenty corps and companies of soldiers. "Conspicuous among them were two companies of the New York and Washington Continental Guards, whose time-honored uniforms (of the Revolution), added not a little to the picturesqueness of the scene."

As the high-stepping soldiers passed the hotels, "they were frequently greeted by loud cheers, and hundreds of white handkerchiefs in the fairest of hands were seen waving welcome and approbation." These fair critters, say the veracious chroniclers of that far-[illegible] day, attracted more attention than did President Fillmore or Gen. Pierce, and far more than the uniformed militia whom they were cheering. It is ever thus God made them to be admired.

President Fillmore drove to the hotel to get Gen. Pierce. It was an open barouche. On the front seat opposite the two great men sat Senators Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, who had immediate charge of the inauguration. All along the line of march from the h tel to the Capitol, Gen. Pierce stood up, waving and bowing, uncovered, from left to right.

### Affirms Presidential Oath.

At the Capitol the usual formula was gone through with, except that the Vice President, Senator King of Alabama, was not present. On the portico facing th East the arrangements were as in former years. A sea of faces greeted the new President as he stood up, with uplifted right hand, to take the oath of office. Although he was a blue-stocking Presbyterian, Gen. Pierce had an antipathy to swearing, so he "affirmed" as doth the Quaker, and he refused to kiss the Bible "in Southern style"—whatever that means—instead he placed his left hand on it.

Taking off his overcoat, he at once launched into his inaugural address, which he had memorized, and which was delivered "with much energy and considerable oratorical action, and with a strong, clear voice that made itself heard over nearly all that large area." Some parts of the address were loudly cheered. "Many asserted that this was the best inaugural address ever delivered from that spot."

As was to be expected, the ladies went into ecstasies. They liked the new President's "beautiful action, his manly, erect appearance, and his pale cast of countenance, in which intellect and courage were the predominating features."

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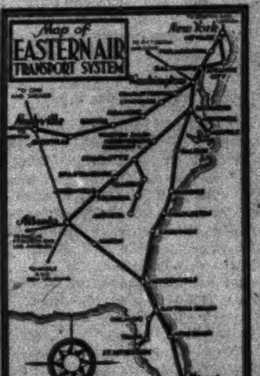

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## DEMOCRACY'S LADIES AND GOWNS THEY'LL WEAR AT INAUGURAL BALL

Associated Press Photo.

Here are some of the Democratic women who will add to the brilliance and color of the Inaugural Ball. Each is wearing the gown chosen for the occasion. Left to right: Eleanor Branson and Jeanne Miles, both of Washington; Elizabeth Wheeler, daughter of Senator Wheeler, of Montana; Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, retiring representative from Florida, and Mary Ann Harrison, daughter of Senator Harrison, of Mississippi. Mrs. Owen modeled her own inaugural gown. It is of black lacquer satin.

# DANCE UNITS BACKED INAUGURATION BALLS

## Madison's, in 1809, First of Its Kind; Grant's Held in Zero Weather.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the first, put the veto on inaugural balls. Josephus Daniels, who was Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson administration, tells the story in his biography of his chief.

"What do you think of the propriety of an inaugural ball when Woodrow is inaugurated?" she asked.

Her visitor "thought these balls were garish and rather cheap," says Daniels, "but they had so long been regarded as a necessary part of the inauguration, he supposed the committee would wish to keep up the custom."

"I can not bear to think of a ball, with the modern dances, when Woodrow is inaugurated," Mrs. Wilson continued.

And the President-elect agreed with her; and so, there was no inaugural ball at either of the Wilson inaugurations.

President Harding, who loved life and young people and gay society, followed his predecessor's example, and after him President Coolidge and President Hoover. So that it has been exactly 24 years since we have had one of these grand affairs.

### Vetoed Also By Pierce.

Not all of our Presidents have agreed with the Wilsons. Only one, in fact, Franklin Pierce, who, on the eve of his inauguration, after the ball had been arranged, the hall decorated, the food bought and the wines imported, had the managers cancel it. A reason was given for this action. He and his wife were in mourning for the tragic death of an only son.

The balls had their origin with the dancing assemblies, groups of society folk, who organized themselves for the purpose of giving a certain number of balls during the social season. We have already seen, in the article on the first inaugural ball, that the custom began in 1789, with the first inauguration of Gen. Washington. It was followed, in 1793, on the occasion of his second inauguration, in Philadelphia. Not only was this event celebrated, but the anniversary of the birth of the Nation and the departure of members of the expiring Congress were feted. Unfortunately, no more than the newspaper advertisement of the ball has come down to us; so we know nothing of it beyond that.

John Adams had no ball. Why we do not know. He was not popular, but that should not have kept the dancing assemblies of Philadelphia from honoring him. His term expired in Washington, where the Government was permanently settled in 1800. It was a cheerless administration.

### Dancing Assemblies Organized.

In November of that year the young men of Washington—that is, those younger than 60 years—organized the Washington Dancing Assemblies, and gave their balls at Stille's Hotel. They advertised in the National Intelligencer on November 24, 1800, that their first ball would be given the next night—and it was done. The company consisted of 100 ladies and gentlemen, among the latter of whom were several public characters and members of the Federal Legislature.

Late in January, 1801, or early in February the season closed. Then came the election of Jefferson, with much jubilation in Washington. Houses were illuminated, a banquet was spread, parades were formed, cheers were given. In the Intelligencer of February 27 a card was placed which read: "Notice—The Washington Dancing Assemblies having closed with the last ball, the managers propose to have an assembly on Tuesday evening next, the 3d of March, when those who wish to attend may procure tickets by application at Mr. Stille's bar."

In whose honor was this ball given? It is not called an inauguration ball, and it came the night before the inauguration; but neither were the other celebrations of that day named for Jefferson. The probability is that this was the first inauguration ball given in Washington. It is true that Mr. Jefferson is quoted as saying at the first Madison ball, March 4, 1809, that he had not attended a dance in 40 years; but that was just talk, with a good deal of poetic license. In Paris he attended numerous balls, for he was quite a social lion; and if he did not attend the Washington ball in Philadelphia he was less of a gentleman than we know him to have been.

During the eight years of the Jefferson regime society was at a low ebb in the Capital, because the White House had no mistress. Therefore there was no ball in 1805. But when Madison became President the White House had a mistress who has never had a rival. She loved society and all its doings. And down to the day of her death, in 1849, she held her court, painted her cheeks and powdered her nose and wore those impressive turbans with feathers of wild birds in them.

### Elite of Country Attend.

On the evening of Madison's first inauguration a ball was given by the Dancing Assemblies at Long's Hotel, on Capitol Hill. Four hundred of the elite of the city and of Congress and of nearby Virginia and Maryland attended. And so did Thomas Jefferson. He was the king of that ball, even if Mistress Dolly was its queen.

"It was a little after dark when the coaches began to arrive at the hotel," says Gaillard Hunt, in his exquisite story of this ball. "Some were fine vehicles, with proud black coachmen and footmen on the box, wearing liveries adorned with large gilt buttons bearing the crests of the families to whom they belonged; but many of the guests reached the ball in sorry hacks hired at great expense. Daniel Carroll arrived with his wife, Anne Brent, in a coach drawn by four black mules."

When Jefferson entered the ballroom the fiddlers—maybe they were the Italians he had brought from Italy—struck up "Jefferson's March."

"Am I too early?" he inquired. "You must tell me how to behave, for it is more than 40 years since I have been to a ball."

Following him came the Diplomatic Corps, brilliant as sunflowers in June. They gave the touch of royalty to the affair.

Among the last to enter was the Presidential party. The fiddlers struck up "Madison's March," and there was an instant hush of ballroom chatter, and a general crowding toward the door, as Mrs. Madison came in on the arm of one of the managers, the President having Mrs. Cutts on his arm. Down the ballroom they marched, and took their seats on a throne. Then the stately dance began. Mrs. Madison did not dance; her card was given by one of the managers to Mrs. Cutts, her sister.

About the middle of the evening the supper was served, Mrs. Madison going to the banquet hall on the arm of the French Minister, and the President escorting the wife of the British Minister. On Mistress Dolly's right sat France, on her left England.

After the last toast had been drunk the Madisons retired and then the young folks danced until midnight.

### Pattern for All Balls.

This was the pattern of the balls that followed for a generation. Those of 1813, 1817 and 1821 were given at the hotel which we in our day have known as the Metropolitan; but in those days it was known first as Davis' and then Brown's.

Of the second Madison ball the diarist tells us that it was a "splendid assembly," attended by "the President of the United States, heads of departments, foreign ministers and a most lively assemblage of the lovely ones of our district."

James Monroe was the last of the Presidents to wear the colonial cocked hat and short clothes, and so his first inaugural ball had an atmosphere that was sort of otherworldly. His wife, the beautiful and charming Elizabeth Kortright, of New York, imported her gowns from Paris, and she and her lovely daughters created something of a furor with their costumes at this ball. It, too, was under the chaperonage of the Washington Dancing Assemblies. Our diarist tells us it was "a splendid ball."

Jesse Brown, the incomparable host of the Indian Queen Tavern, otherwise known as Brown's, was the moving spirit in the second Monroe ball, which was the first one given by the citizens of Washington. As March 4 fell on Sunday, the inauguration and the ball were held on Monday. A severe snowstorm raged all that day, but that did not keep down the attendance or chill the enthusiasm. It was a crowded and colorful affair. "The President and his family were there, but retired before supper." John Quincy Adams tells us he and his family left immediately after the final course of wine.

### John Q. Adams Ball Splendid.

This was the last of these balls given at the old Indian Queen Tavern, but Jesse Brown was engaged to make the arrangements for the John Quincy Adams ball, which was given at Carusi's Assembly Hall, a larger and newer auditorium. Our diarist tells us it "was splendidly attended, whether we regard the beauty of the one sex or the station and repute of the other. The President was present, and the Vice President, with many other public characters." And he adds this delightful stroke: "The presence of the late President was one of those striking illustrations of our republican system, which it is our good fortune daily to witness."

John Quincy Adams did not attend the inauguration of Gen. Jackson, nor participate in the inaugural ball. The latter was held at Carusi's Dancing Assembly, but Gen. Jackson was not there. Our diarist has left us no record of either of the Jackson balls. The second, March 4. 1833, was called "The Republican Citizens' Inauguration Ball," and was held at the Central Masonic Hall. It had a rival, for the first time in history, the second ball, the same night, being given at Carusi's. This one was called "the Inaugural Ball." Despite the blizzard, both were crowded.

Everything considered, no ball in Presidential history quite equaled the one the citizens gave Martin Van Buren. It was "costly and splendid." And "every accessory which could possibly brighten the enjoyment or add to the brilliancy of the scene was provided, regardless of expense." In order to have "the best music" that could be obtained, "the excellent Baltimore band" was secured; and special music for the occasion was composed by Henry Dielman. Gen. Jackson was present. This was his farewell to the people of Washington. The refreshments were "the most recherche," and the Central Masonic Hall, where the affair was held, was crowded to the limit.

### Ball Becomes Political.

This was the last of the citizens' balls for a long time to come, for with the great Whig victory of 1840 the balls given to celebrate the inauguration of Gen. Harrison took on a political aspect. There were just three of them. One was given at the National Hotel, another at Carusi's and the third at Fischer's Hall. Gen. Harrison visited all three.

Somewhere along the line we have lost sight of the royal trappings that made these balls what they were intended to be. With the inauguration of James K. Polk, the son of a poor farmer, who married the daughter of a tavern keeper, the regal atmosphere returns.

John Quincy Adams, with more than his usual vinegar, says of this one: "At night there were two balls, one at Carusi's, at $10 a plate, of all parties; the other, of pure Democrats, at $5 a ticket, at the National Theater. Mr. Polk attended both, but supped with the true-blue $5 Democracy. My family and myself received invitations to both, but attended neither."

Politics broke out with a vengeance at the inauguration of Gen. Taylor. The Whigs arranged "the Grand Inaugural Ball," with Speaker Winthrop and all the Whig members of Congress as patrons. They erected a special building on Judiciary Square, adjoining the City Hall, in which to hold it. Opposing this exclusive political ball was another, advertised as "the National Inauguration Ball without Distinction of Party." George M. Dallas, the retiring Vice President, and Robert C. Winthrop, the Speaker, the former a Democrat and the latter a Whig, were the chairmen. Among the patrons were Jefferson Davis, John C. Calhoun and S. A. Douglas. This ball was given at Jackson Hall, where the Washington Assemblies held their dances. Abraham Lincoln was a patron of both balls!

### Whig Ball Draws 5,000.

The Whig ball drew 5,000 persons; the other, 500. Gen. Taylor attended both, but spent the evening with his own crowd. This was the last inauguration ball lighted with wax candles. The managers of the exclusive Whig ball advertised indignantly that under no circumstances would gas lights be allowed.

A special hall was erected on Judiciary Square for the Buchanan ball. It was illuminated with gas. The City Hall was used for dressing rooms. Mayor Magruder escorted the President to the throne chair, "which commanded a view of the vast and brilliant throng." A little later he went on the floor, where he "was surrounded by a crowd of ladies, who were in turn presented to him." The Vice President was present, but not the retiring Chief Magistrate.

Four members of Buchanan's Cabinet, Judge J. S. Black, John A. Dix, Edwin M. Stanton and Horatio King—were the chairmen of Lincoln's first inaugural ball. Supporting them were the members of both houses of Congress. It was called the "Union Inauguration Ball," and was held in a specially erected hall on Judiciary Square.

President Lincoln arrived at 11 p. m., accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen. Escorted by the mayor, he entered the ballroom. Judge Douglas escorted Mrs. Lincoln. They walked around the room receiving the congratulations of the assembly, and afterward took seats at the upper end of the room, where sofas had been placed for them.

For two hours Mr. Lincoln remained in the room, during which he held quite a levee. Baron Stoeckle presented the foreign ministers and their suites.

One hour after the supper the President left, but Mrs. Lincoln remained on, enjoying the dancing.

In 1865 the second Lincoln ball was held at the Patent Office. The description of it will be found elsewhere in a special article.

### Crowd Wrecks Inaugural Kitchen.

Gen. Grant's first inaugural ball was held at the Treasury Building. Tickets were $10 each. Twice as many were sold as the building would hold, and there never was such a jamboree since Washington was Washington. The President and Mrs. Grant and all the little Grants were there. The crowd became a mob and tore up things generally, wrecking the kitchen and most of the ladies' clothes.

Grant's second ball was worse than a failure. It was held in the old rookery on Judiciary Square, on a night when the temperature was below zero, and not a stove in the building. Ladies appeared in three or more wraps and gentlemen so muffled up they could not be recognized. Some wise person, not knowing that birds sleep at night, arranged to turn a flock of canaries loose, with the understanding (with the canaries, of course) that they were to pipe for the dancers to dance by. The poor, shivering little birdies, when shooed out of their cages, gave one twitter and flew to the eaves of the building, where they huddled together and whispered to each other: "Ain't this a hell of a come-off?"

There was no ball in 1877. President Hayes' friends did not have time to arrange one between his election by the Electoral Commission and inauguration day.

### Inaugural for Minister.

President Garfield was a minister of the Gospel, and although he had an inaugural ball, at the Smithsonian, it was a rather drab affair. Four or five thousand people came, and danced in a comfortably warm building. The Garfields, not dancing, left early; and so did the crowd.

All of the subsequent balls, seven in number, were held at the Pension Office. The first one was Cleveland's, in 1885. The building was incomplete—it had no roof on it, but the roof joists were covered with canvas. That did not keep the water out. It was a rainy night. But that did not keep the crowd away. They paraded President Cleveland all around the hall, to the tune of a grand march, and finally they jammed him. Poor man! "He was helpless to move, and just permitted his two hands to be taken and shaken by those about him, wearing the same pleasant smile throughout."

As if this were not punishment enough, the managers of the ball persuaded him to make another grand march, and with the Vice President on his arm he paraded, while the Marine Band, under Prof. Sousa, knocked off one of its most inspiring marches. Dancing began at 11 and continued until nearly daylight. The Germania Orchestra of Philadelphia furnished the music for this. It played 23 dances. Former President Arthur was present with his Cabinet.

### Ball in Pouring Rain.

President Harrison's ball was held in a pouring rain, but it did not deter 12,000 people from attending. Unlike all the others, it was a wineless ball. With Mrs. Harrison on his arm, the President made the grand circuit while Prof. Sousa and the Marine Band played the grand march. The pressure of the crowd was so great that Mrs. Harrison barely made it, becoming faint two or three times, as did Mrs. Morton, wife of the Vice President.

President Cleveland drew on his experience to shape his course for his second ball, in 1893. This time he had his lovely wife with him—he had no wife the first time. They came early and left early. The grand march was made in this order: President Cleveland on the arm of Gen. Schofield, Mrs. Cleveland on the arm of Justice George Gray, followed by the members of the Cabinet escorting their ladies.

No expense was spared to make the first McKinley ball memorable. Victor Herbert's band furnished the music, and Will A. Haley's orchestra the dance music. The presence of the mother of the President was a memorable incident. History records that she was the only President's mother ever to attend such a function.

There was one painful incident. Mrs. McKinley, the wife of the President, was an invalid. She insisted upon making the grand march, and had to be supported on both sides. Several times she fainted and finally had to give it up.

Four years later the managers of the ball went beyond their efforts in 1897. Hawaiian decorations were used. The floor was waxed for the first time.

### Mrs. McKinley Again Faints.

Mrs. McKinley promptly fainted again under the excitement, and so the grand march was canceled. For an hour, however, the President and the Vice President and their families stood on the throne enjoying the glittering scene below them. They left early, and the thousands standing outside in the rain cheered them as they went.

For Roosevelt's ball in 1905 the decorations were not so showy or elaborate, but the music was better. The band stand was at one end of the hall, instead of in the center around the fountain. The place was jammed.

The President arrived early with his family—Alice, Theodore, Ethel, Archie and Kermit. The grand march was made to the ringing applause of the multitude, after which the Presidential party returned to the throne balcony and watched the procession mill by.

Pretty soon another grand march was arranged. Alice Roosevelt and a party of young people made the circuit of the ballroom, loudly cheered. Only two or three hundred couples danced.

These great social functions ended with the inauguration of President Taft. His ball was marked with a return to the lavish ornamentation of the Pension Office and the more lavish gowns worn by the ladies. During the grand march a wave of cheers greeted the President, and his good humor spread until everybody was laughing.

Miss Helen Taft was present at this ball, and so was that historic maker of apple pies, Aunt Delia. When the Tafts left the President waved his big hand to the glowing crowd below the throne and called out in a hearty voice: "Good-by!"

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### "Snowstorm of Great Severity."

When the House began to ballot by States for President on February 11, 1801, "a snowstorm of great severity for the climate of Washington was at its heights." John Quincy Adams was elected in the midst of a similar violent snowstorm.

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# Jefferson as Seen By Contemporary

## Pen Portrait of President by Judge Story Tells His Appearance.

There are a number of pen portraits of Thomas Jefferson. Here is one drawn by Judge Joseph Story, in May, 1807, when Jefferson was half way through his second term.

"Jefferson is tall and thin, of a sallow complexion, with a fine, intelligent eye. He conversed in a very easy, correct, and pleasant style. His language is peculiarly appropriate, and his manner very unaffected. The negligence of his address a little surprised me. He received us in his slippers, and wore old-fashioned clothes, which were not in the nicest order, or of the most elegant kind; a blue coat, white worked cassimere waistcoat and corduroy breeches (small clothes) constituted his dress.

"The President is a little awkward in his first address, but you are immediately at ease in his presence. His manners are inviting and not uncourtly; and his voice flexible and distinct. He bears the marks of intense thought and perseverance in his countenance."

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# 6 VICE PRESIDENTS HAVE REACHED TOP

## Three Presidents Died From Natural Causes and Three Were Shot.

Six of the American Vice Presidents have succeeded to the Presidency on the deaths of Presidents in office. Three of these Presidents died natural deaths and three of them were victims of assassins. Those who died natural deaths were President W. H. Harrison, on April 4, 1841, one month after his inauguration; President Zachary Taylor, who died July 9, 1850, one year and five months after his inauguration, and President Harding, who died August 2, 1923, two years and six months after his inauguration.

Abraham Lincoln was the first of our Presidents to fall by the hand of an assassin. He was killed by John Wilkes Booth, April 14, 1865, six weeks after his second inauguration. James Abram Garfield was the second President to be killed by an assassin. He was shot July 2, 1881, in the Baltimore & Potomac Station in Washington by Charles Jules Guiteau, and died September 15 following at Long Branch, N. J., having served but seven months of his term. William McKinley was the third of our Presidents to be assassinated. He was shot by Leon Czolgosz at Buffalo, September 6, 1901, and died eight days later. His second term had three years and five months to run.

### Tyler Playing Marbles.

When President Harrison died, the Vice President, John Tyler, was at his home in Williamsburg, Va. Daniel Webster, the Secretary of State, sent his son, Fletcher, to notify the Vice President. After traveling all night he reached Williamsburg the next morning, and found Mr. Tyler on his knees in the street, playing marbles with his sons. The Vice President at once mounted horse and left for Richmond, where he took the train for the northern terminus of the railroad, and from there a boat for Washington.

On his arrival, he went to his old suite at Brown's Indian Queen Tavern (the Metropolitan) on Pennsylvania avenue, and there summoned the Cabinet to a conference. He was in doubt about taking the oath, thinking his oath as Vice President covered the case, but to prevent controversy he took the oath again, in the hotel, it being administered by Chief Justice Cranch, of the District Supreme Court. At once he assumed the title of President, not that of "the acting President," as John Quincy Adams insisted he was. His five successors have profited by his bold example.

### Fillmore Takes Reins.

Congress was in session when President Taylor died, and Millard Fillmore, the Vice President, after issuing a proclamation officially announcing it, which he signed "President of the United States," stated that he would take the oath the next day in the hall of the House of Representatives. The two houses of Congress met at noon—the appointed time. The galleries were filled with citizens of Washington, ladies and gentlemen. The Vice President entered the chamber attended by Senator Soule, of Louisiana, and Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and took his seat amid deathless silence. After a moment's pause he arose and, standing before Chief Justice Cranch, took the Constitutional oath, speaking in loud, clear tones.

Vice President Johnson was in Washington at the time John Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln. Gov. L. I. Farwell, of Wisconsin, witnessed the tragedy and rushed from the theater to the Kirkwood House (located where the Raleigh now stands) and awoke Mr. Johnson from a deep slumber. The Vice President fell into Farwell's arms and wept. When he had recovered himself he dressed and went to Lincoln's bedside. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning.

### Johnson Sworn In.

At 10 o'clock the next morning, Chief Justice Chase, accompanied by several members of the Cabinet, Montgomery Blair and his father, Senators Foot, Ramsey and Stewart and others, to the number of fourteen, went to the hotel and in the parlor the Chief Justice administered the oath to the Vice President. At its conclusion the new President made a brief speech, in which he stated that he would carry out the dead President's policies

On the morning of the day he died, after he had been bathed, President Garfield asked for a mirror, and looking at himself in it, said to his doctors:

"I can not understand how it is, feeling and looking as well as I do, that I am so weak." Twelve hours later he was dead.

Gen. Arthur, the Vice President, had been warned of the impending dissolution. He received the news in his library in New York City. With him were three of his intimate friends, one of whom, Elihu Root, is still living. When the fatal word was brought to him, "he was deeply moved, burying his face in his hands. He laid his head on the table and wept like a child."

This natural emotion subsiding, he dispatched his friends for two members of the Supreme Court of New York. Judge John R. Brady came first and he administered the oath, about midnight, in the presence of the three friends, Allan Arthur, the Vice President's eldest son; Pierre C. Van Wyck and Justice Donoghoe, who came in during the ceremony.

Vice President Roosevelt was in Vermont, attending the outing of a State game and fish club, when he heard that President McKinley had been shot. He exclaimed: "My God!" Later he told the reporters he was too shocked to say anything. Then he took the train at Burlington and rushed to Buffalo. President McKinley seemed not to be seriously injured, so he left and went to the Adirondacks. He was on top of Mount Marcy when McKinley died, and several guides were sent in search of him. Then came the wild dash down the mountains and the ride by train to Buffalo, which he reached at 1:40 p. m., about twelve hours after the President died.

### Coolidge Was Asleep.

In the library of his friend, Ansley Wilcox, in the presence of the Cabinet and a few others, he took the oath, administered by Judge John R. Hazen, of the United States District Court. This was the second time Elihu Root had witnessed such an event. The scene was a most affecting one.

President Harding was taken sick while on a visit to Alaska, and was hurried back to San Francisco. On the night he died Mrs. Harding was reading to him. It was a few minutes before 7:30 o'clock. A stir in the bed caused her to look up. She saw her husband shudder and before she could get out of her chair he was dead.

Vice President Coolidge was asleep at the ancestral home of his father, near Plymouth, Vt., when a telegram from George B. Christian, the President's private secretary, routed him out of bed. On reading the telegram he awoke his father, who was a county magistrate, and at 2:47 a. m., by the light of a coal oil lamp, he repeated the oath after the venerable magistrate. Mrs. Coolidge, Representative Porter H Dale (now a senator), Erwin C. Geisser, one of Mr. Coolidge's secretaries, and two secret service men, were present.

"The swearing-in formality was short and simple. In the little sitting room of the farmhouse, furnished in homely style like any other Vermont country home, the President stood with his right hand upraised at one side of a little table, with Mrs. Coolidge beside him. Across the table his father, his face beaming, read the few words of the oath in a trembling voice."

This simple scene is one of the deathless incidents in the pageantry of the Presidency.

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# Clevelands Efface Selves at Rites

## Let Harrisons Have All of Inaugural Show in March, 1889.

None of the Grover Clevelands, except the President himself, took part in the inauguration of Gen. Benjamin Harrison. They completely effaced themselves, so as to let Harrison have the show to himself.

Mrs. Cleveland and her mother, Mrs. Folsom, were at the White House when the carriages left bearing the inaugural party to the Capitol. She witnessed the departure from a White House window, her mother by her side, and seemed to be especially interested in the proceedings.

When the President was fairly seated he glanced up at the two ladies and raised his hat. Mrs. Cleveland watched the carriages drive away and waved an adieu to the occupants of each. She did not fail also to smile at the group of correspondents standing below and waved them a farewell salute.

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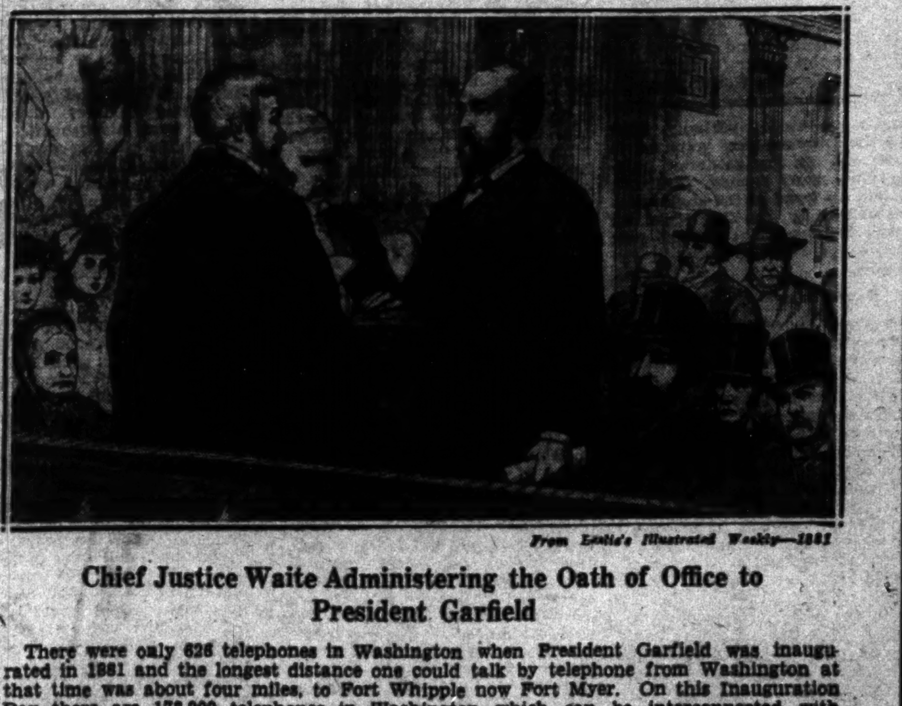

From Leslie's Illustrated Weekly—1881

Chief Justice Waite Administering the Oath of Office to President Garfield

There were only 626 telephones in Washington when President Garfield was inaugurated in 1881 and the longest distance one could talk by telephone from Washington at that time was about four miles, to Fort Whipple now Fort Myer. On this Inauguration Day there are 178,000 telephones in Washington which can be interconnected with 17,500,000 other telephones in the United States and with an additional 13,200,000 telephones throughout the world.

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| Neb., Lincoln | 2.00 |
| Nev., Carson City | 4.75 |
| N. H., Concord | 1.00 |
| N. J., Trenton | .50 |
| N. Mex., Santa Fe | 3.25 |
| N. Y., Albany | .85 |
| N. C., Raleigh | .70 |
| N. Dak., Bismarck | 2.75 |
| Ohio, Columbus | .85 |
| Okla., Oklahoma City | 2.50 |
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# WASHINGTON ARMED AT LINCOLN'S FIRST

## Assassination of President-Elect Was Feared and Guarded Against.

"A new administration is born. Brutus did not appear, and Abraham Lincoln lives in the White House. Yesterday was a great day for the historian. Never before did so many people assemble to witness the inauguration of a President. At least 20,000 persons were present."

Thus was chronicled the induction into office of the Illinois rail splitter. His friends heaved a great sigh of relief when the ceremony was over and he was safely locked behind the gates of the White House. Their fears of his assassination had proved groundless; but let it not be said that they were based on the vapor of pipe dreams.

After a fortnight of hectic conferences, dinners and receptions, which fairly wore out the patience of the President-elect, the great day arrived; and it was not to be without its severe crosses. To begin with, President Buchanan was late coming for Mr. Lincoln. He had overstayed his time at the Capitol, signing last minute bills; in fact, he kept on at this task after Congress had adjourned.

Promptly at 12.30 the retiring President reached the Willard Hotel in his state carriage with liveried servants. He alighted and went immediately to Mr. Lincoln's apartment, where a brief conversation was held, and then they left.

### Inaugural Carriage Breaks Down.

On appearing in the door, a moderate cheer arose from the solid masses of human beings on each side of the passage, which was kept clear to the curb by the police and marshals. The throng pressed forward, and were pushed back. They arrived safely to their open barouche, the military presented arms, the band played "Hail Columbia," and, after some confusion, off they went. The confusion was caused by the carriage breaking down. Another had to be substituted for it.

In the carriage with the President and the President-elect rode Senators Baker and Pearce, of the committee on arrangements. The former was an old Illinois friend, now a senator from Oregon. When Senator Pearce, who was from Maryland, was presented to him that morning, Mr. Lincoln said, "Are you James Alfred?" This being answered affirmatively, Mr. Lincoln then said: "You are shorter than I by 6 inches; not tall enough to turn away the balls." Thus did Mr. Lincoln refer, in a jocular way, to the fact that he might be shot that day.

With another member of the Senate committee he had another joke. Senator Foot, of Vermont, it was, and he was laying before the President-elect the details of the inaugural program. One point of little importance was to be decided by Mr. Lincoln, as the committee could not agree. Mr. Lincoln decided it with an anecdote of Illinois courts. He said it was expected that a certain lawsuit would be decided by the testimony of a stranger, a very respectable-looking man, dressed in black, with a white cravat, and supposed to be a preacher. On being called to the book and asked whether he would swear or affirm, he replied: "I don't give a damn which!"

In the carriage immediately behind Mr. Lincoln's rode Judge David Davis, Tom Marshall, of Illinois, and Secretaries Nicolay and Hay.

### Cavalry Surrounds Carriage.

Mr. Lincoln's carriage was closely surrounded on four sides by United States marshals and by several companies of cavalry, so as to hide it completely from view. A shot could not possibly have been aimed at him, so dense was the military inclosure. The guard of honor was selected from the most efficient companies of regulars and marines.

At every hundred yards along the Avenue platoons of cavalry were stationed, and several companies of artillery were held in readiness at their armories to be dispatched to any point in case of an outbreak. Mounted orderlies were placed at every street corner to give speedy information to Gen. Scott, who remained all day at headquarters, and riflemen were even located on the roofs of houses along the Avenue to watch the approach of the supposed conspirators.

There were only 700 people in the inaugural parade, and most of them were soldiers. No President ever rode so hurriedly to the Capitol before or since. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Buchanan and their party entered the Capitol through a private covered passage, which was guarded by police to prevent the people from crowding after them.

### Lincoln Seemed Anxious.

"Leaving his carriage and leaning on the arm of Mr. Buchanan, President Lincoln walked slowly from his barouche to the threshold of the Capitol," said a correspondent who was there awaiting his arrival. "Following him were Senators Foot and Baker (and Pearce). Lincoln looked pale and wan, fatigued and anxious. His vivacity appeared to have left him, and the instant he passed the portals of the Capitol he hung his head and looked upon the marble tiles as if he expected them to rise, and, like many of the heads of stone that have surrounded him for months past, offer him counsel and advice. There were not half a dozen persons at this end of the Capitol when the President-elect passed in."

Mr. Lincoln at once proceeded to the President's room on the Senate floor, and there attendants relieved him "of a load of villainous dust." One correspondent said "The streets were filled with a hurricane of dust."

First the inauguration of the Vice President was attended to. Mr. Lincoln sat through the ceremony and saw the queerest thing happen. John C. Breckinridge, the retiring Vice President, whose term had already expired, swore in Hannibal Hamlin. Breckinridge was a cousin of Mrs. Lincoln, rather a favorite of hers; he was a Democrat and had run for President against Lincoln as the candidate of the secession party.

### Lunatic Up in Tree.

While this ceremony was taking place inside, "the multitude outside was being entertained by fine martial music and by the antics of a lunatic who climbed a tall tree in front of the Capitol and made a long political speech, claiming to be the rightful President of the United States. Policemen were detached to bring him down, but he climbed with the agility of a monkey to the topmost boughs, where he stood, rocking in the wind, and made another speech. He finally came down of his own accord. This was the nearest approach to a disturbance that occurred during the entire day."

Inside, however, a scene was going on that was not pretty, to say the least. When the word was given for the members of the House to fall into line in the procession behind the Senate (to the eastern portico), a violent rush was made for the door, accompanied by loud outcries, violent pushing and great disturbance. And as the President-elect moved from the Senate chamber to take his position on the platform, there was a general stampede. The rush was so great that the doors were closed before those officially entitled to entrance could obtain admittance. The ladies were particularly grieved.

First to issue from the central door of the Capitol were Senator John P. Hale and Judge David Davis, escorting Mrs. Lincoln and several other ladies, who took their seats upon the platform. "They were soon followed by the portly clerk of the Supreme Court, leading the venerable Chief Justice by the hand, and bearing the sacred book upon which Mr. Lincoln was to be sworn."

### Mighty Shout Goes Up.

Next came Abraham Lincoln, with James Buchanan by his side. A mighty shout rent the air. They sat down on the right of the stand, while the Supreme Court sat upon the left. All being seated, Senator Baker came forward and said, "Fellow citizens, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, will now proceed to deliver his inaugural address."

"Mr. Lincoln rose, calm, collected, and serene in manner, and, with a preliminary glance over his vast and imposing auditory," which gave him a loud cheer, "he lay down his manuscript, put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a pair of steel bowed spectacles. This was a signal for merriment in one portion of the crowd. A lusty, hawk-eyed fellow cried out: 'Take off them spectacles, we want to see your eyes.' Another said: 'I didn't know he wore specs; they ain't in the picters.' These and similar remarks kept the audience in good humor until a rousing cheer from the Presidential pagoda enlisted their attention."

It was noticed that Mr. Lincoln was awkward in his movements. He held his tall hat in one hand, while he fumbled with his script and his glasses with the other. Stephen A. Douglas gallantly stepped forward and took the hat and held it until the ceremony was over.

On the platform at that moment were Abraham Lincoln's three rivals for the Presidency—John Bell, of Tennessee; John C. Breckinridge and Stephen A. Douglas.

### Hour Held Memorable.

Never was there a more solemn spectacle witnessed. The 30,000 people, who with breathless anxiety listened to the words of the President-elect, were evidently most deeply impressed with the momentous character of the occasion. There was no noise, no confusion, no thoughtless or indecent signs of applause or disapprobation. All seemed to be moved with the profound conviction that their own fate and that of their country depended on the developments of that memorable hour.

Mr. Lincoln read his address. "He looked neither anxious nor careworn, but his cheerfulness was marked, and his clear, firm tone of voice, as he read with great deliberation and precision of emphasis, penetrated the extremities of the hushed and attentive crowd, who covered acres of ground," says a writer.

In the center of that stage stood the lonely figure of the Illinois rail splitter, "his tall form looming several feet above the heads of all who were seated around and behind him. There he stood for over half an hour, a target for all eyes, uncovered and alone, the strong March wind playing with his dark hair, as he read in a loud and clear and impressive manner his inaugural speech. A more fixed and easy mark for the bulletin of an assassin could not well be imagined."

But on the outskirts of that vast crowd the soldiers tramped, and in the plaza in front of the platform on which Mr. Lincoln stood artillery was parked and a company of patrols stood with armed rifles and fixed bayonets, ready for any emergency.

One contrast did not escape the vigilant eye of a veteran journalist. "Mr. Lincoln was imperturbably calm, like a Stoic, regardless of the thousands of eyes so earnestly fixed upon him. Mr. Buchanan, slightly nervous and considerably fidgety, occasionally heaved a gentle sigh, and seemed weary and disheartened."

### Address 35 Minutes Long.

The address occupied 35 minutes in delivery. At its close, Chief Justice Taney arose and administered the oath in an audible voice, Mr. Lincoln repeating it after him, in clear earnest tone. In the hands of the venerable judge was the Bible, which attested the solemn act, and this Mr. Lincoln raised to his lips and kissed.

Taney was the first to shake hands with Mr. Lincoln and to congratulate him. Then Secretary Chase bustled forward and grasped him by the hand, and stood there and acted as master of ceremonies as senators and other dignitaries came forward to tender their congratulations. Off in the distance Secretary Seward, who had monopolized Lincoln up to now, watched the little comedy, with faintest trace of a grin on his foxy countenance. The duel had begun.

While the crowd was cheering and goodnaturedly making merry over the event, "the Presidential party entered their carriages and took up the line of march for the White House, escorted by the brilliant military cortege and accompanied and enfiladed by swarms and myriads of people in such numbers, it is said by long residents, as were never seen at any inauguration before. Arrived at the Presidential mansion, the entire military gave a parting salute. The immense crowd slowly ebbed away. The gates closed upon Mr. Lincoln and his suite, and he was safely and comfortably installed in his new home."

### MISSES EVENT

Associated Press Photo.

GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING, chosen to lead the inaugural parade, but who is too ill to appear.

# LINCOLN'S SECOND DRAB AND STORMY

## Terrible Crush at Capitol When Inauguration Was Moved Outdoors.

Most second inaugurations were rather trite affairs in the pageantry of the Presidency; but not so Lincoln's. In contrast with his first, however, his second was a rather drab affair, and it came near ending in a tragedy just like the one which occurred six weeks later.

Early in the morning, with one of his secretaries, he drove to the Capitol, and ensconcing himself in the President's room off the Senate chamber, patiently read bills and approved or rejected them. On his arrival he found all in confusion, and terror written on many faces. Congress had been in session all night, and the bars in the basement of the Capitol had done a rushing business. Many members of both houses had spent much of their time in those places.

About dawn, Walt Whitman, the poet, then a clerk in the Interior Department, walked up to the Capitol to witness the closing scenes. It had been raining all night, and "in half-darkness everything (was) dim, leaden and soaking." When he went into the gallery he noted that "the members were nervous, exhausted, some asleep, many half asleep. The gas lights, mixed with the dingy daybreak, produced an unearthly effect. The poor little sleepy, stumbling pages, the smell of the hall, the members with heads leaning on their desks asleep, the sounds of voices speaking, with unusual intonations, the general moral atmosphere also of the close of this important session, the grandeur of the hall itself, with its effect of vast shadows up toward the panels and spaces over the galleries, all made a marked combination."

### Deluge Breaks on Capitol.

As quick as thought this scene changed. "With the suddenness of a thunderbolt, burst one of the most angry and crashing storms of rain and wind ever heard. It beat like a deluge on the heavy glass of the hall, and the wind literally howled and roared. For a moment (and no wonder) the nervous and sleeping representatives were thrown into confusion. The slumberers waked with fear, some started for the doors, some looked up with blanched cheeks and lips to the roof, and the little pages began to cry; it was a scene."

That memorable storm raged on for some hours, and through it Lincoln had ridden, without military escort, to attend to the dying Congress.

Among the bills that were presented for his signature was the reconstruction measure drawn by Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland. The radical senators, with old Zach Chandler at their head, urged him to sign it; but he quietly placed it to one side, and went on with his reading. As the morning wore on and Chandler's legs had begun to wobble and his tongue to clatter like a broken bell clapper, he made a final appeal to Lincoln; and when "honest old Abe" said something which sounded like Gen. Forrest's celebrated cuss-word, "I tole you twict, goddammit Know," old Zach cut loose with a string of his own peculiar profanity; and that was a scene, too. From such a scene the President walked into the Senate chamber, just in time to witness the memorable one of Andrew Johnson being sworn in while intoxicated. With him were his personal bodyguard, Col. Ward H. Lamon, and his private secretary, John G. Nicolay.

### No Arrangements for Outside.

It had been arranged that the inaugural ceremony should take place in the Senate chamber if the weather outside did not clear up by noon. And no arrangements had been made for the ceremony outside if the rain subsided.

By the time the procession had been organized the rain stopped. And such a procession! Walt Whitman said "the different parts of it were characterized by a charming looseness and independence." So they were; but there were not many parts to it. And this is the reason:

"Mud (and such mud!), amid and upon which streamed crowds of citizens; lots of blue-dressed soldiers; any quantity of male and female Africans (especially female); horrid perpetual entanglements at the crossings, sometimes a deadlock; more mud, the wide street black, and several inches deep with it; clattering groups of cavalrymen out there on a gallop (and occasionally a single horseman might have been seen); processions of firemen, with their engines, evidently from the North; a regiment of blacks, in full uniform, with guns on their shoulders; the splendor overhead; the oceanic crowd, equal almost to Broadway."

Such is Walt Whitman's poetic description. A more prosy bit of journalism says "the procession was a slim affair, the military and fire companies being the chief features." And another says: "The affair, except the part performed by Mr. Lincoln himself, was almost insignificant in comparison. * * * The concomitants which attracted hither 50,000 spectators from every part of the Union should have been of a character to do justice to the occasion."

### Brilliant Senate Scene.

If all was drab outside, inside the Senate chamber, when Lincoln made his entrance, "the scene was one of rare brilliancy and great interest. The galleries were radiant with beautiful faces, eager eyes, and elegant apparel. The dress of the members of the Diplomatic Corps was brilliant and conspicuous. The black gowns of the venerable judges of the Supreme Court seemed invested with additional dignity. The senators sat in their seats more grave and thoughtful than usual; and interspersed with them could be seen Admiral Farragut, the martial figure of Gen. Hooker, and many other distinguished officers."

When the Vice President had concluded his address and taken the oath, silence fell on the great gathering, while a quiet consultation was going on around the President. A stir about Mr. Lincoln let the galleries know that the ceremony was to take place outside, and by some blunder, every door, except one, leading from the Capitol had been locked. Before the last person left the building the ceremony was over. Not even Mrs. Lincoln got out in time to witness it.

The crush was terrible, says a chronicle. The staircases and corridors became a mass of surging humanity, propelled by the pressure from the rear, and moving not where it wanted to, but anywhere it could find any avenue of escape. Ladies were lifted off their feet and carried downstairs. By the immense pressure from behind, crowds went rushing through the building, trying to get out, and getting out finally on every side but the right side, landing in the mud in the streets, to the great loss of time, temper and patience. Not 1 in 50 of that vast audience got within hearing distance of the President, and every man only got on the ground just as he closed his address, and didn't even see him.

### Booth Breaks Through Line.

As the President moved down the corridor from the Senate chamber to the rotunda a small, black-haired, black-eyed man, heavily armed and with face wrought up with passion, broke through the line and tried to get at him. Police seized him. He struggled with them, but soon they overpowered him and leading him away, turned him loose. It was John Wilkes Booth, and his object was to kill Lincoln at that moment. In a few moments he made his way to the eastern front of the Capitol, and took his position with Payne, the man who tried to kill Secretary Seward on the night of April 14, just underneath Lincoln, and stood there while the famous inaugural address was being read.

As the President came out on the Capitol portico, a curious little white cloud, the only one in that part of the sky, appeared like a hovering bird, right over him.

A great crowd stood knee deep in mud in the plaza to hear the inaugural address and witness the ceremony. As soon as it was over, President Lincoln got in an open carriage, with his little son Tad, and headed the procession back to the White House.

"There were no soldiers, only a lot of civilians on horseback, with huge yellow scarfs over their shoulders, riding around the carriage," said Walt Whitman, who saw him on the return, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

### Jam at White House Reception.

In the evening a public reception was held at the White House.

"And there was another repetition of the Senate chamber jam," says a writer. "From 8 o'clock until midnight the mansion was densely crowded with a great throng of people. The rush was so great that hundreds of carriages were kept waiting from one to two hours before they could deliver their occupants at the door, and many hundreds, after waiting thus long, and hearing of the dreadful crush inside, turned away without entrance. Many distinguished ladies and gentlemen were present, and the President received all with characteristic good nature. The affair was decidedly democratic. Many ladies who had the bad taste to attend in full toilet, suffered losses amounting to hundreds of dollars in having valuable dresses, laces, &c., torn to pieces by the pressure."

"Mrs. Lincoln stood at some distance from the President, and bowed to all comers. She was dressed in light drab and an overdress of lace, and her hair was so elegantly arranged that she appeared to even greater advantage than usual. She was always surrounded by a throng of cavaliers. Capt. Robert Lincoln was present, in uniform. Secretaries Seward and Stanton supported each other in extending conversational hospitalities."

And so it ended.

# Son of John Tyler, 80, Is Still Among Living

A curious question: How many sons of Presidents are living? We are apt to think that the Garfield boys, James R. and Harry A., are the oldest of the lot; with Richard Cleveland, the Taft boys and the Roosevelt lads completing the list. But John Tyler, who was President 1841-45, has a son living. His name is Lyon Gardiner Tyler.

He will be 80 years old in August. And he is one of the most distinguished educators and historians in the country. He is the only son of a President who wrote his father's biography; and "The Life and Times of the Tylers" will probably not soon be excelled by a similar work.

# Jefferson Story Is Proved Untrue

## Tales of Simplicity at His Inauguration Refuted by Documents.

Mr. Thornton, the Charge d'Affaires of the British Legation in 1801, witnessed Jefferson's first inauguration. In a dispatch to his government he said, describing the event: "Jefferson came from his own lodgings to the house where the Congress convenes, and which goes by the name of the Capitol, on foot."

John T. Morse, jr., the New England historian, in his admirable biography of Jefferson, says: "Jefferson had resolved that no pageant should give the lie to his Democratic principles, and accordingly he rode on horseback, clad in studiously plain clothes, without attendants, to the Capitol, dismounted, tied his horse to the fence and walked unceremoniously into the Senate chamber." Then, discounting his own story, Morse says, in brackets: ("This legend is far from being sufficiently vouched for; but it has been repeated for so long a time, that it has come to be accepted as a sort of truth by prescription.")

From contemporary documents The Washington Post, in this edition, shows that Jefferson had a whale of an inauguration, pageant, demonstration, fireworks and all.

# Gen. Taylor's Alibi Put Blame on Polk

## Claimed His Predecessor Handicapped Him by Taking Book Away.

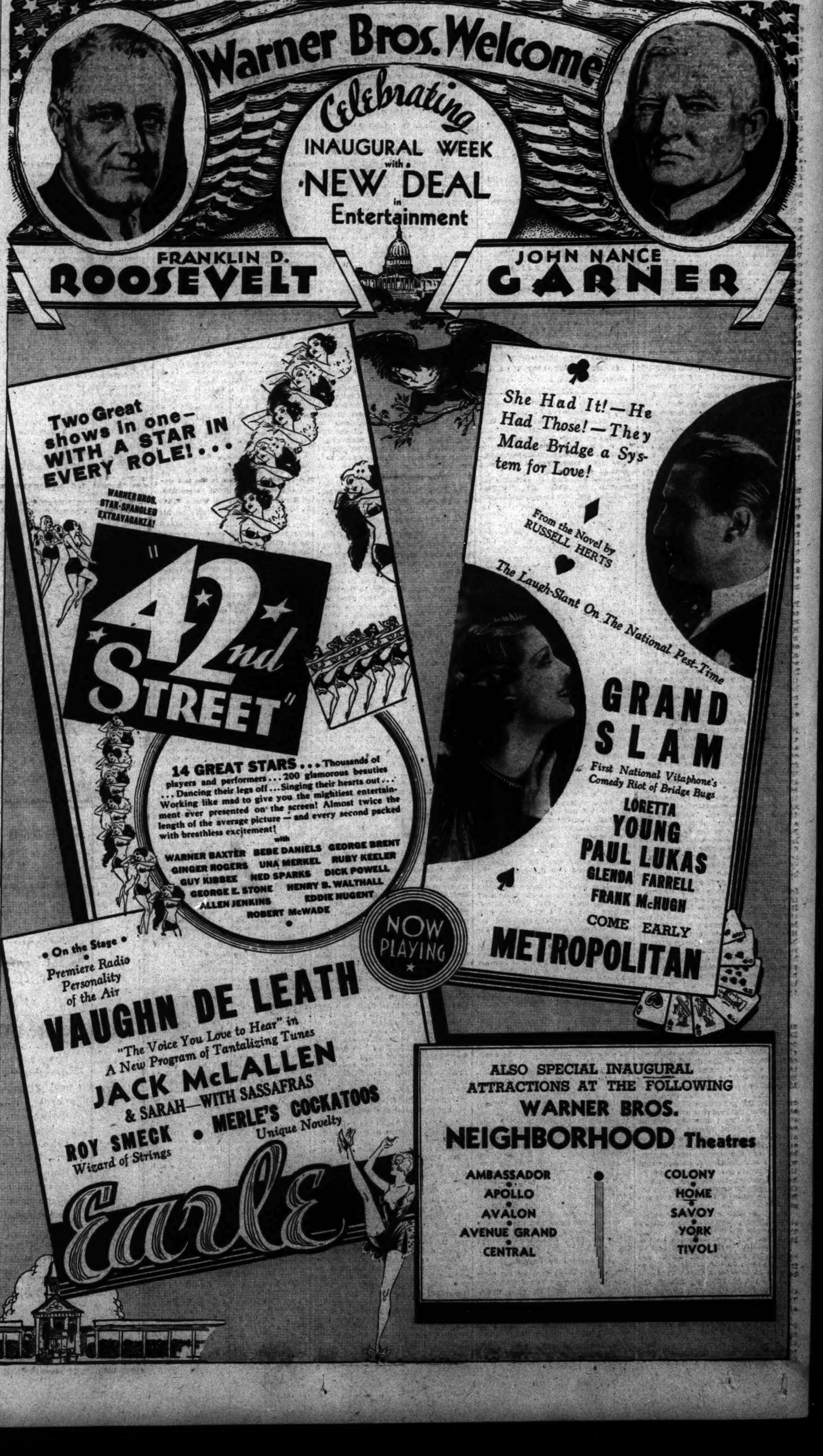
President Taylor, said his predecessor, President Polk, "is, I have no doubt, a well-meaning old man. He is, however, uneducated, exceedingly ignorant of public affairs, and, I should judge, of very ordinary capacity."

After this judgment was recorded in the very faithful diary, Cave Johnson wrote Polk that Taylor was handicapped in the administration of his office because Polk had "absconded" with the Executive Journal containing the list of Presidential appointees. "The old general says that by some accident or mistake you had taken off the Executive Journal," Johnson wrote, "and therefore he had been dilatory in presenting his nominations—he did not know what offices he had to fill on that account."

This became quite a joke in Congressional and Democratic circles, but it was no joke to Gen. Taylor.

### Washington Bible Used.

Gen. Zachary Taylor took the oath of office and kissed the very Bible with which Gen. Washington was sworn in.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# Jefferson First President Inaugurated In Washington, New Capital of Nation

## Election by House Was Turbulent With Fear of Civil War.

Thomas Jefferson's election to the Presidency is the accepted beginning of the Democratic party. The movement which led to its birth began back of that event. It probably had its origin in the minds of two intrepid and much-neglected statesmen—John Langdon, the patriot senator from New Hampshire, and William Maclay, the patriot senator from Pennsylvania. We have few memorials of Langdon. Prof. William E. Beard says that the diary of William Maclay is "the most precious document in American history."

Great as was the contribution these gallant Democrats made to the beginnings of the Democratic party, the simple truth is that Jefferson wrought out its program and publicized it and gave it its greatest popular impulse. Therefore he well deserves the sobriquet, "Father of the Republican Movement." This was the first name of the party, for it was a popular movement as opposed to the aristocratic and monarchial movement headed by Alexander Hamilton.

Most of us have been taught that Hamilton, though hating the popular movement, and hating Jefferson, rose above his hatreds and by his own unaided efforts accomplished the election of Jefferson in 1801. Surely the biographers and historians teach that even now; and it is a rash young person who will rise up to deny the truth of this teaching. But it is not true. And the historian could have found the truth in the records of that day if, like this rash young person, he had but patiently pursued his search for it.

### Hamilton for Jefferson.

Hamilton did hate Aaron Burr. That much is true. He thought that Burr's election would be a calamity, an overturning of the popular will, a disruption of the Union. It is singular that that pure Democrat, John C. Calhoun, foretold the disruption of the Union and the terrible Civil War to come as the result of "the Burr School of Politicks," then headed by the reputed son of Burr, one Martin Van Buren. Hamilton did not think that Burr was honest; he knew that Jefferson was. And sinking his passion in his patriotism he did urge upon Federalists the wisdom of electing Jefferson. But they paid no heed to his urging!

When Congress counted the ballots it was seen that Jefferson and Burr were tied. This threw the election into the House of Representatives, and the country into conniption fits. In their hatred of Jefferson, the Federalists, who had been beaten, plotted to elect Burr and thus wreak their revenge on Jefferson. When their plans became known, the Nation flamed into indignation, and civil war was apparent even to a blind man.

"No means were left unattempted (perhaps I ought to say no honest means)," Mrs. Samuel Harrison Smith confided to her diary, "to effect this measure (the defeat of Jefferson). It was an awful crisis. The people who had with such an overwhelming majority declared their will would never peaceably have allowed the man of their choice to be set aside and the individual they had chosen as Vice President to be put in his place."

Mrs. Smith was the wife of the editor of the National Intilligencer, who was Jefferson's intimate friend. Her home was the first salon in Washington, where the leading men of both parties met to drink tea and talk politics.

### Civil War Was Fear.

"A civil war must have taken place," she went on, "to be terminated in all human probability by a rupture of the Union. Such consequences were at least calculated on, and excited a deep and inflammatory interest."

There have been several critical moments in our National history when the Union was about to be broken up, and this is one that is never referred to. The first one mentioned usually is the Louisiana Purchase, when Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts made the threat, in the House of Representatives, to take New England out if the treaty Jefferson had negotiated with Bonaparte was ratified.

On the day appointed for the balloting in the House for President "hell broke loose in Georgia." It is not pleasing to learn that what Hamilton's influence and the wisdom of the people could not accomplish, a mob of unterrified Democrats did accomplish. Mrs. Smith uses gentler language, but conveys the same meaning.

"Crowds of anxious spirits from the adjacent country and cities," she wrote in her diary, "thronged the seat of government and hung like a thunder cloud over the Capitol, their indignation ready to burst on any individual who might be designated as President in opposition to the people's known choice. The citizens of Baltimore who from their proximity, were the first apprised of this daring design, were with difficulty restrained from rushing on with armed force, to prevent—or if they could not prevent—to avenge the violation of the people's will, and, in their own vehement language, to hurl the usurper from his seat."

All the while this violence was beating up, what was the Man of the Hour doing? Was he a party to it, stirring up the flames and throwing fuel on them?

### Sat Among Conspirators.

"Mr. Jefferson, then President of the Senate, sitting in the midst of these Conspirators, as they were called, unavoidably hearing their loudly whispered designs—witnessing their gloomy and restless machinations—aware of the dreadful consequences which must follow their meditated designs—preserved through this trying period the most unclouded serenity, the most perfect equanimity," Mrs. Smith informs us. "A spectator who watched his countenance would never have surmised that he had any personal interest in the impending event. Calm and self-possessed, he retained his seat in the midst of the angry and stormy, though half-smothered, passions that were struggling around him, and by this dignified tranquillity repressed any open violence—though insufficient to prevent whispered menaces and insults. To these, however, he turned a deaf ear, and resolutely maintained a placidity which baffled the designs of his enemies."

In the very hotel in which he was then residing was a strange sort of guest, an educated pig, which was being shown to the people of Washington at 50 cents a head. This animal vied with Mr. Jefferson at the moment for popular applause, and his interest in it was that of a philosopher and a scientist, to whom the mysteries of nature never lost their lure.

Came the day when the matter had to be decided. It was February 17, 1801, a fortnight before the Inauguration. "The two bodies of Congress met, the senators as witnesses, the representatives as electors," Mrs. Smith continues her narrative. "The question on which hung peace or war, nay, the Union of the States, was to be decided. What an awful responsibility was attached to any vote given on that occasion! The sitting was held with closed doors. It lasted the whole day—the whole night. Not an individual left that solemn assembly—the necessary refreshment they required was taken in rooms adjoining the hall. They were not like the Roman conclave, legally and forcibly confined—the restriction was self-imposed, from the deep-felt necessity of avoiding any extrinsic or external influence. Beds as well as food were sent, for the accommodation of those whom age or debility disabled from enduring such a long protracted sitting. The balloting took place every hour—in the interval men ate, drank, slept, or pondered over the result of the last ballot, compared ideas, used persuasion to change votes, or gloomily anticipated the consequences, let the result be what it would."

It was truly the most solemn moment in our national history, the Congress shut up in a hall trying to elect a Chief Magistrate, a tremendous mob milling about the Capitol and only quiet when the result of the last ballot was announced. "With what an intense interest did every individual watch each successive examination of the ballot-box—how breathlessly did they listen to the counting of the votes!"

### Pressure for "Extra."

At the office of the National Intelligencer sat the young editor and his wife, with their compositors on hand, to get out an extra if the news justified it. Never before had an American newspaper issued an extra; but the election of Jefferson was not to be the occasion of the first one. A messenger was stationed at the Capitol and every hour he brought to the editor, on fast flying horse, the result of the ballot. "That night," says Mrs. Smith, "I never lay down or closed my eyes. As the hour drew near its close my heart would almost audibly beat and I was seized with a tremor that almost disabled me from opening the door for the expected messenger."

She was not the only woman in Washington who had a deep concern in this election. There was another "heroic woman," Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Representative Nicholson, of Maryland, "who had assented to her almost dying husband being carried in the cold inclement (weather) the distance of nearly 2 miles from his lodgings," to cast his ballot for Jefferson. There was lots of drama in this incident. "In a room adjacent to the Hall of Representatives, he lay on a bed, beside which she knelt, supporting his head on her arm, while with her hand she guided his, in writing the name of the man of his choice. At the return of each hour the invalid was roused from his disturbed slumber, much to the injury of his health, to perform this important duty. What anxiety must this fond wife have endured—what a dread responsibility did she take on herself, knowing as she did and having been appealed to by his physicians to resist his wish to go; that her husband's life was risked by his removal from his chamber and the excitement of the following scene. But it was for her country! And the American equaled in courage and patriotism the Roman matron." (Mrs. Smith, of course, was describing the last day of balloting, for the thing went on for seven days, excitement growing every day.)

### Decided by Bayard.

This tense scene kept up for more than thirty hours. The Jeffersonian phalanx held on like grim death. Nothing could shake them; every effort to do so failed. Then James A. Bayard, the Federalist representative from Delaware, founder of the illustrious family of that name, cast in a blank vote, and this gave Jefferson the coveted majority. Bayard was a patriot, for, says Mrs. Smith, "he gave up his party for his country."

## Induction Was in Senate Chamber, With No Mean Rites.

When the result of the last ballot was announced, "the assembled crowds without the Capitol rent the air with their acclamations and gratulations, and the conspirators, as they were called, hurried to their lodgings under strong apprehensions from the just indignation of their fellow citizens. The dark and threatering cloud which had hung on the political horison rolled harmlessly away, and the sunshine of prosperity and gladness broke forth."

Jefferson was unruffled by the event. On the last day of that month he took leave of the Senate in a speech that is a model of eloquence and good taste. It was very brief. After thanking the Senate for its numerous courtesies to him, he said: "I owe to truth and justice, at the same time to declare that the habits of order and decorum which so strongly characterize the proceedings of the Senate, have rendered the umpirage of their President an office of little difficulty; that in times and on questions which have severely tried the sensibilities of the House, calm and temperate discussion has rarely been disturbed by departure from order.

"Should the support I have received from the Senate," he concluded, "in the performance of my duties here, attend me into the new station to which the public will has transferred me, I shall consider it as commencing under the happiest auspices."

### Burr in the Drama.

Aaron Burr, who from a distance had watched the events which we have just been reviewing, came on for the inauguration, and having stopped over in Baltimore at a private house, was sought out by a group of citizens and an address delivered to him, as was the custom of the day. To this he replied with decorum and exquisite tact.

"He felt great satisfaction at the event of the late election, not that one or two particular men were elected, but because it was the triumph of principle. As to his stepping between the will and wishes of the people, in opposition to that great and good man, Mr. Jefferson, to whom a large portion of the people of this country had fondly looked as a safe deposit of their liberties, he should, in doing so, consider himself unworthy of confidence, ungrateful to his own feelings and to those principles by which he had always been actuated." (This, of course, was hypocrisy, but Burr had a part to play in this drama.)

And this was the setting for the inauguration of the first and the greatest of the Democratic Presidents. Let us now look in on that event.

An English traveler named John Davis, who spent 4½ years in the United States, 1798-1802, was in Washington at the time of the inauguration. He wrote a book about his travels, and by special permission of his friend, dedicated it to Mr. Jefferson. The inauguration he dismisses in a paraghaph, but it is the most potent paragraph written about that event, for it has misled Mr. Jefferson's biographers, who followed it blindly, and the historians, who have used the biographies as source of material

"The politeness of a member from Virginia procured me a convenient seat in the Capitol," says Davis, "and an hour after, Mr. Jefferson entered the House, when the august assembly of American Senators rose to receive him. He came, however, to the House without ostentation. His dress was of plain cloth, and he rode on horseback to the Capitol without a single guard, or even a servant in his train, dismounted without assistance, and hitched the bridle of his horse to the palisades."

### Narrative Pure Fiction.

Except for the "dress of plain cloth" and the rising of "the august assembly of American Senators," the rest of this narrative is pure fiction. Davis, if he had so minded, could have consulted the best of sources, the contemporary news reports, or the British charge d'affaires, Mr. Thornton or a multitude of citizens who were present at the inauguration. But in his ignorance he has given currency to a fiction that persists to our day, that a lack of ostentation was manifested at Jefferson's inauguration. The truth is, the Democrats put on a big show, and even rubbed the noses of the Federalists in the dust, (figuratively, of course). My authority is the National Intelligencer, Mrs. Smith's contemporary letters, Mr. Smith's letters, and the diary from which I have been quoting.

Mr. Jefferson resided at Conrad and M'Munn's Hotel, located on New Jersey avenue, "about 200 paces from the Capitol." The House Office Building now occupies the site. So he had no occasion to ride to the Capitol, and he did not ride.

It was a bright and beautiful day, says the National Intelligencer, and "the City of Washington presented a spectacle of uncommon animation, occasioned by the addition to its usual population of a large body of citizens from the adjacent districts." A company of Washington artillery ushered in the day with a cannonading that woke every inhabitant, and kept it up for some hours. "About 10 o'clock the Alexandria company of riflemen, with the company of artillery, paraded in front of the President's lodgings." Here was gathered a great concourse of happy Democrats and hoi polloi, which the Federalists thought one and the same thing. The educated pig did no business that morning. He just grunted in his sty. Democratic applause, of course.

### Enters Capitol as Guns Boom.

"At 12 o'clock," says the Intelligencer, "Thomas Jefferson, attended by a number of his fellow citizens, among whom were many members of Congress, repaired to the Capitol. His dress was, as usual, that of a plain citizen, without any distinctive badge of office.

*"He entered the Capitol under a discharge from the artillery!*

"On his entry into the Senate Chamber, where were assembled the Senate, and the members of the House of Representatives, the members rose, and Mr. Burr left the chair of the Senate, which Mr. Jefferson took.

"After a few moments of silence, Mr. Jefferson rose, and delivered his address before the largest concourse of citizens ever assembled here. Having seated himself for a short period, he again rose, and approaching the clerk's table, when the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice, after which he returned to his lodgings, accompanied by the Vice President, Chief Justice and the heads of departments, where he was waited upon by a number of distinguished citizens.

"As soon as he withdrew (from the Capitol), a discharge of artillery was made," a feu de joie, as it were; at least it did not smack of the proverbial Jeffersonian simplicity which has been feed for us stalwart Democrats for 132 years.

### Adams Fled Capitol.

"The remainder of the day was devoted to the purposes of festivity, and at night there was a pretty general illumination.

"Neither Mr. Adams (the retiring President), nor Theodore Sedgwick, Speaker of the House of Representatives, were present at the inaugural ceremony; both those gentlemen having left the city at daylight on that morning."

John Adams' great-grandson, the historian, Henry Adams, says, in his history of the United States, that if what the Jeffersonians said of the change of administration was true, then his old grandsire did well to sneak out of town before sun-up. Oh, well; history will always record that he did sneak out of town.

About the hour that old John Adams was sneaking out of town, Mr. Jefferson gave into the hands of the youthful editor of the National Intelligencer a copy of his inaugural address, and he at once set his printers to work on it. By the time the inaugural ceremony was over, the extra, a little single broadside, about 8 by 12 inches, was off the press. It was the first extra in the history of American journalism! "The paper was distributed immediately," says Mrs. Smith. "Since then there has been a constant succession of persons coming for the papers."

That very day she sat down and wrote her sister an account of the inauguration. "I have this morning witnessed one of the most interesting scenes a free people can ever witness," she wrote. "The changes of administration, which in every government and in every age have been most generally epochs of confusion, villainy and bloodshed, in this our happy country takes place without any species of distraction or disorder.

"* * * I can not describe the agitation I felt while I looked around on the various multitude and while I listened to an address containing principles the most correct, sentiments the most liberal and wishes the most benevolent, conveyed in the most appropriate and elegant language and in a manner as mild as it was firm." There is no doubting the quality of her democracy or the sincerity of her admiration for Jefferson.

### Senate Chamber Crowded.

"The Senate chamber was so crowded that I believe not another creature could enter," she went on. "On one side of the house the Senate sat, the other was resigned by the representatives to the ladies. The roof is arched, the room half circle, every inch of ground was occupied. It has been conjectured by several gentlemen whom I've asked, that there were near a thousand persons within the walls."

"The address was delivered in so low a tone, that few heard it."

Jefferson knew his audience. It did not sit in front of him. It was the American Nation. That is why he pleaded for peace; that is why he said: "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists."

"Praise (for it) hung on every tongue," Samuel Harrison Smith wrote his sister, three days later. "Surely it unites with uncommon delicacy, moderation and decision, to be agreeable to both sides." And it was. "Even Gouveneur Morris and Mr. Dayton, who drank tea with us on the evening of its delivery, spoke of it in terms of general approbation." It was Morris, the leader of the Federalists, and the friend of Hamilton, who was engineering the campaign to seat Burr. He had even gone so far as to offer Jefferson a bribe—to insure his election if he would keep the Federalist appointees in office. Jefferson spurned it with dignity. He would go to the Presidency unhampered by any promise, he said.

Bayard was with Morris and Dayton at the tea drinking at Mrs. Smith's. They sat "for near two hours," talking politics and the inauguration and Jefferson's politics.

### Sworn In by Marshall.

In another part of the town two cousins sat down to tea and toast—maybe it was Virginia ham, big hominy and Madeira, for both loved good food. One of them was President of the United States, the other Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—grandsons of that Sir William Randolph and Mary Isham, his wife, who founded the most illustrious family in America. John Marshall's first judicial act was to administer the oath to Thomas Jefferson, this in response to a very courteous note from Jefferson two days before the inauguration. What could the Federalists say to that? Was there not more drama in that scene than in a similar scene which took place sixty years later, when Roger B. Taney administered the oath to Abraham Lincoln?

Thomas Jefferson did something more than found a great party and write the Declaration of Independence. He saved this country from falling into anarchy. He has been called a weakling, a man lacking in courage, a pacific philosopher. But he had an iron will and the heart of a Cromwell.

Writing to James Monroe, then Governor of Virginia, of the efforts of the Federalists to defeat his election, he said: "If they could have been permitted to pass a law for putting the Government into the hands of an officer (dictator), they would certainly have prevented an election. But we thought it best to declare openly and firmly, one and all, that the day such an act passed, the middle States would arm, and that no such usurpation, even for a single day, should be submitted to."

And so, instead of having an inauguration of republican simplicity, Jefferson had one that expressed the feelings of the people whose joy at being delivered from the tyranny of military subjugation knew no bounds. It was, indeed, "a day of exuberant gaiety," as Samuel Harrison Smith wrote his sister. "All was animation and motion. Joy sparkled on every eye." He was so filled up with it himself that "a thousand circumstances, which though small in themselves, could not fail to give her delight," trooped through his mind.

"I suppose you will not long stand alone (in your politics) among your friends," he concluded, "for fashion, at whose throne ladies will bend, will probably make more female Republicans in one day than principle could form in 10 years."

So, like the proverbial grabbag, which, in our childhood, formed a vivid part of every church fair, Jefferson's first inauguration held something for everybody.

### Precedent May Be Set.

No lady has ever ridden in an inaugural procession. It is one show in which she has so far had no part. Now that we have members of the gentle sex in both houses of Congress, a governor or two, and filling important Government bureaucratic positions, the age-old custom with regard to inaugurations may be broken.

## *Where U. S. Presidents Attended Church Here*

Where our Presidents worshipped in Washington:

John Adams—Presbyterian chapel near the White House.

Jefferson—St. John's Episcopal Church, Georgetown and Dr. Balch's Presbyterian Church.

Madison—St. John's Episcopal Church.

Monroe—St. John's Episcopal Church.

J. Q. Adams—Unitarian Church on 4½ street.

Jackson—Dr. Laurie's Church and First Presbyterian Church.

Van Buren—St. John's Episcopal Church.

Harrison—None.

Tyler—St. John's Episcopal Church.

Polk—First Presbyterian Church.

Taylor—None.

Fillmore—St. John's Episcopal Church.

Pierce—First Presbyterian Church.

Buchanan—First Presbyterian Church.

Lincoln—St. John's Episcopal Church, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church and Foundry Methodist Church.

Johnson—Metropolitan Methodist Church and St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

Grant—Metropolitan Methodist Church.

Hayes—Metropolitan Methodist Church.

Garfield—Vermont Avenue Christian Church.

Arthur—St. John's Episcopal Church.

Cleveland—First Presbyterian Church.

Harrison—Church of the Covenant.

McKinley—Metropolitan Methodist Church.

Roosevelt—Grace Reformed Church.

Taft—Unitarian Church.

Wilson—Central Presbyterian Church.

Harding—Calvary Baptist Church.

Coolidge—First Congregational Church.

Hoover—Quaker Church on E street.

# Arlington Master Inauguration Fan

## G. W. P. Custis Knew All Presidents From First to Buchanan.

G. W. P. Custis, the master of Arlington, witnessed every presidential inauguration from 1793 to 1857. He knew every President from Washington to Buchanan intimately, had broken bread with most of them in the White House and all of them, except Washington and John Adams, had eaten at his table.

When it became the custom for our Presidents to be sworn in on the eastern portico of the Capitol, he had a cerain spot where he sat during the ceremony. It was occupied by a large boulder, and fair weather and foul he sat through the ceremonies.

It was his habit to say, when the cannon announced the induction of a new President: "Andrew Jackson, sixth President of the United States. What next?" This formula he changed with each change of administration. The last time it was pronounced he used the name of James Buchanan. He did not live to see "What next?" but preparatory to it he set his slaves free in his will, and Gen. Robert E. Lee left his army in 1862 to see that the will was properly executed as to this clause.

# Rainstorm Greeted Polk; Led to Death

## Early President Almost Succumbed on His Journey Back Home.

President Polk entered office in a rainstorm and went out of office in like manner. On the evening of the inauguration of President Taylor, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in a heavy rain he and Mrs. Polk went to the wharf at Greenleafs Point to take the steamer for Aquia, the northern terminus of the railroad to Richmond. "Mr. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Marcy and Mr. and Mrs. Mason accompanied us to the boat, where they took leave of us," he says.

It took a month to reach Nashville, and Polk nearly died several times on the journey. By rail they went to Richmond and thence to Wilmington, N. C., where they took the boat to Charleston. The next leg, to Savannah, was made by water. From there they went to Montgomery, via Macon, by rail. At Montgomery they took the boat down the river to Mobile, and there they took a steamer to Lake Pontchartrain, coming into New Orleans on rails. From New Orleans the journey to Nashville was made by boat, up the Mississippi and Ohio to Paducah, then up the Cumberland to home, where they arrived on April 2. Polk lived until June 15, when he died of exhaustion.

### Member of House Arrested.

One member of the House of Representatives, nameless forever, ducked the election in the House in 1801. The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent to his boarding house for him. He reported the member "in a ludicrous and harmful situation." However, he was extricated, set on his legs, arrested and carried to the House.

# Kiosk, Old Landmark, Mourned by Newcomers

One of the landmarks of Washington at which thousands of visitors cast their glances in 1929, was not to be found when inaugural crowds arrived this year.

It was the kiosk at E street and Pennsylvania avenue which has passed away due to economy and the effects of civic organizations which claimed the weather it registered was never right. Thousands paused in front of the spot as if to mourn an old friend.

# Visitors Finding Layout Of Streets Bewildering

Inaugural visitors, driving their cars, found themselves hopelessly entangled in Washington's circles, squares and shifting avenues. At nearly every corner at which a policeman was stationed, out-of-town motorists could be found inquiring how to get here and there.

Avenues like New York and Pennsylvania, with their multitude of twists and turns baffled many visitors while circles found them wandering off the street or avenue they wished to follow.

# *Barbee, Noted Writer, Pens Inaugural Stories*

The material used in this inaugural edition was compiled and written, in a large measure, by David Rankin Barber.. Mr. Barbee's long experience in the newspaper game and his reputation as an historian make the contents of this edition well worth saving as a souvenir or for future reference.

A limited number of these editions will be available at the office of The Washington Post today and tomorrow.

# Mr. Wilder Speaks On "Inauguration"

## Sermon Will Be Given at St. Andrew's Church in Morning.

"The Inauguration" will be the subject of the sermon that the Rev. A. J. Wilder will preach at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church at the 11 a. m. service.

The Young People's Fellowship will hold a study class at 7:30 p. m. on "Personal Religion as Taught Through the Symbols and Services of the Episcopal Church." Holy Communion at 8 a. m.

On Wednesday at 8 p. m. the Rev. Z. Barney Phillips, rector of Epiphany Church, will be the special Lenten preacher. Holy Communion will be on Thursday at 10:30 a. m. and Friday litany service at 4:30 p. m.

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# *Inauguration of Gen. Henry Harrison Colorful Affair But Highly Riotous*

## Whig Party Celebrates Its First Victory at Polls With Great Noise.

## New President Snubbed by Van Buren Whom He Succeeded.

America has never seen such a campaign as that of 1840. None before or since, not even that of 1896, has been characterized with so much "thoosy-moosy." The People punished the Democrats for the panic, the hard times, the bank failures, the unemployment, the drouth, the dry mast, and the low price of corn licker. Then, as in 1932, the Democrats flew the banner: "We want booze!" And their orators said: "Ye shall have it!" Or words to that effect. It was really as silly as that.

President Van Buren had refurnished the White House with silverware, and the issue of gold spoons became more vital than "the Crime of '73" did in the first Bryan campaign. Any man who ate out of gold spoons—which Little Van did—was no friend of the peepul! He was a corruptionist! He was a scoundrel! Away with him! And they awayed!

To furnish a bright and glittering contrast to the extravagance of Van Buren, the son of an inn-keeper whose father (putative father) wore wooden shoes, the Whigs nominated one of the plain people, an aristocrat of aristocrats, one of the Harrisons of Virginia, to whom gold spoons were as familiar as greasy fingers were to their plantation slaves. Him they placed in a log cabin, and on top of it perched his favorite coon, and inside of it his old wife, in linsey woolsey, brewed him a drink of hard cider. The Harrisons in Virginia continued to eat off of Royal Doulton ware, drink out of expensive French crystal, with silverware so heavy and so old that one set would ransom a king. When they were not quaffing buttermilk, the best of drinks, they were drawing corks from old Madeira or ruby Burgundy. No hard cider for them.

### Fight Devil With Fire.

Over in Springfield, Ill., a young lawyer named Abraham Lincoln was telling everybody he met: "We must fight the devil with fire." And a "too honest Whig," as he styled himself, his bosom friend, Albert Taylor Bledsoe, was telling him: "Why not fight him with Light!" But fire won. The day of the log cabin, the coon and the hard cider had come.

It is a fact that the Whig party styled itself the gentlemen's party. Even the servants in the South—slaves they were called—caught it, and looked with disdain and contempt on any servant who "'longed to de Locofocos," as the Democrats were styled. Some servants there were who, courting on the plantations owned by Whigs, were known to deny that they "'longed to de Locofocos."

Gen. Harrison, an aristocrat, waging a compaign to catch the popular vote—the plebeian plebiscite—behind such lowly plebes as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and Patrick Henry's grandson, William C. Preston, of South Carolina, and John Quincy Adams, and using the magic name of Hugh Lawson White—won a victory comparable to that of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Out of 294 electoral votes he got 234, and Van Buren but 60. In New England the Democrats carried only New Hampshire; in the West, to the disgust of Abraham Lincoln, only Illinois, and in the South, the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Missouri and Arkansas.

### *Five Mothers Living At Son's Inauguration*

**Mrs. James Roosevelt shares the honor with five other great mothers living when their sons were inaugurated President. The others were Mary Ball Washington, the mother of Washington; Mrs. James Madison, sr.; the mother of James A. Garfield, the mother of James K. Polk and the mother of William McKinley. Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. McKinley were on the stands at the inaugural ceremonies; the others were at home.**

**Mrs. McKinley is the only mother of a President who attended his inaugural ball.**

**The stepmother of Abraham Lincoln was living at the time of both of his inaugurations, but she did not attend either.**

When one studies the mutations of American politics, he should not put aside this historic campaign with a mere glance. It is worthy of such an investigation as Thomas Carlyle made into the French Revolution or into the eighteenth century in Europe. It was, perhaps, the most important campaign in our national existence, and for that reason the inauguration of the first Whig President has double importance in this survey of the history of inaugurations.

### Colorful and Riotous.

Having made a campaign that appealed to the imagination of the people; having promised to give the Government back to the people, after wresting it from the corrupt hands of Gold Spoon Van Buren; it is a thing inexplicable that the Whigs should have set Gen. Harrison out on his inaugural journey to his Capitol as if he were a Caesar riding in triumph, and then should have given him an inauguration that for pomp and circumstance was the most colorful and riotous in the whole scheme of such events.

Old man Francies Preston Blair, the granddaddy of all the Blairs and Lees and their kindred in and around Washington—a veritable host of fine gentlemen and ladies—had taken a terrible drubbing in that fight. His Washington Globe, founded in the interest of Gen. Jackson, had valiantly waged a war on Whig "hypocrisy." Some days before Gen. Harrison's inauguration the old man drew his scimetar and returned to his mutton, and this is what he left for history to mull over:

"Gen. Harrison and his friends before the election, insisted strongly upon the propriety of abstinence from all arrogance and ostentation on the part of a Republican President. * * * (He) has, in all things, already falsified the professions of log-cabin plainness, simplicity and modesty, that were to win the confidence of the yeomanry of this country." Then follower a bill of particulars, and Harrison's journey to Washington contrasts with the dignified simplicity of Gen. Jackson's, who came into the Capitol "and presented himself at Gadsby's as a private citizen, without the ushering of cannon, of bells, of flags, of processions, or City Hall reception."

### Failure of Banks

"Amidst all this ceremonious, paradeful progress" (of Gen. Harrison), he went on, "there were, however, sad signs which attended the steps of the General from the start to the end of the journey * * * An earthquake (marked) his settling out, and the explosion (failure) of the banks welcomed him at Baltimore. From Baltimore he brought with him a snowstorm, and no sooner had he set foot on Pennsylvania avenue, than the robbing commenced, and a multitude had their pockets picked in the course of five minutes. These indications presage that the President is not likely to make times better for all—in making them better for rogues, he must make them worse for honest men."

Nor was this all. Another bad omen signalized his arrivel. "The scroll fell from the talons of the Eagle in the Senate chamber, bearing the motto of the Union—E pluribus unum—and the hand of the Goddess of Liberty, in front of the Capitol, bearing in it the Constitution of the United States," dropped off.

This chapter of accidents concluded with "the breaking of the cord, which, stretched across the Avenue, bore all the flags of the States which voted for Harrison. They were separated about the center, and fell North and South, and when we saw them, tarnished and draggled in the mire, some awkward members of the Tippecanoe Club busied in the effort to bind them together again with the rotten rope."

Gen. Harrison's journey and his inauguration killed him. He lived but thirty days after the latter. And his death marked the beginning of the end of the Whig Party, and the historian of that party, Alfred Lunt, of Boston, is very certain that that event in our political history brought on the war between the States. Which sad and lamentable fact makes the story of his inauguration not the least important told in this edition of The Post.

On January 26, 1841, Gen. Harrison set out from Cincinnati for Washington. He was escorted to his steamer, the Ben Franklin, by the Cincinnati Greys and an immense crowd of citizens. From the deck of the boat he addressed the great throng, referring to the growth of the city from the cluster of log huts which he first saw in 1791, to its present metropolitan size.

### Strong and Clear Voice.

"The general was in fine health, and spoke in a remarkably strong and clear voice. The boat moved down the river and returned past the city, the military on the boat and on shore firing volleys, and the brass band on board playing lively and animating airs. Cheers, loud and long, were exchanged from the boat and the multitude on shore. The general stood uncovered out from the throng, viewing his fellow citizens with beating heart and moistened eye."

And so it was at every stop. On the 28th the Ben Franklin, which had been fitted out as if for a king, arrived at Wheeling. "During the whole day the wharf was crowded with persons anxiously awaiting his arrival. About 2 o'clock the boat was seen down the river, 5 or 6 miles away. The cannon then began to roar, and in half an hour the Ben Franklin docked, amid the firing of cannon on shore and of those on the vessel. The bells in the city pealed out and flags flew from almost every Whig household."

In an open carriage and followed by the multitude, the general was taken to his hotel, and there the local orators made speeches of welcome, to which he responded. During the aftrnoon he shook hands with thousands from every point for miles around, and in the evening a reception, especially for the ladies, was held, followed by a dinner. Late that night he left for Pittsburgh.

The next afternoon, in the midst of a storm, he reached Pittsburgh, where he was greeted by a crowd of 10,000 persons, with a brass band. In the assembly were many ladies, and all had waited patiently for hours for his coming. The committee from Cincinnati had been augmented by the committee from Pittsburgh, and to these were added others, who, forming in line under Gen. Markle and three companies of militia, marched the hero to his domicile, where he had to listen to more speeches from mayors and others, and reply. Then came the handshaking, and it kept up for three days. "He appears in fine health and spirits," said the veracious reporter.

### Set Out in Four Coaches.

On Monday his party, now considerably augmented since it left Ohio, set out in four coaches, named respectively: "The President" "North Bend," "The Broad Seal," and "Mad Anthony." That bearing the first name had been "built specially and decorated" for Gen. Harrison to ride in. "Upon its panels were beautifully painted devices and representations of the military events of his life. "No monarch was ever so wonderfully coached." In this "wehickle," as Samuel Weller's father called it, the General rode in state through Pennsylvania to Frederick, Md., reaching the latter place on Saturday, February 6. His private suite was composed of Cols. Chambers and Todd, his aids during the War of 1812; Robert Wickliff, jr., of Kentucky; and two or three grandsons whom he was taking to Virginia to place in school.

"On reaching Dorsey's City Hotel, the street was thronged with countless numbers from the adjoining neighborhood, who greeted the old patriot with shouts which made this goodly city ring again. The windows opposite the hotel were brilliantly illuminated, and all around betokened joy and exultation.

"The General is looking remarkably well, and has borne the fatigue of traveling and 'shaking hands' (which he complains of more than all) with great good humor."

At this northern gateway to Maryland a committee of Baltimore citizens joined the committees from the other cities and towns. They came in a special train, decorated and so forth, to convey him to their fair city.

### Greeted by Thousands.

It was midafternoon when the train rolled into the Pratt street upper depot, and there a great concourse of proud and passionate persons met the Whig hero, the exemplar of plebian virtues and hopes.

"He was conveyed in an open carriage, and as he passed along, rose, uncovered and gracefully bowed to the ladies, who with waving handkerchiefs, banners and hands, greeted him from a thousand windows and elevated stands, the people all the while—a dense, enthusiastic, jubilant mass of human beings—rending the air with 10,000 acclamations until the President-elect alighted from his carriage at the City Hotel. Here again, after a few minutes' pause and rest, the people being greatly augmented in number (all the streets and alleys leading toward Barnum's City Hotel pouring their thousands into the congested mass, the air resounded with the most gorgeous acclamations, which greeted the venerable appearance of the President-elect as he stepped forward on the platform in front of the hotel to make his acknowledgments to the people."

When he came to make his speech the crowd pressed against the fragile stand with such force that confusion arose and he took in the situation, bowed his thanks and retired, in time to prevent "many persons being trodden down or crushed to death."

In Baltimore as in Frederick and at every other place the people by the thousands pushed into his quarters to shake him by the hand, and in the former city he lingered three days without rest and without a moment's surcease from the excitement. Hither came the committee from Washington to bring him into his Capitol, where arrangements surpassing anything the city had ever dreamed of were making to receive him and set him on his throne. The very program itself fills a column of newspaper space.

### Snowstorm Raging.

On Tuesday, February 10, about noon, the train drew into the station at the corner of Third street and the Avenue. A snowstorm was raging, which deranged the program. A larger crowd than was expected was on hand, noisily milling about the depot. As soon as the train stopped the people rushed it and broke up the whole program that had been arranged to take place there; so it was held at the City Hall, the hero being conveyed there by his loving admirers and the procession which could not form. At the City Hall Mayor Seaton spoke his piece and the general spoke his; and then they carried him to Gadsby's National Hotel, which was to be his headquarters until his inauguration. In the afternoon at 4:30 he had to attend a big dinner; and the next afternoon he returned to the City Hall to hold a reception for Whig ladies. During the day he and President Van Buren exchanged visits, and that was all they ever saw of each other. On his inauguration he completely ignored the retiring President. There never was such a snubbing since the world began. And history makes faces at the two Adamses for not being gentlemen!

On Friday Gen. Harrison paid a visit to Georgetown, which had not then lost its identity or its colonial simplicity and essence. "He was received with all the honors due to his position, and with an enthusiasm nowhere exceeded. At the bridge over Rock Creek he was met by a thronged procession, which escorted him to the old Bank of Columbia, where he was addressed on behalf of the citizens by Henry Addison, to whom Gen. Harrison replied in a brief but highly satisfactory manner."

Then followed handshaking galore and a big feast, after which he was escorted back to the bridge and turned adrift—in Washington.

Let us halt for a moment and look at what has been going on in Washington, through the eyes of John C. Calhoun. "As the time (for the inauguration) approaches, the office seekers begin to flock to the city and set siege to Gen. Harrison, who I understand is profuse of promises," he wrote his favorite daughter Anna. "It is most distressing to see him. He is now in his sixty-ninth year, with the full share of infirmity belonging to that age, and very little of even the physical strength necessary to encounter the heavy responsibility belonging to his station. Yet as unconscious as a child of his difficulties and those of his country, he seems to enjoy his elevation as a mere affair for personal vanity. I called on him, and he received me, as I understand he received everybody, with all familiarity, as if we had been old cronies. I stayed but a few minutes."

### Pays Visit to Senate.

Two days later the President-elect paid a visit to the Senate chamber. "I did not see him when he came in," said Calhoun, "nor did I know that he was in the chamber. * * * I felt some one tap me on the shoulder and turning around, lo and behold, it was the President-elect. I felt the awkwardness of the situation to both himself and myself, and rose and led the way to the lobby to avoid standing on the floor of the Senate conversing with him and attracting the eyes of all. He followed and immediately began the most familiar kind of conversation as to the course he intended to take, which, however, was soon interrupted by others coming up."

Pretty much the same as if Franklin D. Roosevelt should sidle into the Senate now, tap Reed Smoot or George Moses on the shoulder, and start to talking about the policies of his administration!

"This little incident (is) characteristick of the man," Calhoun concluded. "They keep him in one perpetual round of visiting and speaking. When I compare all this to the imminently critical condition of the country in many respects, I am at a loss to anticipate what may come. The only hope is that he may be perfectly passive and leave it to the strongest about him to take the control. As bad as it may be, it can not be as bad as the absence of all control."

So spoke the prophet.

The national ball was given at Gadsby's during this preinauguration celebration. "Gen. Harrison spent an hour in the saloon, conversing and exchanging salutations with the company, and then retired to embark in the Potomac mailboat for Virginia."

### Round of Fireworks.

In Richmond he went through the same circus, one round of fireworks, roaring cannon, speech-making and handshaking after another. On Washington's natal day he attended the big festival when Virginia presented nine swords to the officers from her State in the Federal service. There he and John Tyler, his running mate, "Tippecanoe and Tyer, too," met for the first time.

Despite all of this excitement he rose at daylight, and amused himself walking about the city, looking up the familiar scenes of his boyhood. "He searched out the place where he was once a student of medicine, and entering it, now a grogshop, much to the surprise of the keeper, exclaimed to his companions: 'Here, 50 years ago (going through the motions), I worked with the pestle and mortar in compounding medicine.'"

Petersburg next welcomed him and the whole performance was gone through again. And then to his birthplace, on the James, now the property of his nephew, where, instead of spending a week in quiet and rest, he spent a day and a half, and then back to the restless whirl of the political maelstrom in Washington.

His inauguration was of a piece with all that has been set down in this narrative, taken from friendly papers and similar records. Such a parade Washington had never known, was never again to know. The military dominated it. His personal bodyguard were soldiers who had fought under Gen. Harrison, with a British flag captured at the Battle of the Thames at the head of the column. There was a provision for "former President of the United States," of whom the living were Gen. Jackson, John Quincy Adams and Martin Van Buren, but none appeared. Even the foreign ministers were in it. And then came the governor, and former governors of States carried by the Whigs, the Legislatures of those States, members of national conventions, officers of the Army and Navy, marching clubs, Tippecanoe clubs, citizens and what not, the rabble bringing up the rear.

### Taney Administered Oath.

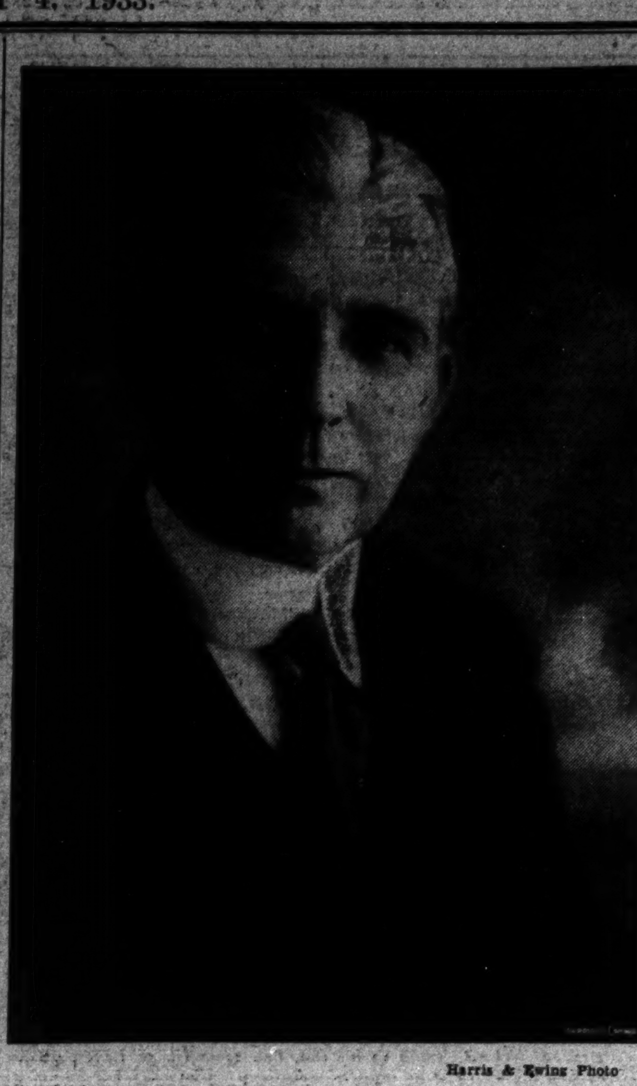
They mounted the worn-out old man on a white charger and rode him up and down Pennsylvania avenue twice, and once again on the return from the Capitol, where he took the oath and read a long speech in the presence of 60,000 persons. Chief Justice Taney administered the oath. After which the old soldier, "the people's friend," rode slowly back to his death chamber. "Nearly the whole throng of visitors accompanied the President to his new abode, and as many as possible entered and paid their respects. The whole building could hardly contain a fortieth part of them."

That night there were three Grand Balls, and the President attended every one of them.

Twelve years before Daniel Webster wrote his sister-in-law: "A monstrous crowd of people is in the city. I never saw anything like it before. Persons have come 500 miles to see Gen. Jackson, and they really seem to think that the country is rescued from some terrible danger."

And on this day of Gen. Harrison's inauguration The National Intelligencer, Daniel Webster's organ, said: "The thronging crowds, the groups, the solitary foot-passenger, and then the stately coach, with its freight of fashion and beauty—all eager, all animated, all in conversation and some in song—all pressing onward toward one central point, told of the deep, the universal, the heart stirring interest felt by the People in the People's Friend * * * Everything was in its best bib and tucker. Everything you met, everything you saw, seemed to cry out: 'This is the long-waited, the long wished-for Day.'"

*Der Tag! Ach Gott.*



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Hon. Cameron Morrison, one of North Carolina's foremost citizens, and one who is expected to play a prominent part in the affairs of the incoming administration.

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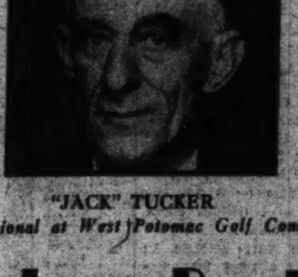

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Not too difficult for the average golfer but difficult enough to interest a professional, we feel sure that you will agree that this course compares favorably with the best in America and is unexcelled for scenery. There are 18 beautiful holes, hills and wooded fairways.

West Potomac Golf Course

This is our "beginners" course, somewhat shorter and easier than the others but 9 nice holes along the Potomac River within the shadow of the Washington Monument. You can play here for 5 cents week days. Many experienced golfers like this course, too.

Two Large Practice Putting Greens

One is located at East Potomac and the other at Rock Creek.

East Potomac Golf Course

Here are 36 holes, regulation length, not as hilly or difficult as the Rock Creek Course, but that will compare favorably with the average course you will play in any city. It is surrounded by the famous Japanese Cherry Blossom trees with a wonderful view of the Potomac River. Reached in five minutes from any downtown hotel

Lincoln Memorial Golf Course

Built around the Lincoln Memorial, this interesting golf course caters exclusively to colored patrons of whom the National Capital boasts some of the most proficient followers of the ancient Scottish game. The cost of playing this course is only 5 cents on week days.

*Ample Parking Space All Courses*

Four Complete Courses — 72 Holes — All Conveniences of Private Clubs — Lowest Fees

*A complete line of golf clubs and bags at reasonable prices. Also clubs and bags for rent at 10c apiece per day.*

# GALA INAUGURATION FOR SECOND ADAMS

## Quincy's Election Thrilling; Jackson Hearty in Congratulations.

John Quincy Adams had one of the most colorful inaugurations of any of our Presidents. It was not due to his popularity, for he never was at any time in his life an appealing figure to the imagination of the populace. Perhaps it can be explained by the manner of his election. Let us look at that first, before we see him inducted into office.

Every newspaper in the land, and the letter writers, as the Washington correspondents then were called, guessed wrong about the election of 1825. One of the latter, the correspondent of the Charleston Courier, who was widely quoted at the time, because of the accuracy of his news and his news forecasts, sent his paper the following dispatch:

"Washington, Feb. 9.—In two hours the Presidential election will take place, and, however strange, it is nevertheless true, that the votes of several States are still uncertain, viz.: Missouri, Louisiana, Maryland and New York. Adams can not be elected without obtaining all of them, and I consider it certain that this is impossible. There will, therefore, be no choice on the first ballot; and, if not, I am of opinion the contest will be long and doubtful."

Now Mr. Adams was chosen on the first ballot! And thereby hangs a tale. Let us tell it.

### Snowstorm Fortunate.

"The day of the election was a heavy snowstorm," says Margaret Bayard Smith, in her veracious diary. "This was a fortunate circumstance, as it prevented the gathering together of idle people, who, when collected in crowds, might have committed some foolish violence. Indeed in one ward of the city, Mr. Vale told me, an effigy of Mr. Adams had been prepared, and had it not been a stormy day, his opponents among the lower classes would have burnt it. This would have excited his friends, particularly the Negroes, who, when they heard of his election, were the only persons who expressed their joy by hurrahs. Some riots might have taken place. Among the higher classes of citizens, no open expression of exultation took place. Respect and sympathy for the other candidates silenced any such expression."

There were four candidates before the country: Mr. Adams, the Secretary of State; W. H. Crawford, of Georgia, the Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Clay, the Speaker of the House, and Gen. Jackson. Of these, it was thought in well-informed circles, that Crawford had the inside track; but some time prior to the counting of the ballots in Congress he had a stroke of paralysis, and this injured his chances.

Gen. Jackson was a senator from Tennessee, and had come on for the meeting of Congress. Clay was presiding over the House. Crawford and his family were residing with Margaret Bayard Smith. So her house was headquarters for all of the inside political talk of the hour, and her diary, not often quoted by historians, strangely enough, is one of our best sources of the facts of that election.

### Decided by One Man's Vote.

Although the letter writer was correct in stating that the votes of the four States he named were uncertain, he failed to state that the vote of any one of them could decide the election. And strange to say the balance in the delegations of New York and Maryland was so even that the vote of one man could decide the election. It turned out that one "errant man" in the New York election, Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, known as "the last of the patroons," held the election in his hands and decided it.

Just who changed Van Rensselaer's mind for him we do not know. He was under suspicion, for his weakness of will, and so Crawford's friends exacted pledges from him.

"The poor miserable wretch," said Thomas R. Cobb, of Georgia, "after three times in the course of an hour giving his word of honor not to vote for Mr. Adams, five minutes after his last promise did vote for him, and thus gave him a majority on the first ballot.

Half an hour before the vote was taken, Louis McLane, of Delaware, who was to become Secretary of State in Jackson's Cabinet, met Van Rensselaer in the lobby of the House. They were old friends, and had been messmates for two years. McLane asked him if it was true that he was going to vote for Adams. "You have often said that Crawford is the man to succeed Monroe. Are you going to vote for him?"

"I am resolved," replied Van Rensselaer. "Here is my hand. I give you my word of honor not to vote for Adams."

### Made Pledge Again.

McLane was in doubt. So he sent Representative William S. Archer, of Virginia, also an old friend, to Van Rensselaer, and to Archer the old patroon made the same pledge.

In a few minutes Van Rensselaer again made his way to the lobby, looking very sad and sick at heart. He met a young representative from Maryland, another messmate, and they had a conversation over the election.

"I hold in my hands the result of this election," said the older man, "and the responsibility is more than I can stand."

"I, too, hold the result of the election in my hand," said the younger man. "I stand at the threshold of my career. But I'll never do violence to my conscience or break my pledge. I intend to vote against Mr. Adams."

"So do I," gasped the old man.

He went back into the hall and took his seat by Mr. Morgan, a member of his delegation. Martin Van Buren, then a senator from New York, entered and whispered in his ear. To him Van Rensselaer gave his pledge not to vote for Adams. Mr. Morgan, seated by his side, then addressed him, and got the same pledge. Henry Clay, the Speaker, then sent Representative Scott, of Missouri, to Van Rensselaer. They held a whispered conversation; Scott went back to his seat; and Van Rensselaer wrote the name of J. Q. Adams on his ballot.

The house was cleared of all visitors while the vote was being cast and counted. Even Gen. Lafayette, on his grand tour of the country, had to leave; and the Senate rose and went to its own chamber. It was a most solemn occasion, the House resolving itself into States and the States sitting in a secret conclave to elect a President. It would never happen again!

Each State sat by itself. Its delegation was polled by paper ballot, and when the result was known, one member was chosen to cast the vote of that State, which was done by writing the name of the candidate on a slip of paper and placing it in a ballot-box.

### Conducted In Silence.

"The whole proceeding was conducted with silence, order and dignity, and after the ballots were collected Daniel Webster and John Randolph, of Roanoke, were appointed tellers."

As the ballots were removed from the box and counted, Randolph could not restrain his excitement and disgust. He cried out, in that strident tenor voice of his: "Ah! It was impossible to win the game! Gentlemen the cards were stacked!"

"Mr. Webster, with an audible and clear voice, announced J. Q. Adams elected."

While the vote was being counted the doors had been reopened and the crowd pushed in. As soon as the result was announced, the galleries began to applaud. " he clapping was short and sudden," said Mrs. Smith. " It was silenced by loud hisses, before the order of the Speaker to clear the galleries could have been heard—silenced by popular feeling. And a simple order, without the application of any force, instantly cleared them."

Seated at Mrs. Smith's house, surrounded by the members of his family and loving friends, Crawford, who confidently expected to be chosen, received the result without emotion. "I thought Gen. Jackson would win," was all he said.

Cobb came in raging over the "perfidy of Van Rensselaer.

"Poor devil," said Cobb; "one can't help pitying as well as despising him."

"I do pity him," interjected Crawford; "for it was weakness and not meanness that betrayed him. He had no motive, no hope of reward. It was not treachery, but weakness, and I pity a weak man even more than a weak woman."

### Sweat on Adams' Face.

A committee of the House waited on Mr. Adams and communicated to him the fact of his election. "During their address the sweat rolled down his face. He shook from head to foot and was so agitated he could scarcely stand or speak." He told the committee he would avail himself of the precedent set by Mr. Jefferson and give his answer in writing. "One of the committee told Mrs. Smith (that) from his hesitation, his manner and first words, he really thought Mr. Adams was going to decline."

That evening President and Mrs. Monroe gave a reception to Lafayette, and all of the candidates, except Crawford, were present. One of the young Frenchmen in Lafayette's suite has given us a vivid picture of that reception. The chief figure present, said he, was Gen. Jackson, who was given an ovation wherever he moved about in the throng. Mr. Adams took a humble position in an obscure corner, with his lovely wife by his side. Jackson soon spied them and, pushing his way through the throng, "shook hands with Mr. Adams and congratulated him very cordially on his success."

"That was a useless piece of hypocrisy," said the defeated Crawford at his lodgings that night, when informed of it. "Shaking hands was very well—was right—but the congratulatory speech might have been omitted. I like honesty in all things."

Which explains why Crawford never reached the Presidency!

Jackson was always a gentleman. Offering his arm to Mrs. Adams he escorted her through the throng and simply took the whole show away from old John Adams' son.

### Scott's Pocket Picked of $800.

When the gentlemen returned from the reception to Mrs. Smith's house they told her that Gen. Scott's pocket had been picked of $800. That was something new in the White House. It never occurred to anybody to search the guests.

"Mr. Adams was not more attended than usual," they reported; "scarcely as much as Gen. Jackson."

"I am pleased to hear that," said Mrs. Smith. "It is honorable to human nature."

"But it was not very honorable to human nature to see Clay walking about with exultation and a smiling face, and with a fashionable belle hanging on each arm," interjected one of the gentlemen. "The villain! He looked as proud and happy as if he had done a noble action by selling himself to Adams and securing his election. More than one, pointing to Adams said: 'There is our Clay President,' and he will be molded at that man's will and pleasure as easily as clay in a potter's hands."

"And Van Rensselaer was there, too," said Mr. Williams; "but though he, too, had a lady hanging on his arm, he looked more in want of support himself, than able to give it."

This looks very much like the "bargain and intrigue" story was started in Crawford's and not in Gen. Jackson's household. Oh, that we knew the truth of that dreadful incident!

### Candidates Give Receptions.

On the next day after the election, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams and Mr. Crawford held receptions all day, to which citizens and strangers crowded to pay their respects. Mrs. Smith gives us a glimpse of what went on at Crawford's levee. His drawing room was never empty from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

"Among those who called on Crawford was Gen. Lafayette, who said to Crawford: 'Had Jackson been chosen, Mr. Irving (former United States Minister to Spain and a warm friend of Crawford's, then residing in Paris), would never have forgiven me, but would have attributed his election to me, at least to the eclat which my arrival in the United States has given to the military. (Jackson was a soldier in the Revolution, too.)

"In order to avoid any such influence," continued Lafayette, "and to show that I respected the civil more than the military power, I have invariably avoided wearing a uniform and on every occasion since I have been here, have reviewed the troops in my plain blue coat and round hat."

With this as the background, Congress and the leading citizens of Washington prepared for the inauguration of John Quincy Adams. Whatever the country might do or say, or however it might feel, Washington has a long and proud record of loyalty to the Presidency, and when one is inaugurated it is Washington's party and not the President's. Which is right and proper.

### Prepare for Inauguration.

No sooner had his election been consummated than the citizens of Washington began to make plans for the inauguration; and they jealously guarded their rights to the person of the President-elect. He was to be their property until he was delivered to the Senate; and after his induction into office they again took charge of him and delivered him safely to his residence. His escort was composed of all the military companies in the District, and the first persons of the populace, on horseback, led by the mayors of the corporations of Georgetown and Washington.

On inaugural day, "at an early hour in the morning, the avenues to the Capitol presented a lively and animated scene. Groups of citizens hastening to the great theater of expectation were to be seen in all directions; carriages were rolling to and fro, and ever and anon the sound of the drum and trumpet at a distance gave notice that the military were in motion and repairing to their different parade grounds. The crowd at the doors of the Capitol began to accumulate about 9 o'clock, and, although ladies were allowed the privilege of their sex in being admitted to seats reserved for them in the lobbies of the House of Representatives, they had to attain the envied station at no small sacrifice; and the gentlemen who led and guarded them were obliged, in some instances, almost literally to fight their way to the doors."

"For five days great numbers of strangers have been pouring into the city to attend on this occasion," Judge Story wrote his wife, "and the whole avenues were crowded to excess. * * * The towns in this vicinity are literally unpeopled, and the streets of the city were busy with the hum of all sorts of noises. It has been a day of great gayety and joy."

### Long Trousers Worn.

This never happened before. And it was not the only precedent broken that day. John Quincy Adams was the first of them to be sworn in in long trousers. The day of small clothes and colonial costumes went out with James Monroe.

Mr. Adams and his suite rode in one carriage and the venerable Monroe and his rode in another. Tench Coxe, the marshal of the District, with his assistants, headed the mounted citizens who acted as the personal escort to the Man of the Hour. The procession, the longest known up to that time, was led by the Cavalry, and then came the Artillery and the Infantry, with their several bands of music. Following behind Mr. Adams and Mr. Monroe and their escorts "were thousands of citizens."

Arriving at the Capitol, the President-elect and his escort were received by the Marine Corps and its incomparable band, whose music enunciated the presence of the popular hero. "Inside many a waving plume and graceful head beat time to the martial sounds." The stillness as of death prevailed in the overflowing galleries.

The committee of the Senate took charge of the President-elect and escorted him to the Hall of Representatives, where he made his address and took the oath, administered by the venerable Chief Justice Marshall. The arrangements of former inaugurations were followed in this one.

"Mr. Adams delivered his address with great animation and energy," Justice Story wrote his wife, "and though he trembled so as to hardly hold his paper, he spoke with prodigious force, and his sensibility had an electrical effect."

### Congratulated by Monroe.

As soon as he had taken the oath an affecting scene took place. The venerable Monroe came down to the floor and shook him by the hand and congratulated him. A tall, slender, white-crested man now pressed forward and grasped the new President's hand and wrung it with a jerk. It was Gen. Jackson, the oldest senator in Congress, and his late competitor for the Presidency.

When the congratulations were all over, shortly after 1 o'clock, President Adams retired from the hall, was taken in charge by the citizens, and the procession that brought him to the Capitol returned him to his home—not to the White House—where the citizens of quality and others came to extend congratulations.

"The crowd here was terrific in numbers, and it was almost impossible to get in or out," Judge Story wrote his wife.

From the Adams home the crowd went to the Mansion, as the White House was then called, to say farewell to the Monroes. "There again," said Judge Story, "the tide of human life met us in an almost overwhelming manner."

That evening Gen. Jackson gave a dinner at the Franklin House. He had John Gadsby, the proprietor, who was a famous caterer, arrange it. The table just groaned with food and wines. Two men sat down to it. One was the hero of New Orleans; the other was Henry Clay, Speaker of the House.

In the morning, by direction of the Senate, Gen. Jackson had administered the oath to the new Vice President, whose name was John C. Calhoun.

Surely that was the most remarkable inauguration we have ever had in Washington. It presaged the coming of King Mob.

# *Dying Words of Presidents Priceless Heritage of U. S.*

No more precious heritage has come down to the people of the United States than the last words of their Presidents. Fortunately we have a record of most of them. Some died suddenly and left no last words; others died from paralysis and lingered; and in some cases it was not thought worth while to remember these parting phrases. Here are those recorded:

Washington—"It is well."

John Adams—"Independence forever!" and "Jefferson still lives!"

Jefferson—"I resign my spirit to God, my daughter to my country."

Madison—"I always talk better lying down."

Monroe—No record kept.

J. Q. Adams—"It is the last of earth! I am content!"

Jackson—"What is the matter with you, my dear children? Have I alarmed you? Oh, do not cry. Be good children, and we will all meet in heaven."

Van Buren—"I have confidence in Lincoln; I have confidence in Gen. McClellan. It will all come out right."

W. H. Harrison—"Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more." (This was spoken in delirium as if to his successor.)

Tyler—"Doctor, I am going." His physician answered. "I hope not, sir." Tyler added: "Perhaps it is best."

Polk—"Mother, I have never disobeyed you, but you must yield to your son now and gratify my wishes." (His mother opposed his uniting with the Methodist Church on his death bed, and this was his answer to her pleadings.)

Taylor—"I am not afraid to die. I have done my duty. My only regret is leaving those who are dear to me."

Fillmore—"The food is palatable."

Pierce—No record kept.

Buchanan—"O Lord Almighty, as Thou wilt!"

Lincoln—Spoken to Mrs. Lincoln at Ford's Theater just before he was shot, but words not remembered.

Johnson—Was congratulating his granddaughter on her approaching marriage when stricken by paralysis, and never spoke again.

Grant—"Water." (Said to his son, Col. Frederick D. Grant, when he asked his father if he wanted anything.)

Hayes—"I know that I am going where Lucy (his wife) is."

Garfield—"No, my work is done!" (In reply to a friendly statement that he would get well.)

Arthur—"After all, life is not worth living, and I might as well give up the struggle now as at any other time and submit to the inevitable."

Cleveland—"I have tried so hard to do right."

Benjamin Harrison—"Are the doctors here?"

McKinley—His wife was brought to his bedside to say good-by, and she commenced to moan: "I want to go, too; I want to go, too." Without opening his eyes he said: "We are all going; we are all going; we are all going."

Theodore Roosevelt—"Put out the light, please." (Spoken to his Negro valet.)

Taft—No record kept.

Wilson—"The old machine has broken down. You've done your best for me, but it is better that I should die than live on, a helpless invalid. Tell Mrs. Wilson I want her. I am ready." (Spoken to his physician, Admiral Grayson. What he said to Mrs. Wilson has not been made known.)

Harding—"Well, tomorrow morning we will swap some stories on that. I am sorry I have not been able to take more of a part in your consultations." (To Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur.)

Coolidge—Died alone. Whom he last talked with and what he said on parting from them not yet revealed.

# Rite Attendance Is Goal of Many

## Visitors Come to Capital for Inauguration With Varied Reasons.

"Washington can not be termed a 'Mecca of the Mind,' as Halleck calls the grave of Burns," says Tuckerman, "but every transition epoch in our annals (i. e., inauguration) it is the goal of innumerable pilgrims.

"They come from all quarters of the continent, inspired by varied motives—those of selfish aggrandisement, liberal curiosity, patriotic sentiment, the magnetism of fashion, and the hope of enjoyment. A kind of serious carnival ensues; speculation is rife; ambition plumes her wings; policy sharpens its wits; beauty opens her casket of jewels; and the honest pride of citizenship revives. Expectancy, vague yet ardent, is quickened. Opinion finds a response in events; the past is decently buried; and over the future hangs the iris of hope evoked from the subsiding tide of faction.

"The occasion, when justly appreciated, eloquently explains these signs of the times; and the disproportion of the scene and symbols, to an imaginative and thoughtful observer, heightens their moral significance."

# Adams Related Peculiar Experience Back in 1829

On the day that Gen. Jackson was inaugurated the first time, March 4, 1829, John Quincy Adams took a ride over the city on horseback. He had a queer experience. "Near the postoffice," he says, "I was overtaken by a man named Dulaney, who first inquired whether I could inform him how he could see John Quincy Adams, and when I gave him my name, he told me that he came from Waterford, in Virginia, and was charged to ask of me a return of papers sent to me last summer relating to the postoffice at that place. He came with me to my house, and I gave him the papers."

# Buchanan "Sometimes Old Maid," Polk Said

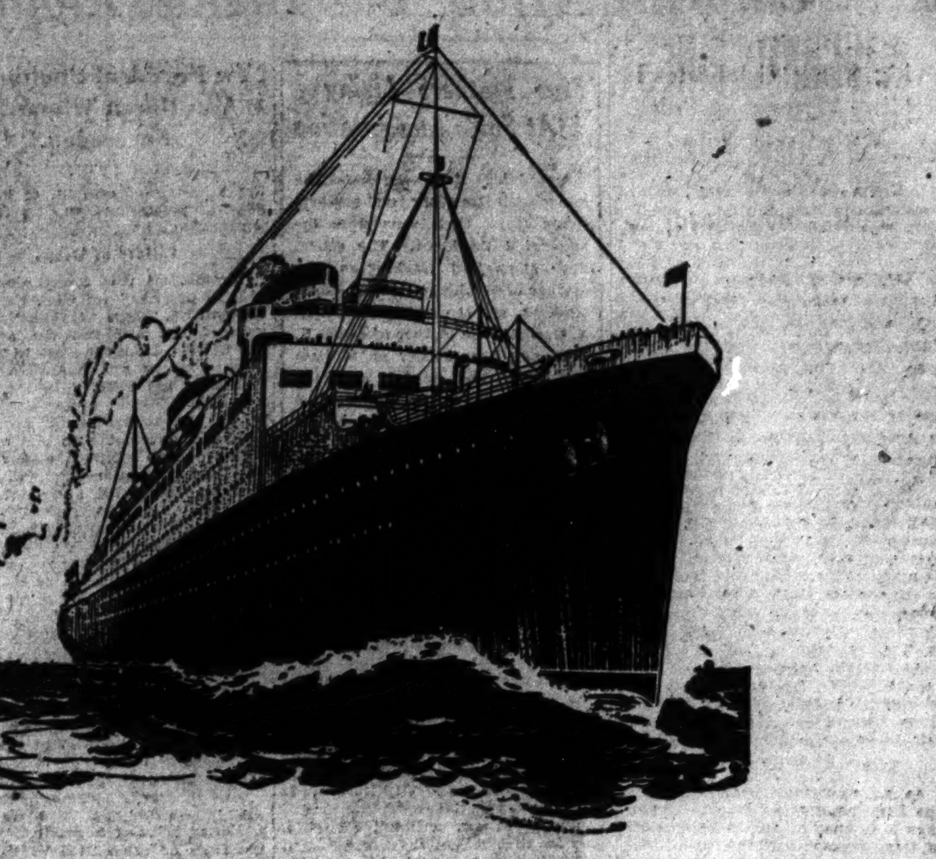
James K. Polk has summed up the character of his Secretary of State, James Buchanan, in one biting sentence. When Buchanan refused to accede to the President's wishes in the matter of a courtesy visit to Gen. Taylor, before Gen. Taylor had visited Polk, he recorded in his diary:

"Mr. Buchanan is an able man, but in small matters without judgment and sometimes acts like an old maid."

# Two Presidents Called On Mrs. Polk as Widow

Two Presidents called on Mrs. James K. Polk in her widowhood, both going to Nashville to visit her; President Hayes in 1877 and President Cleveland in 1887.

The latter's visit was made on a Sunday afternoon. Cleveland was on his honeymoon, and his beautiful young bride was more of a sensation than he was a hero at that time. Mrs. Polk did not draw the line at Sunday social calls.



WHERE the SHIP COMES IN

An Adequate American Merchant Marine

**A BOON TO LABOR**—Eighty percent of the cost of a ship goes for wages—Every State in the Union contributes materials and equipment used in constructing a ship, and almost every industry participates in it—The construction of ships for foreign trade services has provided employment to not less than 25,000 men, well distributed throughout the United States during each of the past three years—American ships are fueled in the United States—They are provisioned in the United States—A large part of the wages paid to crews that operate them is spent in the United States—Executive staffs of the shipping companies are maintained in the United States—American shipping lines pay taxes and distribute dividends here—Over eighty percent of freight and passage money paid to an American shipping line is spent in the United States, mostly for labor.

**A SPUR TO COMMERCE**—Trade follows the flag—The transportation of a substantial part of our goods to foreign markets in our own ships is essential for the preservation of our foreign trade and for the creation and development of new foreign markets—Ships work for their own country—American shipowners have a sympathetic interest in increasing foreign markets for American goods—A foreign ship is interested in transportation only—it is not a salesman for American goods.

**A GUARANTEE TO SHIPPERS**—In the event of a war or other national emergency in which the United States is not involved, foreign ships are withdrawn from our service. During such an emergency American ships are an assurance to American shippers that their goods will be delivered to foreign markets—The World War taught us this lesson with tragic force—Agriculture and other industries lost hundreds of millions of dollars due to lack of American ships, high freight rates, and inability to reach our foreign markets—It cost the American people $3,000,000,000 to build new ships at war time costs, due to their lack of foresight in providing in peace times an adequate Merchant Marine.

**A PROTECTION TO THE NATION**—Merchant ships are an arm of military and naval defense—They are necessary in the event of war for the transport of troops, munitions, supplies and for many other purposes—Modern merchant vessels are designed so as to be readily and quickly converted into naval and military auxiliaries—The Merchant Marine provides a continuous school for the training of officers and men in the operation of ships.

Shipyards are the basis of a Merchant Marine—They are a national asset—They are essential for the construction of Government as well as Merchant vessels in times of peace and during a national emergency—They cannot be available in a time of need unless they are kept in efficient operation at all times.

Ship and Sail on American
Ships in Which You
Have Invested

# CLEVELAND'S FIRST INAUGURAL FINEST

## 200,000 Acclaim President-Elect, Who Arrived in Capital Unheralded.

"The Cavalier, the Jacobin and the Huguenot vault into the saddle today, and the Roundhead and the Puritan trudge in the mud."

So the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune, one of the most brilliant and one of the most partisan newspapers in America, described the first inauguration of Grover Cleveland.

But then it is also said: "It is the universal verdict that no holiday display of the civic and military in the annals of this city (Washington) ever approached that of today; while so many soldiers have not been seen in line since that never-to-be-forgotten day when the survivors of the immortal Army of the Potomac passed in final review."

As a mere pageant the inaugural parade threw its dust into the eyes of every inaugural parade before or since, even that of 1913, which was said to be the largest ever held.

### Exceeded All Inaugurations.

As an emotional drama not even the first inauguration of Gen. Washington, or that of Jefferson, nor that of Gen. Jackson approaches it. The Democratic party had been out of office and out of power since 1861, and during that period a great war had broken out in the South, supported by the sympathy of a large part of the Democrats of the North, and that war had been crushed and those who participated in it, South or North, were under a cloud. A stigma attached to their very name. They were called by that most odious of all names—Traitor, only it was pronounced. Ter-ra-tor. That stigma had been lived down.

The broken parts of the Democracy had been mended and welded together, and in a sharply contested election they had won a great victory by a narrow margin.

It was to celebrate all of these things, as much as to inaugurate a new President of their faith, that the unterrified hosts of Democracy flocked to Washington on March 4, 1885. And was it a celebration? Let this simple story tell.

Some time before the inauguration the President-elect expressed a desire "to be inaugurated with a simplicity of ceremony that would revive recollections of the early days of the Republic." The inaugural committee said something that sounded like "Yas, suh!" and then went ahead with their plans for the biggest three-ring circus ever assembled under the big top. Mr. Cleveland was to learn "at the outset of his administration how little even a President can do in controlling his party and limiting its dedemands." And like a wise man, he said nothing about it, and took his part from the stage director and began to commit its lines to memory.

### Invited to White House.

President Arthur, who was one of the finest gentlemen who has warmed his shins at a White House log, several days before the inauguration, invited Mr. Cleveland to come to the White House as his guest. They were old New York acquaintances, political enemies, but New Yorkers none the less, and the invitation was a gracious thing. It was declined.

Mr. Cleveland arrived on the morning of March 3, in a special train of two coaches, which he paid for out of his own pocket. With him were his sisters, his brother, a niece, Daniel S. Manning and his wife and Colonel Daniel Lamont and his wife. Manning was to be in the Cabinet, Lamont was to be the private secretary.

Nobody met the train. Nobody knew it was coming. A telegram to the inaugural committee was not delivered. So, of course, nobody met the train. The party got in carriages and drove to the old Arlington Hotel.

The city was not strange or unknown to the President-elect. He had visited here some years before when he was Mayor of Buffalo. But the sights he saw were strange to his eyes, not given to betray the feelings back of them. Let us take a glance at them, through the eyes of one of the most celebrated of the correspondents.

### Wondrous Scene Presented.

"Washington now presents a wondrous scene," this journalist wrote that day. "All the mighty reaches of Pennsylvania avenue are filled with moving masses of people. The wide sidewalks are occupied by promenaders so closely crowded together that the quick-stepping Northerner, the long-striding Westerner and the slow-moving Southerner must accommodate their paces to the local standard—a sort of nothing to do and plenty of time to do it in. The body of the Avenue is monopolized by marching clubs and regiments, headed by bands of all grades, from Pat Gilmore's own to the pride of the country town. Far up and down the Avenue as one can see, from a central point, the windows are masked in a wilderness of particolored drapery. A million times repeated, the Stars and Stripes, from penny size to full glory of the largest regulation bunting, float in a sunlight that fairly dazzles in its brilliancy."

Inauguration Day was one of the fairest Washington has ever known. Such sunniness, such gentle warmth, such clear blue skies smiled on Jefferson when he was first inaugurated, and on Gen. Jackson in 1829, and on Woodrow Wilson in 1913. It was a day to keep an immense crowd of 200,000 or more in good humor. The railroads announced that they hauled 150,000 into Washington; surely one-third of that number of Washingtonians came out to see this great thing.

Promptly at 10 o'clock one of the White House carriages, drawn by four spanking bays, drew up at the Arlington. In it were Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, and Senator Matt Ransom, of North Carolina. They had come after Old Grover, and they didn't want him to get lost. Ransom had been a brigadier general in the Confederate Army; Sherman was a Republican senator Ransom's politics? Why ask. He was a Tarheel.

### Carriage With Hendricks.

Another carriage now drove up to the Arlington and in it was seated Senator Hawley, of Connecticut. He had been a Union brigadier general, and was one of the Republican senators. His mission was to get the Vice President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, whom a mob tried to hang in Indianapolis when Lincoln was assassinated. All during the war and for years after it he had stood on the firing line for his party. Now he had come on to his inauguration as a national hero, more widely acclaimed than the President-elect himself.

Rapidly the two carriages drove to the White House to gather up President Arthur, and wheeling about they started on a run for the Capitol. At the north entrance of the grounds an immense crowd had gathered. They pressed forward to see Cleveland and Hendricks. It began to look as if the inauguration would be held right there, instead of at the Capitol, but a company of soldiers fixed bayonets and gently moved the crowd back so that the two carriages could move through. This did not keep the multitude from cheering. They yelled so loud that Senator Hawley, who had heard it, and Senator Ransom, who had given it on the battle field, thought Lee's army had come from their graves and was capturing the White House with the "rebel yell."

### Hendricks Was Hero.

All down the Avenue Senator Hendricks was the hero. The crowd had great respect for President Arthur—he was a popular President—and they held in and gave few cheers for Old Grover. The New York Herald correspondent said that if the show had been judged by this part of it, it would have to be voted a failure.

On arriving at the Capitol the party broke up. First President Arthur was shown into the Senate chamber. "He received a most cordial and respectful greeting and passed to his seat in front." His Cabinet then came in and took seats near him

There was the usual brilliant setting to the inauguration of the Vice President—the Senate floor filled with dignitaries, the galleries with ladies, and all very respectful and dignified. After Arthur had been seated the crowd sank to their seats and a hush settled over the chamber. "In a few moments the door swung back, and an officer of the Senate cried out in a loud voice: 'The President-elect of the United States.'" Everybody stood up. Mr. Cleveland paused a moment in the door, bowed in response to the general applause, and then came down the aisle, with the escorting senators, to his seat. At this moment a tall, hungry-looking individual in the gallery arose and proposed: "Three cheers for Old Grover!" Down came the gavel of the presiding officer.

As soon as the Vice President was sworn in and had adjourned the Senate, the official part of it took its way to the eastern portico, where the big doings were to be held, the President-elect near the head of the line.

"The scene on the east front has never been equaled in the history of the Nation," said a journalist, writing for a Republican paper. "The inauguration took place amid a combination of surroundings, natural and artificial, making up a great tout ensemble of magnificent and imposing display beyond the power of a pen to describe. Overhead was a sky faultlessly blue, about were softly tempered airs, for a background was the finest building in the world, in front were 50,000 people compactly crowded and back of them were miles on miles of gayly uniformed troops, and around and over all a world of bunting and banners."

Another journalist said that this crowd was "the most tremendous sight in the world."

That crowd had been gathering since daylight. At 6 o'clock in the morning the early birds came with their chairs and lunches and took coveted positions. "Many of the visitors had been unable to find a resting place during the night, and their faces were covered with dust and dirt. Many of them carried carpet sacks or valises in hand, while a few had their visiting clothes in good-sized bandboxes.

A Virginian, whose long white beard reminded one of Rip Van Winkle, claiming that he was an F. F. V. and 92 years of age, regaled the early comers with a description of the burning of the Capitol by the British in 1814, which he said he had witnessed. Believe it or not, that is the tale he told, and the correspondents set it down as it was told, whiskers and all.

### Cleveland Stood Unmoved.

As long as Mr. Cleveland was making his way from the eastern entrance to his seat at the front of the platform the vast sea of human beings yelled and cheered and vociferated. now it was his show. "He stood unmoved in the center and nucleus of all this glorious demonstration. His bald head shone under the sunlight, and the few scanty hairs drawn from his left ear up over the white capillary desert of his cranium made his head look like a military map of Egypt. He wore an air of perfect self-confidence and complete self-possession."

In a moment he stood up and began to speak. "He held in his left hand a small card, upon which he had written the heads of the various topics of his speech, and which he consulted from time to time. But it was evident that he had memorized his oration, and his notes were as much a pretense as the holding of a sheet of music is by the concert singer."

Very brief was this memorable speech, and then he bent his head reverently, having taken the oath, to kiss the Bible, which was held before him by Chief Justice Waite. It was his own Bible, given to him by his mother when he left home a young man, now much worn. As his lips touched the pages of the open Book, "a solitary, wild and ear-splitting yell broke out just behind him and not 10 feet away." It frightened those who heard it. Senator Lamar sprang to his feet and looked wildly about. His eyes fell on an old war comrade of the Confederate Army, standing on a chair and enjoying himself, "his eyes full of fire and his mouth full of the old rebel yell."

### Cleveland Master of Himself.

Mr. Cleveland had made a good appearance before his audience. "He was thoroughly master of himself, was calm and confident, and spoke in a high tenor voice peculiarly resonant and reaching in its quality. He seemed to gaze out upon that tremendous spectacle with the air of approving it all."

Chief Justice Waite was the first to congratulate him, and then President Arthur and then the clerk of the Supreme Court, and then Senator Sherman. Gen. Hancock received an ovation when he came forward to offer his hand, as did Gen. Sheridan.

In a few moments the President was in the reviewing stand, standing uncovered with the Vice President and their families and friends, viewing the parade. And what a parade. Up near the head came a long line of colored men in gray uniforms. They were former slaves and were the remnant of those who fought in the Confederate army. Proudly they bore themselves. With firm foot they swung along, rifles gleaming in the bright sun. Behind them came companies of aged men, also in Confederate gray uniforms. They once owned those colored men. No marchers in that parade created so much of a sensation as did these groups. The last time Washington saw a parade of Confederate soldiers was on April 14, 1865, when Gen. Lee's son and Gen. Ewell and a number of other officers were marched down the Avenue to prison. John Wilkes Booth saw them, and it is believed that at that moment was born in his heart the purpose to take Lincoln's life that night.

There were tens of thousands of these soldiers from every State in the Union. Pennsylvania alone sent 8,000. They marched by States, and when Virginia's came along with Gov Fitzhugh Lee at their head there occurred such a demonstration as has never been witnessed on such an occasion.

Mixed in with these organizations were the regulars and soldiers of the Union Army, whose solid blue uniforms contrasted strangely with those of Confederate gray. And then the nationals of other countries came by in their foreign uniforms, adding a bit of color to the vivid scene. Back of all this display of the force and power of the country came the civic organizations, marching clubs and others, mile after mile of them.

Fireworks and a grand ball ended the memorable day.

## WHEN WILSON TOOK OATH

Associated Press Photo.

The scene enacted in the National Capital today recalls the inauguration of Mr. Roosevelt's distinguished Democratic predecessor, Woodrow Wilson, the war President. This picture shows Mr. Wilson taking the oath of office, March 4, 1913.

# Polk's Diary Tells Of Church Good-By

## Describes Friendly Scenes at His Last Attendance in Capital.

On Sunday, March 4, 1849, President Polk and his family went, as usual, to the First Presbyterian Church on Four-and-a-half street, where they had worshiped for many years, Mrs. Polk and the President's mother being Presbyterians. He was not a member of any church.

"An excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Ballentine, the pastor," he confided to his diary. "At the close of the service the minister and elder members of the church, male and female, approached and shook hands with Mrs. Polk and myself on taking leave of us, accompanied with many expressions of their friendship and affectionate regard. The scene was an interesting and gratifying one. * * * The congregation seemed to realize that they were about to part with us, and that in all probability we should never worship with them again. The affectionate manner in which they took leave of us made the scene a very impressive one."

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5 full glasses in the big bottle

# FAMED HOSTELRIES PASS FROM AVENUE

## Scenes of Former Splendor Give Way to Modern Improvements.

Old Washington, the historic part, is passing away, and soon there will be none of it left. The oldest historic commercial building in the city is now being torn down to make room for a bus terminal. It is the Metropolitan Hotel on Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest.

This was the first hotel erected on Pennsylvania avenue. It was opened in 1805, and was known as Davis' Hotel. Prior to that it had been a boarding house. As Davis' Hotel it had a famous career. Here was held, in 1813, the second Madison inaugural ball. Both of Monroe's inaugural balls were given there, but in 1821 it had changed its name to Brown's Hotel, after the celebrated Jesse Brown, its proprietor.

Brown came from Alexandria, where it was said, he had his training under John Gadsby, who was later to be his rival for the patronage of the public. When he bought out Davis he remodeled the hostelry, had a large sign with the portrait of Pocahontas painted on it, and underneath the portrait the legend, "Indian Queen Tavern." By this name it is known in literature, in travel books, in history and in personal letters. Down within this century the stationery of the old rook had in one corner the engraving of Pocahontas, but none knew why.

When Brown died his widow and his sons operated the hotel, putting on a marble front and raising it one story. In their day and until the War of 1861, it was the home of the Southern members of Congress. After the war it became the Metropolitan and a commercial hotel proper. When it was sold last year, it had been in continuous operation longer than any other hotel in America and had been owned by one family for more than a century.

### Famous Dinner in 1831.

Several historic dinners were given in this old hotel. The most notable was that to celebrate Jefferson's birthday, in 1831, when Gen. Jackson offered his famous toast, much distorted and even misquoted on his monuments: "The Federal Union: It Must and Shall Be Preserved." The American Colonization Society was organized there; John Tyler took the oath as President there; Abraham Lincoln stopped there on his first visit to Washington; Gen. Sam Houston lived there for years; and Andrew Johnson made his last public speech from its portico.

After the war, when Gen. Robert E. Lee came to Washington to testify before a committee of Congress, he stopped there; and down to the present century it was a favorite residence with some of the most distinguished men in the Government.

Across the street, at the corner of Sixth and the Avenue, is a still more historic hotel, which the District Government has purchased and will tear down. It is the National Hotel. This is the first hotel built for hotel purposes in Washington. The tablet on the building is misleading. The hotel is not a converted row of buildings. It is now what it was when it was first opened.

John Gadsby, an English architect, designed it. He also designed the old City Hotel in Alexandria, the Manor House at Arlington, and many private residences in Alexandria, built in the Eighteenth Century. The interior woodwork in the City Hotel was so exquisite that the Metropolitan Museum of New York purchased it, tore it out and set it up in the museum. The curious will find examples of it in the interior of Arlington Manor House.

### Gadsby Opens Hotel.

Gadsby opened the National Hotel during John Quincy Adams' administration with a birth night ball, given in honor of Gen. Washington. From then on until the twentieth century it had a great history. Gen. Jackson stopped there when he came on for his inauguration; so did James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Gen. Harrison and Gen. Taylor. James Buchanan was poisoned there in 1857 and came near dying.

Many famous dinners were given there—a notable one in 1848, to celebrate the nomination of Gen. Taylor. At this both Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln spoke. Louis Kossuth, the Pole, was entertained there, and Daniel Webster got full and made a speech he never intended making. Henry Clay died there. And the election of Hayes, in 1877, was sealed in a game of cards there at which sat Senator Ferry, Uncle Joe Cannon and Alexander H. Stephens.

In priorities it had a distinguished record. There the first refrigerator in history, designed by a Maryland man, was installed in the basement, iced with ice cut in winter, and a novelty to scientists. There the first gas cooking stove in history was installed. People thought food cooked by gas poisonous and the chef, member of the noted Willard family, took a portable stove around to the newspaper offices and broiled chops for ye editors which they ate with gusto and did not die. After that the carpers were silenced.

More memorable and more dramatic than all this history is the fact that John Wilkes Booth lived there when he assassinated Lincoln, and actually plotted the crime within its walls.

A book could be written about this hotel and John Gadsby. In England such a historic house would be preserved.

### Porter Had Special Stand.

Gen. Horace Porter, who was President Grant's private secretary, 1869-73, was chief marshal of the McKinley inaugural procession in 1897. He had a specially erected stand, at Vermont avenue and K street, from which he reviewed the parade.

From there he went to Paris as minister and while in Paris he discovered John Paul Jones' bones, and had them brought home.

### Dolly Madison Reigned Early.

The primacy of the White House as the social center of America began during the regin of Mistress Dolly Madison. In Jefferson's time, he being a widower, and his daughters rarely living with him, because they had homes of their own, the White House social affairs were presided over by Mrs. Madison.

### W. H. Harrison Oldest President.

Gen. W. H. Harrison was the oldest of our Presidents on Inauguration Day, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt was the youngest.

# *Freaks of Weather Often Spoil Inaugural Services*

## First Five Found Skies Clear, but With Cold Always on Tap.

On another page you will find the weather forecast. This is being written long in advance of inauguration day and will have to do with the weather of past inaugurations in Washington. It has been just as freakish as the most cynical could wish—just as freakish, for instance, as the weather of the day on which this is being written (February 9).

Yesterday morning it was fair and warm. You could walk outside without a wrap. In the early afternoon dark rain clouds came up suddenly, the temperature began to fall rapidly, by midafternoon it was raining, and by nightfall Washingtno was in the grip of a blizzard which sent the temperature down to zero.

Of a surety this is typical of the whole gamut of inauguration weather. Jefferson, in 1801, was blessed with sunny skies, a fair day, warm weather and a holiday spirit. At the other end of the line, Mr. Hoover had a cold day in which rain fell and drenched him and made everybody feel more or less miserable.

From the news reports of the day we learn that the first five inaugurations in this city were held under clear skies, the weather generally cold but not too cold. There came a change in 1821, when Monroe took office the second time. A blizzard swept down over the city and caused much suffering. Then some one suggested that the day be changed to one on which we would have mild weather. But as Mark Twain was to say later, everybody complained of the weather, but nobody seemed to do anything about it.

### Jackson Weather Perfect.

On great occasions we have had great weather, and this has compensated for a lot of annoyance and suffering on other occasions. Jefferson was not the only one of our great Chief Magistrates upon whom the sun smiled. Gen. Jackson, who should have had stormy weather if the weather is made to fit the supposed nature of the President, had the most perfect weather, in 1829, that has ever smiled on an inauguration. But, what a change four years made. Out of the north there came a raging blizzard which shrieked through Washington and chilled even the most ardent admirers of the hero of New Orleans.

This was repeated again in 1885, when Grover Cleveland was inaugurated. The day was clear, there wasn't a cloud anywhere except on the faces of the ins who soon would be out, after 24 years of eating at the pie counter. The air was warm and gentle. It was an ideal day, in fact.

But what a change came about when President Cleveland was inaugurated in 1893. The Monroe and Jackson blizzards were repeated, with a double blast for good measure. There had never been such a nasty spell of weather.

When President T. Roosevelt took the oath we had a return of the original Jeffersonian weather, but when he retired it was in the midst of the worst blizzard the country has known since the U. S. Weather Bureau began to function. But he could joke about it. "I knew there would be a blizzard clear up to the moment I went out of office," he cried.

### Inauguration Weather

| | |
|---|---|
| 1801 | Clear. |
| 1805 | Clear. |
| 1809 | Clear. |
| 1813 | Clear. |
| 1817 | Clear. |
| 1821 | Blizzard. |
| 1825 | Clear, cold. |
| 1829 | Clear, warm. |
| 1833 | Blizzard. |
| 1837 | Clear. |
| 1841 | Cold, cloudy. |
| 1845 | Cold, rain. |
| 1849 | Clear. |
| 1853 | Cold, snow. |
| 1857 | Clear. |
| 1861 | Cold, windy. |
| 1865 | Rainstorm. |
| 1869 | Clear. |
| 1873 | Zero. |
| 1877 | Cloudy. |
| 1881 | Cold, rain. |
| 1885 | Clear, warm. |
| 1889 | Cold, rain. |
| 1893 | Blizzard. |
| 1897 | Clear, warm. |
| 1901 | Rain, sleet. |
| 1905 | Clear, warm. |
| 1909 | Blizzard. |
| 1913 | Clear, warm. |
| 1917 | Cloudy, cold. |
| 1921 | Clear, cold. |
| 1925 | Clear, warm. |
| 1929 | Rain, cold. |

There has never been quite such weather as marked Lincoln's two inaugurations. In 1861, the skies were leaden, the wind was cold, and a dust storm prevailed. Mr. Lincoln was covered with dirt in the ride from the Willard to the Capitol and had to be cleaned off before he could appear in public. Toward evening the skies opened and the sun came through.

### Tornado in 1865.

On the morning of his second inauguration, in 1865, a tornado struck Washington, followed by the hardest rain ever known here. In a few hours the streets and the plaza in front of the Capitol were knee-deep in mud, and the crowd stood patiently in the mud until he appeared and was inducted into office.

Despite all the changes in the weather, the inaugurations were public from 1829 until now, with two exceptions, in 1833 the blizzard drove Jackson inside, and in 1909 it did the same thing for Judge Taft. The inauguration crowds are game and gallant, and whether it rains or snows, whether it is hot or cold, whether it is pleasant or unpleasant, they stand patiently in the plaza and await the ceremonies on the eastern portico.

President Polk took the oath in a drenching rain, so did Benjamin Harrison, so did Mr. McKinley in 1901, and so did Mr. Hoover. President Pierce took the oath in a snowstorm, and President Grant in zero weather in the face of a bitter wind.

Hereafter we will inaugurate our Presidents on January 20. Weather Bureau statistics show that that day is usually the very worst in the winter. But maybe it won't be so bad four years from now.

## COURT OF HONOR FOR INAUGURAL PARADE

Associated Press Photo.

The spectacular inaugural parade for Franklin D. Roosevelt, winding its way through the Capital, will pass a big plaster statue of George Washington and these stands in front of the White House. In the middle distance may be seen the reproduction of Federal Hall, New York, where Washington took the oath as first President. From this structure the new President will review the parade.

## Clay Peevishness Caused First Outdoor Inaugural

Henry Clay was responsible for the first outdoor inauguration. He quarreled with the Senate Committee on Arrangements over the first Monroe inaugural. His enemies say he was piqued because Monroe had not made him Secretary of State, which is probably true, as he was as ambitious as Satan, and his friends say that he did not think the floor of the House sufficiently strong and safe to hold the crowd. This could easily have been determined by the architect of the Capitol. The floor held the crowd all right at Monroe's second inaugural. At any rate, Clay refused the use of the hall for the inauguration, after it had been publicly announced that the ceremony would be held there. Clay did not attend the inauguration or the inaugural ball that night. He alone of the very distinguished men refused to attend. And he never became President!

### J. Q. Adams Careless Diarist.

John Quincy Adams witnessed the second inauguration of Thomas Jefferson, the first of Madison and the second of Monroe. He refused to witness both of Jackson's, Van Buren's, Harrison's and Polk's, about each of which he wrote a vivid but inaccurate account.

### Gas Used for First Time.

Gas was used for the first time to light the hall in which the Buchanan inaugural ball was held. Prior to that candles were used.

## Three Presidents Died With Little Property

Three of our Presidents, W. H. Harrison, James Monroe and James A. Garfield, died in poverty, and two others, Jefferson and Madison, in comparative poverty. Both of the latter were land poor. Congress relieved Jefferson's embarrassment by buying his library for $25,000. This was the foundation of the Congressional Library, in which are to be found now many of his books.

Congress also bought the Madison papers and relieved Mrs. Madison from the gaunt specter of want, and it made an appropriation for Mrs. Garfield and her family.

## Harrison Became Student of Bible

### "Old Tippecanoe" Regretted Failure to Join Church in Later Years.

"Tippecanoe" Harrison never united with any church but his predilections were for the Episcopal Church. When he became President he bought a Bible and a prayer book, and these were used at his funeral by the rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. Concerning his religious faith the National Intelligencer said, two days after his death:

"It is known that, for many years past, Gen. Harrison had become more and more impressed with religious feelings, always treating serious things seriously, and showing himself mindful of his future accountability. A member of his family has stated that, for many months past, he had never omitted the reading of the Scriptures every night before retiring to rest, however harassed by company, or worn down by fatigue. On Monday, the third day of his indisposition, and before he felt himself in any particular danger, he declared to those around him that he had long been deeply impressed with the truths of the Christian religion, and regretted that he had not connected himself with the church as a communicant."

## Washington's Levees Closed Sharply 9 P. M.

"Mrs. Washington's levees closed always at nine," says the historian, William L. Stone. "This was the rule that distinguished lady established on the occasion of holding her first levee, on the evening of January 1, 1790. Mrs. Washington stood by the side of the general in receiving the respects of the visitors. Amid the social chit-chat of the company, the hall clock struck 9.

"Mrs. Washington thereupon rose with dignity, and looking around the circle with a complacent smile, observed: 'The general always retires at 9, and I usually precede him.' At this hint the ladies rose, adjusted their dresses, made their salutations, and retired."

## *Eight Virginia Presidents Give State Margin of One*

Virginia has produced more Presidents than any other State—eight. Ohio comes second, with seven. Although there are 48 States, the country has drawn on but 10 of them for its Chief Magistrates, and actually to only 9 do we credit Presidents. Three of them were born in North Carolina, but they were citizens of Tennessee when they became President. Vermont produced two, but one of them is credited to New York and the other to Massachusetts. Both of Illinois' Presidents were born in other States.

The birth States of our Presidents are as follows:

Washington, Virginia.
John Adams, Massachusetts.
Jefferson, Virginia.
Madison, Virginia.
Monroe, Virginia.
J. Q. Adams, Massachusetts.
Jackson, North Carolina.
Van Buren, New York.
W. H. Harrison, Virginia.
Tyler, Virginia.
Polk, North Carolina.
Taylor, Virginia.
Pierce, New Hampshire.
Buchanan, Pennsylvania.
Lincoln, Kentucky.
Johnson, North Carolina.
Grant, Ohio.
Hayes, Ohio.
Garfield, Ohio.
Arthur, Vermont.
Cleveland, New Jersey.
Benjamin Harrison, Ohio.
McKinley, Ohio.
Theodore Roosevelt, New York.
Taft, Ohio.
Wilson, Virginia.
Harding, Ohio.
Coolidge, Vermont.
Hoover, Iowa.
F. D. Roosevelt, New York.

## *Many Presidents Changed Names Before Inaugurals*

How many of our Presidents have changed their names?

Benjamin Franklin Pierce was the first one. Officially and historically he is known as Franklin Pierce. He signed his name "Frank."

Andrew Johnson was named at birth Andrew Jackson Johnson. When and why he dropped the Jackson is not known. He was indentured as Andrew Johnson, and his official signature was just that. Most folks, however, called him Andy, which he liked.

Grant was named Hiram Ulysses by his father and mother, but when he went to West Point he was entered as Ulysses Simpson, and that name he kept all of his life.

Cleveland was baptized by his father Stephen Grover. The family called him Grover, so he dropped the Stephen.

All of Woodrow Wilson's classmates called him Tommy. He was named for his uncle, Prof. Thomas Woodrow. After he became grown he dropped the Thomas. When he was inaugurated the committee on inauguration had much of its literature printed with the name Thomas Woodrow Wilson on it. He ordered it thrown away and informed the committee that Thomas Woodrow Wilson was not being inaugurated.

John Calvin had one namesake who did not think enough of his name to keep all of it, and that was "Silent Cal" Coolidge.

### 5 Fathers See Sons President.

Five fathers have lived to see their sons become President. They were John Adams, James Madison, sr., Jesse Grant, Dr. Harding and John Coolidge. John Coolidge is the only father who had the honor of swearing in his son as Chief Magistrate.

For Nine Consecutive Years
Your Electric Bills Have Been
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12
11
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3

FOR the ninth consecutive year since 1924 "Matchless Service" has been reduced in cost. Effective February 20, 1933, as a result of the Profit-Sharing Plan of rate making which has proven itself of great mutual advantage to both the consumer and the Company, a sum of more than a Half Million Dollars was applied to reduce electric rates in Washington and nearby Maryland.

Commerce, industry and the home will all share in the benefits of this latest reduction in electric rates. It makes possible an increased use of "Matchless Service" in its manifold purposes without increase in the amount of electric service bills. In the home, particularly, the housewife will appreciate this reduction in the cost of electricity. It enables her to use a greater number of time and labor saving electrical devices without increasing her bills over the amount paid during 1932.

The Profit-Sharing Plan has made it possible for this Company to reduce maximum household rates for electric service in Washington and nearby Maryland a total of 61% since the plan was inaugurated. Of interest to all customers is the following year-by-year record showing the huge sum of money which the Profit-Sharing Plan has returned to them in the form of reduced electric rates:

1925 . . . $762,000
1926 . . . $352,000 1930 . . . $660.000
1927 . . . $430,000 1931 . . . $830,000
1928 . . . $338,000 1932 . . . $860,000
1929 . . . $625,000 1933 . . . $562,000

TOTAL REDUCTIONS
$5,419,000.00

POTOMAC ELECTRIC
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Matchless Service

"MATCHLESS SERVICE" IS YOUR MOST DEPENDABLE SERVANT—DAY OR NIGHT

# QUEEN LIL ATTENDED M'KINLEY INAUGURAL

## Fair Skies Helped to Make 1897 Event One of Most Brilliant in Capital.

If, as it was said at the time, the Sound Money or Gold Democrats made possible the election of William McKinley to the Presidency, they played their part to the bitter end, which was the inauguration on March 4, 1897.

One of them—and he was one of the most brilliant—William L. Wilson, the Postmaster General and the author of the Wilson bill, was chosen to bestow upon the President-elect the pin of their common fraternity, the S. A. E., which was done with a flourish of trumpets. Unfortunately the pin did not arrive in time for the ceremony, but the express receipt for it was given to Maj. McKinley and he wore the pin he had worn at college.

When the delegation called on the President-elect at the Ebbitt House, Maj. McKinley cried out to Wilson: "I have not seen you since the storm of last November. Come over by the window where I can see you plainly, and make sure you look as you did in the good old days when you were on one side and I on the other." This refers, of course, to their days in the House when they were buddies, despite their difference in politics; just as Nick Longworth and Jack Garner were buddies.

**Paled Into Insignificance.**

All the attentions the gold Democrats and the Cleveland administration paid to the President-elect paled into insignificance by the side of the sensation created by the presence in the Senate gallery and on the platform in front of the Capitol of Queen Lil of Hawaii. The country had not forgotten what a row the Republicans made when Queen Lil came to this country with her entourage and tried to get recognition from President Cleveland. One of their ablest cartoonists drew a picture of Queen Lil sitting in the lap of Mr. Cleveland, and this scandalized the Democrats and made the country roar and added to the gayety of nations. Now here was Queen Lil among the respectables, giving her benediction to the leader of the party who had toppled her from her throne. But like all Congressional scandals, it quickly blew over.

Everybody that day seemed to realize that a new era was being ushered in with the inauguration of Maj. McKinley. Nature blessed the event with weather that was "as rare as a day in June." It was such weather as had smiled on Washington in 1789, on Jefferson in 1801, and on Jackson in 1829. And everything about the inauguration marked time and kept step with the weather.

Maj. McKinley had been ill just before he left Canton for Washington, afflicted with an old disease that attacks Presidents-elect: the pressure of the pie-hunters. They fairly drove him crazy, just as they did Lincoln in 1865, and they put him in bed, just as they have many another President. Finally the door of the modest little home in Canton was barred to them, and he began to recuperate. By the time the start was made, he was himself again.

**Big Crowd at Station.**

Accompanied by his wife, his aged mother and a distinguished party, he reached Washington in a special train on the morning of March 2. A big crowd was at the station to greet him. Their cheers were good to his ears. At once they were taken to the Ebbitt House, where he had lived when in Congress. The manager had stripped the suite he was to occupy to the bare walls and remade it in his honor. "Nothing but the best" for the herald of the full-dinner pail and the harbinger of Ol' Man Prosperity.

There was another sick man in the country at that moment attracting some notice. He was the giant President. His ailment was an old enemy, rheumatism and the gout. His pain was severe, but he bore it well. Surgeon General Sternberg was in charge. He tried to put his patient to bed, but as far as he got was a big, soft-cushioned arm chair. Propped up in it Mr. Cleveland attended to necessary business, but kept the visitors away. "His case is not serious, but his ailment is painful," said the medical bulletin. "He can not wear a shoe, and he can not walk without suffering severely." This did not keep him from being a gentleman. And despite pain he went through with his part of the program to the last dot.

### Table of Burial Places Of American Presidents

Where are our Presidents buried? That is an interesting question, the answer to which will be found in the subjoined table:

Washington—Mount Vernon, Va.
John Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Jefferson—Monticello, Va.
Madison—Montpelier, Va.
Monroe—Richmond, Va.
J. Q. Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Jackson—The Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn.
Van Buren—Kinderhook, N. Y.
W. H. Harrison—North Bend, Ohio.
Tyler—Richmond, Va.
Polk—The Capitol Grounds, Nashville, Tenn.
Taylor—Near Louisville, Ky.
Fillmore—Buffalo, N. Y.
Pierce—Concord, N. H.
Buchanan—Lancaster, Pa.
Lincoln—Springfield, Ill.
Johnson—Greeneville, Tenn.
Grant—New York City.
Hayes—Fremont, Ohio.
Garfield—Cleveland, Ohio.
Arthur—Albany, N. Y.
Cleveland—Princeton, N. J.
Benjamin Harrison—Indianapolis.
McKinley—Canton, Ohio.
Roosevelt—Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Taft—Arlington National Cemetery, Va.
Wilson—Washington Cathedral.
Harding—Marion, Ohio.
Coolidge—Plymouth, Vt.

McKinley paid a formal call at the White House the next morning at 11, which Cleveland returned within an hour. It was noticed by the observing reporters that "Mr. Cleveland's right foot was protected by a specially prepared footgear;" that "he had to be supported," and that "he limped perceptibly."

**Busy Signing Bills.**

A characteristic scene took place at the White House the next morning when the party left for the ceremonies at the Capitol. Mr. McKinley had come earlier than he was expected; the President was busy signing bills in his room and clearing up last-minute business; so he sent Secretaries Lamont and Herbert and other members of his cabinet to the Blue room to greet Maj. McKinley and pass the time of day with him. Presently he followed himself, ready for the solemn duties which he was to participate in for the fourth time. Despite the warmth of the day, he wore a heavy overcoat and was supported on both sides.

Mr. Cleveland was the first to enter the carriage. He took his seat on the right. Mr. McKinley followed him and took his seat on the left. Then came Senators John Sherman and Mitchell. It was Sherman who had given Queen Lil a pass to the gallery and the platform. Cleveland engaged him in pleasant conversation. "Mr. McKinley was more solemn, more dignified than usual."

As the carriage started off it was halted by the photographers. McKinley faced the cameras. "Mr. Cleveland ignored them completely and continued his conversation with Sherman, turning his head away from the cameras."

**Display of Gallantry.**

"While this scene was being enacted, Mrs. Cleveland stood looking down from an upper window. Her sweet face was wreathed in smiles, and she presented a very pretty picture. Mr. Thurber stood by her side and he looked supremely happy.

"Mr. Cleveland apparently did not know of the whereabouts of his wife, but Mr. McKinley saw her just as the carriage started away. He raised his hat gallantly and bowed to Mrs. Cleveland, and she returned the courtesy with a smile and a wave of her handkerchief."

Once before had she done this gracious thing, when Benjamin Harrison was inaugurated.

The carriage in which they rode was President Cleveland's. It was an open landau, luxuriously provided with heavy furs and rugs, and was drawn by four handsome horses, two bays and two sorrels. The harness was silver mounted. William Beckett, the President's own coachman, sat on the box with the regular footman, and handled the reins like a veteran. They wore the usual drab livery, with black silk hats.

Escorted by Troop A, of Cleveland, a noted company of Hussars, they rode to the Capitol through the usual immense throng which crowded the sidewalks of Pennsylvania avenue. The houses and public buildings along the route were lavishly decorated.

On their arrival at the Senate chamber they found a scene somewhat different from that of former inaugurations. The number of tickets to the galleries had been greatly reduced. Only the quality, the best persons, were given them; so that the crowd was rather more distingue than usual.

When they were announced to the Senate a hush fell on the assemblage. "As they moved down the aisle Mr. Cleveland was a trifle in advance, stepping haltingly and with a suggestion of his recent rheumatic trouble. His face looked grave.

**McKinley Followed Closely.**

"Mr. McKinley followed closely, stepping easily down the aisle. The difference in the age of the two men was marked. Mr. McKinley was perfectly composed, and his poise was easy and dignified. He bowed to the presiding officer, and then took his seat beside Mr. Cleveland in front of the desk, facing the Senate."

There was the usual assemblage of notables in the chamber, some in gold lace and others in formal dress.

Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Barber, took a front seat, which had been reserved for her. She smiled frequently as she surveyed the crowd, and chatted with Chairman Bell, of the inauguration committee, who sat by her side. She was dressed simply in a dark gown, with a large American beauty rose at her right shoulder. Her black velvet toque bonnet was edged with white velvet.

**Exchange of Pleasantries.**

Two seats from her sat the venerable mother of the President-elect, in a dress befitting her four-score years. Her beautiful old face was framed in rolls of gray hair, according to the fashion of antebellum days. She and her daughter-in-law bent forward frequently for an exchange of pleasantries.

After the blind chaplain, Dr. Milburn, had prayed and Vice President Hobart and the new senators had been sworn in the march began to the eastern portico. During the proceedings in the Senate Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley talked in a low tone and smiled frequently.

In going to the platform outside the Supreme Court went ahead of the President and the President-elect. The significance of this was not lost on the crowd. An amusing thing happened before they appeared at the door opening on the portico. The Marshal of the District and the Marshal of the Supreme Court looked in form and figure much like Cleveland and McKinley; and as they appeared at the head of the queue the crowd in the plaza gave a great yell. But, like Rumfeldt's buzzard, they were "too tam previous," and corrected themselves when the leading actors in the drama made their entrance.

**"With a Confident Air."**

Mr. McKinley bore himself with distinction. His fine head was thrown back, and on his clear-cut features there was a trace of a smile. He walked by Mr. Cleveland's side "with a confident air and an elastic tread." The yells of the crowd now became frenzied, and McKinley bowed to the right and to the left. As he took his seat on the raised platform, "the pressure against the stand was so terrific that women screamed with pain and several fainted."

Chief Justice Fuller administered the oath, after which Mr. McKinley read his inaugural address "in a clear and firm voice that was heard at a considerable distance, and was listened to with breathless attention by the multitude." Immediately behind him sat his invalid wife, heavily wrapped; and near her his mother and other relatives. A parasol was held over the aged woman's head to protect her eyes from the sun.

No one has ever described an inaugural crowd. How can you describe acres and acres of people? This one did not differ perceptibly from others. The only difference noted by the careful reporters was that it was not as large as other crowds from Grant's inauguration in 1869 to Cleveland's in 1893. But what it lacked in quantity it made up for in quality. And it could yell, despite its respectability.

After the ceremony was over and the congratulations extended, the journey back to the White House was made. In the afternoon came the grand military and civic parade. It was the largest display of the military since Sherman's army marched for two days through Washington in 1865. Seventeen States had their troops in line, each led by their governor; and more than sixty civic organizations followed them.

# *Roosevelt to Be Seventh Inaugurated on Saturday*

Franklin Delano Roosevelt is the last President to be inaugurated on March 4. He is the seventh President to be inaugurated on Saturday. The other Roosevelt was also inaugurated on Saturday. It is a goodly company that this Roosevelt keeps on this last day of the week. Let us see:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1797 | John Adams |
| 1809 | Madison |
| 1837 | Van Buren |
| 1865 | Lincoln |
| 1893 | Cleveland |
| 1905 | T. Roosevelt |

No President was ever inaugurated on Sunday. Two, Wilson and Hayes, took the oath on that day, and were formally inaugurated on Monday. In 1821 there was no President on that day; in 1849 Senator David R. Atchison, of Miss., acted as President for one day only.

Maybe you'd like to know on what days the Presidents have been inaugurated. Well, read on:

**Monday.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1793 | Washington |
| 1805 | Jefferson |
| 1821 | Monroe |
| 1833 | Jackson |
| 1849 | Tayler |
| 1861 | Lincoln |
| 1877 | Hayes |
| 1889 | B. Harrison |
| 1901 | McKinley |
| 1917 | Wilson |
| 1929 | Hoover |

**Tuesday.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1817 | Monroe |
| 1845 | Polk |
| 1873 | Grant |
| 1913 | Wilson |

**Wednesday.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1801 | Jefferson |
| 1829 | Jackson |
| 1857 | Buchanan |
| 1885 | Cleveland |
| 1925 | Coolidge |

**Thursday.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1813 | Madison |
| 1841 | W. H. Harrison |
| 1869 | Grant |
| 1897 | McKinley |
| 1909 | Taft |

**Friday.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1825 | J. Q. Adams |
| 1853 | Pierce |
| 1881 | Garfield |
| 1921 | Harding |

# Address of Buchanan Roused Wide Criticism

President Buchanan was much abused for telling, in his inaugural address, the disposition the Supreme Court had made of the Dred Scott case, which was not announced until after the inauguration. The Supreme Court shared in this abuse.

A week or ten days before the inauguration the Washington correspondents wired their papers the exact facts with regard to this decision, and it was stale news or no news when Mr. Buchanan told it. But a great conspiracy was made of his innocent part in it.

# Madison Inaugurated In Dutchess Clothes

When President Madison was inaugurated in 1809, he wore a suit of drak-brown cloth made of wool grown on the farm of Chanceller Robert R. Livingston, at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

The wool had been carded and spun by Miss Elizabeth Stevens Livingston, daughter of the chancellor, who also wove the cloth, cut the garments and sewed them. This was an accomplishment that probably none of the Roosevelt neighbors at Hyde Park now can match.

# *Whar Andy Jackson Wur No Mystery to This Man*

Here is a new version of an old story connected with Gen. Jackson's immortal name. It is supposed to be the speech of a candidate for constable in one of the rural counties of Tennessee—the county in which Senator Cordell Hull lives and dunks his cornbread in potlicker.

"Whar, my enlightened friends," cried the candidate, in his peroration, "wur Dan'l Webster in the battle of Noo Orleenes? He wur no whar. He wur a livin' down to Bosting in a brown stone house with a marble front, a drawin' of checks on Biddle's bank, and nary a dam cent of 'em paid when they com' doo. That's whar he wur.

"And Henry Clay, wur he to the battle of Noo Orleenes? He wurn't. He wur a woggulatin' from Paris to Vienna a playin' of draw poker with the princes and potentates of Europe and nary an ace in the deck. That's whar he wur.

"But whar wur Andy Jackson? Wur he ter the battle of Noo Orleenes? He wur. He wur a ridin' up and down on a bobtail Arabian out of Eclipse, a wavin' of a crooked saber, up to his armpits in blood and mud, and a givin' of the British hell; the Genius of his country a holdin' of her aegis over his head, cotton bales pavaneerin' in front to pertect him from every danger, and the great American eagle, with the Stars and Stripes in his beak, a soarin' aloft in the blue empyrean, cryin' 'Hail Columbia!' He wur thar, and I wur with him."

The truth of the sequel is, that the orator was elected to the humble office to which he aspired.

# Cleveland and Evans Go Hunting for Ducks

Although President Cleveland was too ill to see visitors in the week just prior to McKinley's inauguration, he did not deny himself to "Fighting Bob" Evans, of the Navy. They were old cronies.

As soon as President McKinley was crowned, they left Washington for a duck camp on the Chesapeake and spent some time there having "the mostest fun" two old birds ever did have.

Inauguration

. . . . . an incentive to

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## WASHINGTON STOLE SHOW FROM ADAMS

### People More Interested in Retiring President; Inaugural Simple.

John Adams, the second President, had no false modesty. In his intimate letters to his wife he told her everything that was in his heart. That is what makes his letters among the most precious documents we have, of the great era in which he lived and of which he was a great figure.

Writing to his dear Abigail, the day after his inauguration, he told her: "All agree that, taken altogether, it was the sublimest thing ever exhibited in America." Whether, here, he refers to the ceremony of his own inauguration, or to the dignity with which the transfer of government was made from Washington's hands to his, we shall never know. The context of his letter leaves the matter up in the air.

So far as his own induction into office is concerned, it was a minor event in the august ceremony of which it was a part. In street phrase, he didn't have a Chinaman's chance to make a figure in that drama—not a grand figure, at least. "The sight of the sun setting full orbed and another rising, though less splendid, was a novelty," he wrote Abigail. It was this sight which brought tears to the eyes of the inaugural throng. "I believe scarcely a dry eye but Washington's," he informed her.

No fool was John Adams. On the contrary, a man of wisdom. He saw whose show it was, and he realized that he could not take it away from the real hero. "A solemn scene it was, indeed; and it was made more affecting to me by the presence of the General, whose countenance was as serene and unclouded as the day. He seemed to me to enjoy a triumph over me. Methought I heard him say: 'Ay! I am fairly out, and you fairly in! See which of us will be happiest!' "

### Washington Tired of Office.

This may have been the thought in Washington's mind at that moment. He was tired of office and laid down its burdens without a sigh of regret. Only a stern sense of duty had made him continue in it. Often he said that its crosses and trials were like a shirt of Nessus on his back. He was ready to call it a day, and go home.

But his eye must have twinkled, with all of his self-control, as he saw the diminutive figure of John Adams, come dancing into the hall bowing to the right and bowing to the left and smiling and grimacing like a pleased monkey. Even if Adams had not so conducted himself, his undersize would have weighed heavily against him, when he stood beside the majestic Washington, or the tall and slender Thomas Jefferson, or the more that six feet of splendid manhood of the Chief Justice. Aaron Burr could have carried off the part so as not to diminish interest in himself, even though no more than five feet in height; and so might Alexander Hamilton. But it was not given to John Adams at that moment to look impressive.

Aside from succeeding Washington—and that comparison was in every mind—he came to the Presidency handicapped also by two circumstances: first, he was not the choice of an undivided party; and, second, he barely defeated Thomas Jefferson, who was then, next to Washington, the greatest figure in public life, the leader of a party that was soon to gain control of the Government and hold it for sixty years. These contests not only rankled in his own heart, but they diminished by many percent the popular interest in his inauguration.

### "Undignified," Hamilton Said.

Hardly had he taken the oath than a storm broke on his head, to rumble and roar and crash and shriek for four years. Said the Hamiltonian press: "How undignified in John Adams to ride to his inauguration in a carriage drawn by two horses only, and with only one servant! Did not the great Washington ride in a coach and four, with outriders and wand carriers and incense burners and a great procession of military and citizenry?"

Queer it is not? Here was a man, a great man, a patriot, one who was a Boanerges in the fight for American independence, who, after we had gained it, made another fight for a sort of bastard monarchy, and wanted high and mighty titles for Washington and himself and the senators; yet, when he came to mount the throne himself, had an inauguration so simple that it was Spartan, even plebeian by the side of that of Jefferson, which history has handed down to us as the model of Republican simplicity.

If a single, solitary soul accompanied John Adams from his lodgings to his inauguration, the trace of him can not be found. Of course an exception is made of the servant. But no inaugural committee, no committee of Congress, no delegation of friends, no soldier or grenadier went with him; not even New England showed him the courtesy to be with him on that august day. It is unbelievable, but it is so. Mrs. Adams was at Quincy with her children; John Quincy Adams was in Europe honeymooning and making merry with sparkling burgundy and dining on cakes and ale. Not a member of his family was present. Washington did not even ride with him.

But we must criticize no one. Let the facts speak for themselves. Washington retired from the Presidency on the night of March 3. He was a plain citizen on the 4th. And he never was the man to obtrude himself into any company on any occasion. But somehow he could not help taking the show away from his old friend and comrade.

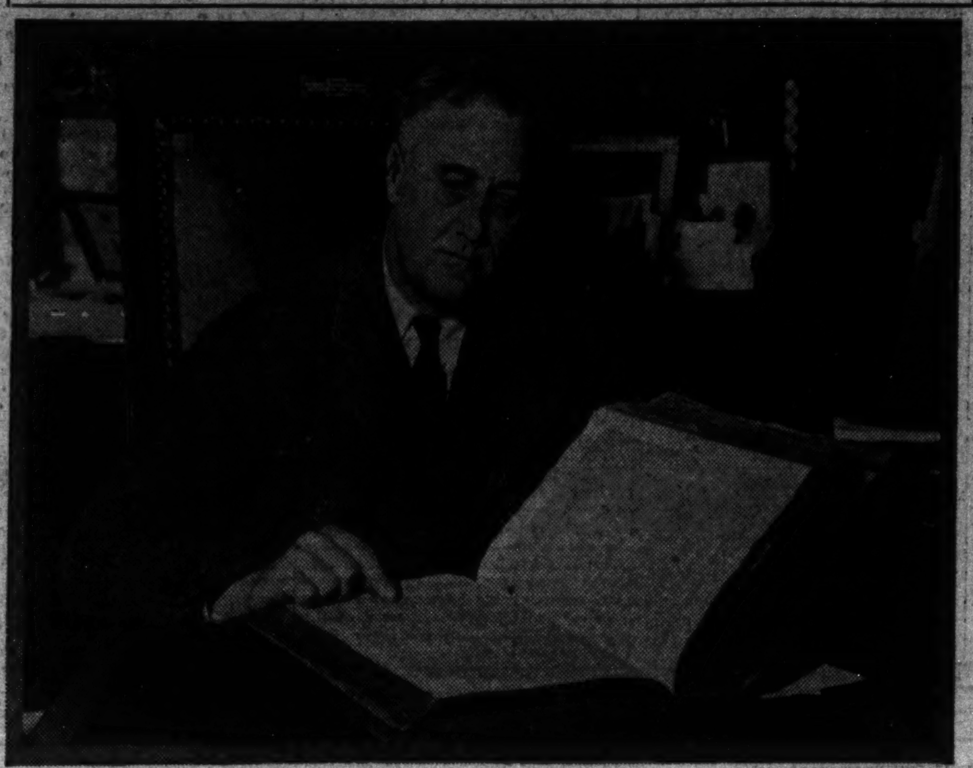
### All Eyes on Washington.

In reading over the old newspapers of that day the compiler of this piece was struck with the significance the news or letter writers gave to the event. "At an early hour," says one of these letters, which was very widely quoted, "a great number of citizens had assembled around Congress Hall to witness the retirement of our late worthy President Washington from public life." The correspondents lost sight of the fact that a new President was taking the oath of office.

Enough of this. Let us see how the thing was done.

Jefferson arrived in Philadelphia, the seat of Government, on Friday, March 3. He was given a Roman triumph. If John Adams did not rest well that night—and he wrote Abigail that he did not sleep at all—he had reason for his disquietude. All the artillery in the city roared a welcome to the new Vice President, "that Tried Patriot" as a friendly press called him. For a plain man of the people about to usher in an era of democratic simplicity, "sixteen rounds from two 12-pounders" was alarming. What shall we say, then, of the flags that waved before him bearing the legend: "Jefferson, the Friend of the People?"

## ROOSEVELT WILL TAKE OATH ON OLD FAMILY BIBLE



Associated Press Photo.

The family's old Dutch Bible, the book on which he was twice sworn as Governor of New York, will be used by Mr. Roosevelt today. This is a recent picture of the President-elect looking through the book which carries the birth and marriage records of the family from 1670 to 1840.

On the following morning, at 11 o'clock, the Senate convened in extra session, having been convoked by Washington some time previous. John Langdon, the President pro tempore, was in the chair—a great, a noble figure, one of the best and ablest of senators, whom New Hampshire has suffered to sink into oblivion. Jefferson was sworn in as Vice President, and delivered a speech of rare charm, in which he paid a high tribute to John Adams, and to his desire to serve the Senate as its umpire and as its servant.

### Jefferson Was Kind.

There was to be no contest between the Vice President and the President while he was in office. Months before he had written this same John Langdon: "I know not from what source an idea has spread itself, which I have found to be generally spread, that I would accept the office of President of the United States, but not of Vice President. . . . If I had contemplated the thing beforehand, and suffered my own will to enter into action at all on it, it would have been in a direction exactly the reverse of what has been imputed to me; but I had no right to a will on the subject, much less to control that of the people of the United States. Least of all could I have any feelings which would revolt at taking a station secondary to Mr. Adams. I have been secondary to him in every situation in which we ever acted together in public life for 20 years past. A contrary position would have been the novelty, and his the right at revolting at it."

So his compliment to Adams in his address to the Senate was not merely pro forma. It had the true ring.

While it was being spoken, extempore, the reporters tell us—thus contradicting the age-old fiction that Jefferson could not speak in public—the galleries of Congress Hall were thrown open and the crowd in the street surged in and took every available seat and all of the standing room. On the floor below the Representatives had gallantly surrendered their seats to the ladies, who "added to the dignity of the scene." These were invited guests, wives of members, of Government officials, the leaders of society, and visitors from elsewhere. "Numbers of them were seated in the chairs of the Representatives, and others were accommodated with seats on the floor of the house."

### Applause for Jefferson.

Presently the Senate appeared at the door, with Jefferson at their head. A burst of applause greeted the Vice President, and continued until he and the Senators were seated. Jefferson took his seat on the dais to the right of the Speaker's chair; next to him a vacant chair for Washington; and beyond that one for the Secretary of the Senate.

George Washington now entered, and "before he had advanced half way across the floor, a burst of applause broke forth from every quarter of the house." Was he accompanied? Did his Cabinet gather around him? No, he came in alone, a plain citizen now.

When he took his seat by the side of Jefferson, who rose to greet him and stood standing, as did the entire assembly, until he was seated, the applause seemed to halt a moment as every eye bent on the two great Virginians, one showing the ravages of age, the other in the full flush of manhood, one a king among men and the other a man among kings.

When the hand-clapping subsided, the doors were thrown open again, and in walked John Adams. He was 62 years of age, his head bald and red, his face round and full, and his body corpulent and paunchy. A good stage manager would have chosen a slender man of medium height and quiet dignity to enter with him. That would have broken the harlequin spell. A good stage manager would have counseled against the bows to the right and bows to the left. But Adams had no stage manager, and following his own bent, he pranced up to the dais and took the Speaker's chair.

### Adams Is Greeted.

Loud and long applause greeted him every step of the way. The audience played no favorites there. Everybody stood until he had made his entrance. Then the Speaker and the Clerk of the House took seats to his left.

Immediately in front of the dais, at a table, sat the Justices of the Supreme Court with the Chief Justice, Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, at their head. Near them sat the Foreign Ministers and Ambassadors and their suites, garbed in uniforms of bright colors over which hung long ropes of gold braid. Across their proud bosoms were suspended ribbons, and on their coats medals and decorations—just to let the simple republicans know that royalty still ruled most of the world.

### *Oath Administered By Chief Justices*

Since 1797 the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has administered the oath to the President. Washington was sworn in in 1789 by Chancellor Livingston, of New York, the highest law officer in that State; and in 1793 by Justice Cushing, of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice being abroad. In the course of years this is the order of this event:

| Year. | President. | Chief Justice. |
|---|---|---|
| 1797.... | John Adams | Ellsworth |
| 1801.... | Jefferson | Marshall |
| 1805.... | Jefferson | Marshall |
| 1809.... | Madison | Marshall |
| 1813.... | Madison | Marshall |
| 1817.... | Monroe | Marshall |
| 1821.... | Monroe | Marshall |
| 1825.... | J. Q. Adams | Marshall |
| 1829.... | Jackson | Marshall |
| 1833.... | Jackson | Marshall |
| 1837.... | Van Buren | Taney |
| 1841.... | W. H. Harrison | Taney |
| 1845.... | Polk | Taney |
| 1849.... | Taylor | Taney |
| 1853.... | Pierce | Taney |
| 1857.... | Buchanan | Taney |
| 1861.... | Lincoln | Taney |
| 1865.... | Lincoln | Chase |
| 1869.... | Grant | Chase |
| 1873.... | Grant | Chase |
| 1877.... | Hayes | Waite |
| 1881.... | Garfield | Waite |
| 1885.... | Cleveland | Waite |
| 1889.... | B. Harrison | Fuller |
| 1893.... | Cleveland | Fuller |
| 1897.... | McKinley | Fuller |
| 1901.... | McKinley | Fuller |
| 1905.... | Roosevelt | Fuller |
| 1909.... | Taft | Fuller |
| 1913.... | Wilson | White |
| 1917.... | Wilson | White |
| 1921.... | Harding | White |
| 1925.... | Coolidge | Taft |
| 1929.... | Hoover | Taft |
| 1933.... | Roosevelt | Hughes |

Somewhere in front of the dais, resplendent in his magnificent blue and buff uniform and representing the proud and puissant army which did not have part in the ceremony, was Gen. James Wilkinson, the commander in chief of the Army. He had been one of the prime movers in Conway's Cabal and, despite that, Washington had promoted him. What did the quiet, self-contained soldier from Mount Vernon think as he looked down on this enemy? Never mind.

There was no master of ceremonies, no presiding officer, no person whose duty it was to introduce the new President. Without introduction he rose and began his inaugural address. He spoke with force and fervor. His address is one of our best inaugural speeches. When he had finished he sat down and remained seated until the applause had died out. Then he descended from the dais to the floor level, where he took the oath. The Chief Justice administered it "with great energy," he wrote Abigail. Ellsworth's "tall figure, his strong features, his clear, penetrating blue eyes, his strong, resonant voice and his simple manners made him an impressive figure of a republican judge." When the oath was completed President Adams bowed and made his way out. One contemporary has it that he bowed his way out, as diplomats leave the royal presence. Let us hope that it was not so. What he probably did was to bow to Washington and Jefferson.

### Snuff Box Used.

Ellsworth's part over, he reached under his gown and grasping his snuff box, tapped it gently, passed it first to Brother Iredell and then to Brothers Wilson and Cushing, and taking a pinch himself, he deposited it in his pocket again. A loud cheer distracted his attention from this important piece of business, which accompanied all of his judicial acts. Looking up, he saw Washington and Jefferson in a beautiful controversy as to which should go first after Adams, Jefferson, standing back and saying: "After you, manners, Marse George." Or something like that. And Washington declining, but willing to take his place behind the Vice President and ahead of the senators and Supreme Court and Ambassadors. There never was a prettier scene at an inaugural. President Adams gained the street, entered his carriage and drove to his lodging. He was given three cheers as he drove off.

In a moment after, Washington came out and entered his carriage. As he drove off, he, too, was given three cheers, and a salute of artillery.

Jefferson and the Senate moved in a body to the Senate chamber, where they completed the business of the day, and adjourned. Outside the crowd lingered for another sight of him. This was the sun that John Adams knew would outshine his sun. As he left the State House and walked to his lodging, "the multitude walked with him."

That afternoon Washington went to President Adams' lodgings, "and made him a visit." He "cordially congratulated me," the President wrote Abigail, "and wished my administration might be happy, successful and honorable." Then he took his leave. Washington was always a gentleman. We shall see how John Adams acted when his sun had set.

### Adams Not at Banquet.

For days it had been advertised in the daily papers of Philadelphia that the merchants of that city would give the retiring President a great banquet on the evening of March 4. John Adams was not there; maybe he was not invited. Most of the important personages who had witnessed the inauguration were there. One who was there, a master of English prose, who was a famous editor, and later a famous member of the British Parliament, said, "It certainly surpassed anything of the kind ever witnessed in America." Adams, then, should have been there.

Jefferson was not there, either. This same editor, William Cobbitt, who had just started Porcupine's Gazette in Philadelphia, tells us why he was not invited. "This is no sans-culotte civic fete," said Porcupine. "This is a festival of true patriotism and gratitude."

Even in those days Democrats were called sans-culottes; later loco-focos; then one-gallus boys; but today they are princes.

While the feasting was going on the President tossed on his bed and tried to coax sleep to his downy couch. He had but one consolation.

"How the business was received, I know not," he wrote Abigail; "only I have been told that Mason, the treaty publisher, said we should lose nothing by the change, for he never heard such a speech in public in his life."

And Jefferson had expressed the hope that he would live out his term!

## "Elective Majesty" Proposed as Title

One of the greatest rows Congress ever had was over the title of the President. What should Gen. Washington be called? John Adams was for a royal title. The matter was debated for days and day. Finally it was agreed, so the monarchical group thought, to emulate the example of Poland and called him: "Elective Majesty."

A committee to whom the matter had been referred brought in a report to dub him: "His Highness the President of the United States of America and Protector of the Rights of the Same." Senator Maclay, the original Republican in Congress, suggested leaving the matter to the Constitution, which calls the Chief Magistrate, said he, "the President of the United States of America." In that argument the Constitution won, but wry faces were made over it.

## 3 Inauguration Days Have Fallen on Sunday

Three times in our history as a Nation March 4 has fallen on Sunday—1821, 1849 and 1877—and only one of the Presidents to be inaugurated in those years took the oath that day, Hayes in 1877. He had a regular inauguration, however, the next day.

The President of the Senate, D. O. Atchison, of Missouri, was President one day, March 4, 1849. There was no President on that day in 1821.

### Thirteen Presidents Were Soldiers.

Thirteen of our Presidents were soldiers: Washington, Monroe and Jackson in the Revolution; Jackson, W. H. Harrison and Taylor in the War of 1812; Taylor and Pierce in the Mexican War; Lincoln and Taylor in the Black Hawk War; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, McKinley and Benjamin Harrison in the Civil War, and Roosevelt in the Spanish-American War.

### Gerry Took Oath at Boston.

Elbridge Gerry, elected Vice President in 1812, did not come to Washington for Madison's second inauguration. Instead he took the oath at the Capitol in Boston.

## FAREWELL ADDRESS MADE BY ONLY FOUR

### History Recognizes Speech of Washington; Three Others Recorded.

Four of our Presidents have made farewell addresses, but history takes cognizance of only one of them—Washington's. In his case he was not certain that the Government would last. His second term had been a rather stormy one, and often he was on the point of quitting office.

Whether the idea of a farewell address was his own or the suggestion of another, we do not for a certainty know. It is known that he called into his Cabinet the master mind of Alexander Hamilton, who drafted the address. In a sense it is Washington's last political will and testament and was intended to be a chart to guide this country in the future. Except the Declaration of Independence, no other State paper is so much read. Congress honors it with an annual reading on Washington's Birthday.

On the day that Martin Van Buren was inaugurated, and on the very occasion, Gen. Jackson issued a farewell address, which was read to Congress. It also was a last political will and testament. Who wrote it we do not know. Probably John Forsyth, the Secretary of State, held the pen that wrote down Old Hickory's ideas. This paper created a tremendous stir at the time, but oblivion has covered it with dust.

Andrew Johnson followed the example of the man he was named for when he retired from the Presidency in 1869. Like all of his State papers, this was drafted by some hand other than his, but the ideas and the structure of the paper are his. It is an important document, of great force. At the time the radical press derided it, but made no pretense of printing it or answering it.

Judge Taft, on the day he left the White House, issued an address to the country, in the form of an interview, in which he reviewed the history of his administration. It was quickly forgotten, but it is a paper that the historian will take into account.

## Jefferson Rode Home In Severe Snowstorm

Immediately after Madison's inauguration, Jefferson set out for Monticello. Arriving there he wrote Madison:

"I had a very fatiguing journey, having found the roads excessively bad, although I have seen them worse. The last three days I found it better to be on horseback, and traveled eight hours through as disagreeable a snowstorm as I was ever in."

Thus does relief from the Presidency make even a snowstorm welcome.

### Victor Offered Rival Post.

President John Quincy Adams offered his defeated rival, W. H. Crawford, his old post at the Treasury, but Crawford refused to accept it. Adams two years later appointed him to the Federal bench in Georgia, and thus gave him a lame-duck meal ticket.

## PRESIDENTIAL LIST HAS FEW WRITERS

### Occasional Jottings Make Up Record for Most U. S. Leaders.

It is rather astonishing how few of our President have been writers. The record is rather slim.

Washington, Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Madison, Polk and Lincoln kept diaries.

Jefferson wrote a book on Virginia, and, like most of our early Presidents, was a voluminous letter writer.

Madison kept the minutes of the debates in the constitutional convention of 1786, and the Madison papers are the most valuable record we have that are concerned with the foundations of our Government. He also wrote a large part of the Federalist."

J. Q. Adam's diary in ten volumes is a precious record. Chief Justice Taft spent the last years of his life reading it and laughing over it.

Van Buren wrote his autobiography, which has never been published, and an "Inquiry Into the Origin and Course of Political Parties in the United States," actually compiled from it.

Polk kept a diary during his Presidency, which has been published. It is a document historians value greatly.

Buchanan wrote a history of his own administration, which was published in his lifetime.

Lincoln, in his youth, wrote a life of Christ, which was destroyed; and during his Presidency kept a diary, which also may have been destroyed.

Cleveland wrote a delicious book on fishing and hunting.

Benjamin Harrison wrote a small book on our Government.

Theodore Roosevelt was a voluminous writer in the fields of history, biography and nature.

Woodrow Wilson wrote a great book on Congress and a popular history of the United States and a biography of Washington.

Coolidge wrote a book on Massachusetts, and an autobiography.

## Religious Service Ended Procession

### Washington and Escorts Went to St. Paul's for Rites.

The first inaugural procession was not to the Capitol, but away from the Capitol, or Federal Hall, as it was called in 1789. Congress had ordained that the inauguration should close with a religious service.

"From the hall there was a grand procession to St. Paul's Church," says William Maclay, who was present, where prayers were said by the bishop. The procession was well conducted and without accident. The militia were all under arms, lined the streets near the church, made a good figure and behaved well."

President Washington and Vice President Adams led the procession, and behind them came the Senate and the House of Representatives. Young Fisher Ames, of Boston, sat in the pew with Washington and noted how old and careworn he looked.

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# MOB INAUGURATED ANDREW JACKSON

## General Walked to Capitol and Rode to White House Afterward Wrecked.

Gen. Jackson arranged his own inauguration. And it was the most singular in the long history of such events. It was a tribute of respect to his beloved wife, Aunt Rachel, whose death threw a cloud over the event and changed the destiny of our civilization.

"I knew not Mrs. Jackson," Margaret Bayard Smith confided to her diary, amid the gush of unbidden tears; "yet there is something so striking and affecting in her death, her sudden death, at the present moment, it carries with it such deep convictions of the uncertainty of life—the impotence of health, of wealth, of honor, of triumph, of whatever men most value, that while the conviction lasts, it deadens desire, annihilates ambition, destroys all confidence in health, all pride in wealth and honor. We feel their nothingness—neither of these coveted blessings, nor all combined, could save from the stroke of death.

"Triumph!" she moralizes on. "Yes, the Hero of New Orleans was triumphant, but Death is a greater conqueror. He can vanquish the pride and glory, the peace and happiness of one who vanquished every human enemy and triumphed over every obstacle."

The shifting scenes! "The festival was prepared, the crowds were thronging, the trumpets sounding, the banners unfurled and gratulatory friends collecting to heighten the triumph of the hero and the patriot; but how was the brightness of those tributary honors clouded, the joy of every heart changed to sorrow. Gladness turned to mourning and the festival to a funeral!"

### Mrs. Jackson Found Dead.

Nashville had arranged a great banquet to celebrate the election of Gen. Jackson. Aunt Rachel, as the neighbors called Mrs. Jackson, was to be the guest of honor. The general wished it so. It would silence the slanderous tongues that had, during the campaign, connected his name and hers with a guilty cohabitation. He coveted the Presidency, not for any ambitions of his own, but that he might lay its honors at her feet. The day of the feast arrived. It was to mark their departure for Washington for his inauguraton. The table was spread, the parade was moving, but the guests of honor did not arrive. Instead a courier came to announce that Aunt Rachel had fallen a victim to the tongue of slander. She crumpled up on the floor and was found, as Calvin Coolidge was found—dead.

"Few men, it is said, were so devotedly attached to a wife as Gen. Jackson was to his," Mrs. Smith wrote on in her diary. "She was destitute of the graces and refinements of education or fashion—but she had a naturally strong mind, improved by observations on life, and one of the kindest and warmest hearts. She is supposed to have had great influence over her husband, and to have controled, by her mildness and good sense, his otherwise uncontrollable temper. Rash, impetuous, violent, when under the dominion of passion, he often did things his sober judgment and benevolent feelings led him to regret. When she was with him her affectionate vigilance either removed the exciting causes, or prevented the consequences of these sudden ebullitions of passion. And it is said that he blessed the gentle power which controlled his temper and not only loved but respected his prudent and devotedly affectionate wife."

"Who knows," this brilliant woman asked, "but our Nation may have reason to sorrow as bitterly as her husband sorrows for the death of Mrs. Jackson?" Alas, yes; who knows? And why do the historians place all the blame on Mistress Peggy O'Neale?

### Idolized by Husband.

Mrs. Jackson was buried the day after the festival was to have been given in her honor. The iron soldier who idolized her threw himself on her grave and wept aloud, as did King David over his son Absalom, or Thomas Carlyle on the grave of his beloved Jane. In the agony of his grief he lost consciousness, and his friends lifted him up and carried him into the house, which he had built for her, and remained with him until he had regained control of himself, when they left him to the ministrations of his family.

On the following Sunday afternoon, a cold, blustery, rainy day in January, he took the steamer at the wharf in Nashville for his long journey to Washington. By boat he made his way to Pittsburgh, where he took a two-horse carriage for the rest of the journey. At every point where the boat stopped, on the Cumberland and on the Ohio, he was greeted by tremendous silent crowds, all come to the landing to see the man and everyone respecting his grief.

When he reached Pittsburgh his piercing blue eyes saw on the wharf one of his old soldiers, who had lost both arms at the elbow at New Orleans. The soldier stood erect, with one stump in the air at salute. Jackson recognized the man, and broke into tears. He took him in both his arms and embraced him, and then placed a hundred dollar note in his coat pocket.

From Hagerstown he sent a courier ahead to notify his friends in Washington that he wanted no demonstration on his arrival. At Rockville, where he spent the night, he was met by Gen. Eaton and his wife, Mistress Peggy O'Neale, who brought him into Washington in their carriage.

### Jackson Eludes Crowds.

"Preparations were made and crowds would have gone to meet him," Mrs. Smith wrote her son, Bayard, then at Princeton, "but he eluded them all and came in early this morning, four hours before the expected time." Her household had made plans to go out to meet him, but her husband had come in to tell them the general was already in. "Now I hear the cannon firing, drums beating and hurrahing," she wrote on in the midst of it.

Near the old Franklin House, where he had resided when defeated in 1825, a company of cavalry met him and escorted him down the Avenue to the National Hotel, which had been designed and built by John Gadsby, his ancient friend. Mr. Gadsby met him at the front door and extended his most polite and cordial welcome. Quickly he had the general ensconced in his private apartments, where he lived for several weeks before the inauguration and for several weeks after it. Here, in front of a blazing wood fire, he sat in a rocking chair, smoking his long-stemmed clay pipe, as he had often done at home with Aunt Rachel.

Pretty soon the politicians broke in on him and disturbed his quiet. While they talked he smoked and listened. One faction was led by John C. Calhoun, a free-trader, whom Jackson had sworn in as Vice President four years before, and who was now the dominating influence in Jackson's thoughts. The other faction was led by John M. Berrien, of Georgia, who was an extreme protectionist. Supporting Berrien was Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, a Democratic senator, who was to be both Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury in Jackson's Cabinet. Each faction was given one-half of the Cabinet, but the Berrien-Woodbury faction secured the most coveted post for Martin Van Buren. Then began the duel between Calhoun and Van Buren, which ended in the Revolution of 1861.

### Dogged by Office-Seekers.

The hungry horde of office-seekers camped on Old Hickory's doorstep, followed him into the ordinary when he dined in public, and dogged his footsteps when he went out for a stroll. Finally he rebelled and had Mr. Gadsby post a notice in the bar of his hotel, that he would see none of them more until after his inauguration. The friendly press and the unfriendly papers vied with each other in writing down this mob, but all to no avail. It held on.

Jackson did not visit President Adams and President Adams did not invite Jackson to the White House. The general held Adams responsible for the slanderous things his personal organ in Washington had said about Aunt Rachel, and thought Adams had inspired them. A friendly voice could have composed the difference, for Jackson knew that in Monroe's Cabinet Adams was his firm friend; but where was that friendly voice?

For a solid month the mob kept pouring into Washington. "Two days more and we shall have the inauguration," wrote a guest of Mr. Gadsby's hotel. "There are crowds of visitors flocking into the city. Every house is overflowing. Even the National Hotel, which, in capacity, one would suppose to be like the sea, into which all rivers run and it is not filled, has been obliged to close its doors. It held out most valiantly for a while, but being the center of attraction to which the steps of travelers are directed, our noble host has been forced to say: 'I can not accommodate you; my house is full.'" So they went to Georgetown and to Alexandria.

### Several Duels Fought.

It was a time of great excitement. Three duels among members of the House of Representatives were brought almost to Jackson's door. "We seem to be cast here among a most combustible race of beings," a guest in the hotel at this time wrote; "and the circumstances of the last few weeks are not likely to assuage the tendency to explosion which is beginning to manifest itself."

George McDuffie, of South Carolina, one of the greatest men who have sat in Congress, was the hero of two of these duels (which did not come off), one with Edward Bates, who lived to be Lincoln's Attorney General; but the duel which most nearly concerned Jackson was that between Col. Davy Crockett and Col. Luke Lee, of Tennessee, both intimate friends of the general. He interfered to put an end to it.

A scene of a different character now passed before his eyes. It was the annual birthnight ball, given in commemoration of the birthday of Gen. Washington. It was the biggest social event of the year. By custom the President of the United States had to be present. John Quincy Adams had opened the National Hotel two years before at one of these balls. If Jackson had looked in on the dancers for a few moments (which he did not), he would have seen the short, thick figure of the President and the group of young women, very lovely in their modest dresses. Judge Story noted that "the company, though highly respectable and brilliant in dress, was small." "Quite a contrast with the crowded ballroom of last year," he wrote his wife. "Mr. Adams has no more favors to bestow, and he is now pressed with the indifference by all fair-weather friends. They are all ready to hail the rising sun."

### March 4 Balmy Day.

March the 4th was "a delightful and balmy day, with a clear sunshine and a soft southwest wind." It was ushered in at daylight with a morning gun, which woke the entire populace. "By 10 o'clock the Avenue was crowded with carriages of every description, from the splendid Barronet and coach, down to wagons and carts, filled with women and children, some in finery and some in rags; the men all walked."

Margaret Bayard Smith drove early to the Capitol, and clinging to the arm of Francis Scott Key, she walked about the terrace several times, surveying the scene. "We had a view of Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues, crowded with people hurrying to the Capitol. All with smiling faces. It was a most exhilarating scene." Key, "an old and frequent witness of great spectacles," often exclaimed: "It is beautiful! It is sublime!" And she, catching his enthusiasm, echoed his words.

Standing on the steps of the south terrace (it must have been the west), Mrs. Smith and her poet-beau "saw the general and his company advancing up the Avenue, slow, very slow, so impeded was his march by the crowds thronging around him." He was on foot, and he alone uncovered. His tall white head was observable above the sea of heads half a mile off. The first Democratic President had so gone to his inauguration, accompanied by the populace on foot."

### Milling Crowds About Him.

As Jackson moved slowly through the crowd that milled quietly about him, every person in it eager to see his face or touch the hem of his garments, he heard first one and then another exclaim, "There, there, that is he!" Another would ask, "Which?" And a third would reply, "He with the white head!" And then a chorus would take up a sort of antiphonal cry, "Ah, there is the old man and his gray hair! There is the old veteran! There is Gen. Jackson!"

But who are those venerable men who surround him as a bodyguard, and whose slow steps impede his own? They have hitherto escaped the eyes of the historian; their presence was unnoted by the lovely diarist who clung now so tightly to the arm of the singer who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Those are the companions of the great Washington. They followed his fortunes all during the Revolution and now more than fourscore years of age they come from their inglenooks and chimney corners to protect this comrade of theirs who bears on his head a scar inflicted by a British sword. That very morning they had met at Brown's Hotel, now the old Metropolitan, and had framed a letter to Gen. Jackson, soliciting "the honor of forming his escort to the Capitol."

"Former events, and our advanced ages, preclude the idea that this is designed to be a military pageant" (which Jackson had tabooed), their letter said. "Having fought for the sacred rights of man, and for the liberty, sovereignty and independence of these United States, now happily bound together, as we fondly hope, by an indissoluble chain, we feel desirous to avail ourselves of the opportunity of being present when the guardianship of these invaluable benefits shall be deposited in your hands. * * * Like your first predecessor, may you add a civic monument to your martial glory, and, like him, may they be imperishable."

### Escorted by '76 Men.

There were fifteen of them, and their names are worth preserving, for surely they have numerous descendants still residing in this fair city. Read them: William Polk, chairman; John Nicholas, Aaron Ogden, Abraham Brown, Robert Bolling, Elnathan Sears, Robert Keane, J. Woodsides, Philip Stewart, Armistead Long, John M. Taylor, John Brown Cutting, Caleb Stark, William Gamble and Jacob Gideon, jr.

Jackson was deeply touched by their request and promptly granted it. "Respected friends," he replied "your affectionate address awakens sentiments and recollections which I feel with sincerity and cherish with pride. To have around my person, at this moment of undertaking the most solemn of all duties to my country, the companions of immortal Washington, will afford me satisfaction and grateful encouragement. That by my best exertions I shall be able to exhibit more than an imitation of his patriotic labors, a sense of my own imperfections, and the reverence I entertain for his virtues, forbid me to hope.

"To you, respected friends, the survivors of that heroic band, who followed him so long and so valiantly in the path of glory, I offer my sincere thanks, and to Heaven my prayers, that your surviving years may be as happy as your toils and your lives have been illustrious.

"ANDREW JACKSON."

While Jackson is slowly making his way into the Senate chamber, with such an escort as never accompanied one of our Presidents, and where John C. Calhoun, having just taken the oath as Vice President, administered by Senator Smith, of Maryland—the oldest senator—let us take a look at "the Capitol in all its grandeur and beauty," through Mrs. Smith's eyes. "The portico and grand steps leading to it were filled with ladies. Scarlet, purple, blue, yellow, white draperies and waving plumes of every kind and color, among the white marble pillars, had a fine effect. In the center of the portico was a table covered with scarlet; behind it the closed doors leading into the rotunda, below the Capitol and all around a mass of living beings, not a ragged mob, but well dressed and well behaved respectable and worthy citizens."

### Sun Breaks Through Clouds.

Historians are wont to tell us that on the day of Lincoln's second inauguration the sun broke out from the mist and leaden clouds which had obscured it all morning, just as the President appeared to take the oath. Exactly the same thing happened at Jackson's first inauguration. "The sun had been obscured through the morning by a mist, or haziness," says an eye-witness. "But the concussion in the air, produced by the discharge of the cannon, dispersed it and the sun shone forth in all his brightness."

It did not take long for that "silent, orderly and tranquil" mass of humanity in front of the Capitol to be changed into a turbulent sea of joyful animals." The door from the rotunda opens. Preceded by the marshals, surrounded by the judges of the Supreme Court (and the members of the Senate and his soldier bodyguard), the old man, with his gray locks, that crown of glory, advances, bows to the people, who greet him with a shout that rends the air." That shout lingered long in the minds and hearts of those who heard it. "It was grand—it was sublime."

In an instant the old man began to read his brief inaugural address. "An almost breathless silence succeeded, and the multitude was still listening to catch the sound of his voice, (which) was so low as to be heard only by those nearest to him." Then Chief Justice Marshall stood up and read the oath, which Old Hickory repeated after him. "Then Marshall presented the Bible. The President took it from his hands, pressed his lips to it, laid it reverently down, then bowed again to the people."

### Rides on Horseback.

It was all over. No bands, no military, no marching clubs, no streaming banners, no oratory, no grand display. The people in front of the portico now pressed forward and broke down the barrier in their eagerness to shake hands with Jackson. "It was with difficulty he made his way through the Capitol and down the hill to the gateway that opens up on the Avenue. Here for a moment he was stopped. The living mass was impenetrable. After a while a passage was opened, and he mounted his horse, which had been provided for his return (and rode to the White House). Then such a cortege as followed him! Countrymen, farmers, gentlemen, mounted and dismounted, boys, women and children, black and white—carriages, wagons and carts all pursuing him."

For hours the streams of people on foot and in carriages of all kinds poured toward the President's house. There food and drink had been provided for ladies and gentlemen. But the mob pressed them aside and entered where no mob had hitherto been. Jackson, trying to shake hands with the people, was almost torn to pieces, trampled upon and killed. His friends formed a ring around him with interlocked arms and forced a way through the mob to the back entrance. Jackson escaped from a window and made his way to Gadsby's Hotel (the National), where he sat down by the fire and began to smoke his pipe.

In the middle of the afternoon Margaret Bayard Smith and her friends ventured out and went to the White House to view the scene. They found the mansion a wreck. "The majesty of the people had disappeared and a rabble, a mob of boys, Negroes, women and children, scrambling, fighting, romping. No arrangement had been made, no police officers placed on duty and the whole house had been inundated by the mob. * * * Cut glass and china to the amount of several thousand dollars had been broken in the struggle to get refreshments; punch and other articles had been carried out in tubs and buckets, but had it been hogsheads it would have been insufficient. * * * Ladies fainted, men were seen with bloody noses." The windows were thrown open and tubs of liquor, alias punch, placed outside, and thus the house was cleared of the mob. It was estimated that 20,000 persons composed it.

### Dines With Calhoun.

That night there was an inaugural ball, with a Jackson March composed for the occasion, but Jackson did not attend. He had received from some Virginia friends a haunch of venison, a wild turkey, some hams and a dozen brace of quail. They were turned over to Mr. Gadsby with the injunction, as of four years ago at the Franklin House: "Make me a dinner for two. I have an important guest tonight." And the guest was not Henry Clay—it was John C. Calhoun!

Among those not present at the inauguration was the retiring President, John Quincy Adams. He sat in his newly acquired mansion on Meridian Hill, with doors locked and window blinds closed, to shut out the noises that floated up from the city at his feet. On the day before the inauguration he caused to be placed in the National Intelligencer, at the top of the editorial column, this notice, which he evidently wrote himself:

"The citizens of the District of Columbia, and others, friends of Mr. Adams, who might be disposed, conformably to the usage heretofore, to pay him a friendly visit, after the inauguration of the President-elect, on Wednesday, the 4th instant, are requested by Mr. Adams to dispense with that formality, which the distance of his residence from the Capitol would render inconvenient to them. He thanks them for all the kindness which they have constantly extended to him, and prays them to accept the assurances of his best wishes for their health and happiness."

Pickpockets reaped a harvest in the crowd about the President's house. Many pockets were picked by cutpurses, as they were called, and one gentleman from the South had his wallet with $800 stolen. Served him right. If he had that much money—which is to be questioned—he should have remained at home.

At his beautiful home in Orange County, Va., Montpelier, that day sat James Madison, mourning for his venerable mother, who had just died at the extreme age of 98. What did he think of the inauguration of Andrew Jackson? Yes, what?

### STAGES TODAY'S BIG SHOW

Harris & Ewing.

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, close friend of the late President Wilson, who is chairman of the Roosevelt-Garner inaugural committee.

## Father, Father-in-Law At Grant's Inauguration

When Gen. Grant was sworn in the first time his father and his wife's father were both present. Judge Frederick Dent, of St. Louis, his father-in-law, was a venerable-looking man, with long white whiskers. He created something of a sensation in the crowd in the Senate on Inauguration Day. Jesse Grant, the general's father, got lost from the family, wandered around the Capitol, fell down the steps and badly injured himself.

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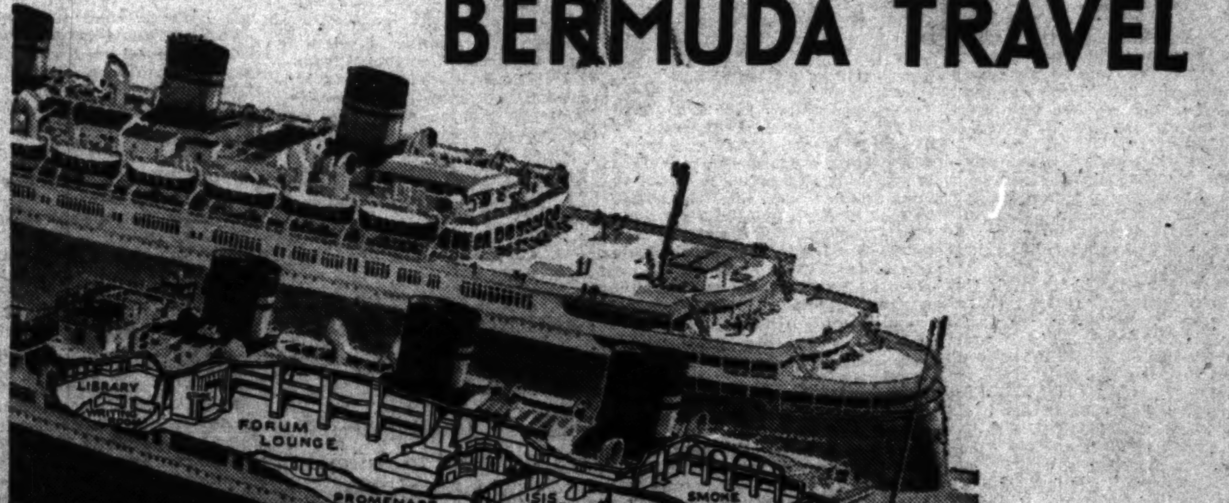

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Mrs. John Allan Dougherty is chairman of the inaugural ball committee.

# WASHINGTON DANCED AT FIRST INAUGURAL

## Event in June, 1789, Delayed by Belated Arrival of President's Wife.

Gaillard Hunt's is a rather big name among the men who have written American history. He was for a long time connected with the State Department, and then for a period was chief of the manuscript division of the Library of Congress. As a writer he specialized in the first 40 years of the history of Washington, being the author of a work on the social history of that period, of another on the social history of the Nation and of two biographies, one of James Madison and another of John C. Calhoun. Dr. J. F. Jameson, one of America's foremost living historians and now chief of the manuscript division of the Library of Congress, has an unusually high opinion of Hunt the historian, and praises with fine discrimination his biography of Calhoun.

To this noted man, Gaillard Hunt, then, we are indebted for one of the most singular errors in the history of Presidential inaugurations. Some years before his death he wrote and published in the Century a beautiful essay on "The First Inaugural Ball," which he dated March 4, 1809, and said was held at Long's Hotel in Washington. Long's Hotel was a boarding house on Capitol Hill.

If Mr. Hunt had pursued his researches far enough, he would have found out that the first inaugural ball was held in New York in June, 1789, just twenty years before the one he wrote so charmingly about. As a matter of fact, there were three inaugural balls anterior to the first Madison ball: Washington's in June, 1789, and the second on the evening of March 4, 1793, in Philadelphia; and Jefferson's first, which was given on the evening of March 3, 1801.

### Told in Rare Book.

It is with the very first, however, that we are concerned in this writing. The story of it is told in a very rare book, "Tales and Sketches by William L. Stone," which Harper and Brothers published in two volumes in 1824. There are but two known copies of this work in public libraries—one in the Library of Congress and the other in the Peabody Library in Baltimore. William L. Stone, the author, was for a long time one of the most conspicuous journalists in America, and an antiquarian of note, who specialized in the colonial history of New York. From 1821 to 1844, when he died, he was editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser. While he was not present at the first inaugural, he got his material from contemporary newspapers and from a manuscript left by the celebrated John Pintard, founder of the Massachusetts and of the New York historical societies, and a historian of excellence. Pintard was present at the ball.

In at least three other books the inaugural ball—so named—of 1789 is described in more or less detail. One of these is Jefferson's celebrated "Anas;" the second is "The Queens of American Society," by Mrs. Elizabeth Fries Ellet, which was published in 1867, and the third is a book by an author named Wingate, whom Mrs Ellet quotes. His book this writer has been unable to find.

Mrs. Washington did not accompany Gen. Washington to his inauguration, and the inaugural ball, for which the dancing assemblies of Washington had made extensive plans, had to be delayed until her arrival. She did not reach New York until May 27. Her trip from Mount Vernon, accompanied by Col. Tobias Lear and her children (i. e., grandchildren, whom she and Gen. Washington had adopted and were rearing—G. W. P. Custis and Nellie Custis), was a continuous ovation. At Philadelphia she was met by Mrs. Robert Morris, wife of one of the signers, and then a Senator from Pennsylvania.

### Met by Washington.

"Her approach to Elizabethtown was announced to Washington by courier and "accompanied by Robert Morris and several other gentlemen of distinction," he went to Elizabethtown Point to meet her. The party came into New York on the very barge which brought the general, "rowed, as before, by thirteen eminent pilots, in handsome white dresses. The passage through the bay again presented a brilliant spectacle; a salute was fired on passing the Battery, and on her landing she was welcomed by crowds of citizens who had assembled to testify their joy."

Just when, after her arrival, this celebrated ball was given we do not exactly know. Stone does not fix it. Mrs. Ellet, in her well-known work, "The Queens of American Society," published in 1867, says it was given "on May 7, 1789, to celebrate the inauguration." Mrs. Washington did not arrive until May 27, so this date is incorrect, unless there was a ball anterior to her coming, which is not at all probable. William Maclay's Diary fixes the probable date June 7, but he calls it a levee.

"The ball was truly an elegant affair," says Stone, who tells us that people living in 1834 who attended it recollected it with a great deal of spirit. It was held in "the old city assembly room," which was "in a large wooden building" on the east side of Broadway above Wall street. This was long the site of the City Hotel and is now occupied by some modern skyscraper.

### Notables Attend Ball.

Everybody who was anybody attended. Let us glance at the list of notables: Gen. and Mrs. Washington, Vice President John Adams and Speaker Muhlenberg, of the House of Representatives, and most of the members of both branches of Congress; Gov. George Clinton, Chancellor Livingston, who had sworn in Gen. Washington; Chief Justice Yates, of New York; the Hon. John Jay, Gen. Knox, the Secretary o. War; the Commissioners of the Treasury. James Duane, the Mayor of New York City; Baron von Steuben, the patriot who served in our Revolution; Gen. Alexander Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury; the French and Spanish Ambassadors, and many other distinguished gentlemen, both American and foreigners.

Nor was the company of ladies any less brilliant. Among those who graced that proud occasion were: The Lady of His Excellency, Gov. Clinton; Lady Sterling, Lady Mary Watts, Lady Kitty Duer, La Marchioness de Brehan, Mrs. Senator Langdon, Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Duane (the Mayoress), Mrs. Peter Van Brook Livingston, Mrs. Robert Livingston of Clermont, Mrs. Chancellor Livingston the Misses Livingston, Lady Temple, Madame de la Forest, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Provost, wife of the Bishop of New York; Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. McComb, Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Griffin, the Misses Bayard, and many others representing the most respectable families in the State and from abroad.

"The whole number of ladies and gentlemen at the fete exceeded 300," says Stone.

### Danced With Swords.

Col. Humphreys, the President's aid, Col. W. S. Smith and Mrs. Knox, wife of the Secretary of War, were in charge of the arrangements for the ball. "These arrangements," says Jefferson, "were as follows: A sofa was placed at the head of the room; raised on several steps, whereon the President and Mrs. Washington were to be seated. The gentlemen were to dance in swords. Each one, when going to dance, was to lead his partner to the foot of the sofa, make a low obeisance to the President and his Lady, then go and dance, and when done, bring his partner again to the foot of the sofa for a new obeisance, and then retire to their chairs. It was to be understood, too, that gentlemen should be dressed in bags." This last sentence means, of course, that gentlemen should wear bag-wigs. Stone adds to this: "with two long curls on the sides, with powder, of course."

One contretemps of the evening made the whole affair very miserable to Washington. Jefferson tells it with some delicacy. "Mrs. Knox contrived," says he, "to come with the President, and to follow him and Mrs. Washington to their destination, and she had the design of forcing an invitation from the President to a seat on the sofa. She mounted up the steps after them unbidden, but fortunately the wicker sofa was so short that when the President and Mrs. Washington were seated, there was not room for a third person; she was obliged, therefore, to descend in the face of the company, and to sit where she could."

A specialty at this ball was the presentation by the committee to each lady, of a fan made in Paris, the ivory frame containing a medallion portrait of Washington, in profile. This certainly smacked of old world doings, and caused some criticism, but nothing to be compared with that vented by those who disliked the marching up the steps and bowing to the General and his Lady before and after each dance.

### Dresses Were Beautiful.

It was observed that few of the ladies wore jewelry, but "their dresses were rich and beautiful, according to the fashions of the day." Stone has given us a description of three of these costumes. Here it is:

"One favorite dress was a celestial blue plain satin gown with a white satin petticoat. On the neck was worn a very large Italian gauze handkerchief with border stripes of satin. The headdress was a pouf of gauze in the form of a globe, the creneaux, or headpiece, of which was composed of white satin, trimmed with a wreath of artificial roses, falling from left to right at the top, to the right at the bottom, in front, and the reverse behind. The hair was dressed all over in detached curls, four of which, in two ranks, fell on each side of the neck, and was relieved behind by a floating chignon.

"Another beautiful dress was a perriot, made of gray Indian taffeta, with dark stripes of the same color—having two collars, the one yellow and the other white, both trimmed with a blue silk fringe, and a reverse trimmed in the same manner. Under the perriot they wore a yellow corset or bodice with large cross stripes of blue. Some of the ladies with this dress wore hats a la Espagnole, of white satin, with a band of the same material placed on the crown, like the wreath of flowers on the headdress. This hat, which with a plume, was a very popular article of dress, was relieved on the left side, having two handsome cockades, one of which was at the top and the other at the bottom. On the neck was worn a very large plain gauze handkerchief, the ends of which were hid under the bodice, after the manner represented in Trumbull's and Stuart's portraits of Lady Washington. Round the bosom of the perriot a frill of gauze a la Henry-IV was attached, cut in points around the edge.

### Shoes of Celestial Blue.

"There was still another dress which was thought to be very simple and pretty. It consisted of a perriot and petticoat, both composed of the same description of striped silk, and trimmed round with gauze, cut in points at the edges in the manner of herrisons. With this dress they wore large gauze handkerchiefs upon their necks, with four satin stripes around the border, two of which were narrow, and the others broad. The headdress was a plain gauze cap, after the form of the elders and ancients of a nunnery. The shoes were celestial blue, with rose-colored rosettes."

Among the gayest of the gentlemen present was the Baron von Steuben. Bred in a German court, well educated, and having mingled much in the society of the court of Louis XV in Paris, he was well qualified to teach the tactics of the drawing room, as well as those of the field. He was a universal favorite. His dress was of rich black velvet, with the star of his order glittering upon his breast. He seemed to have some witty or playful remark for every person and every occasion.

Washington danced several times, we are told. He always loved the stately old dances—the Virginia reel and the minuet. With Mrs. Peter Van Brooks Livingston and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton he danced the cotillion; and the minuet he danced with Miss Van Zandt and Lady Maxwell.

### Excelled in Minuet.

"There was dignity and grace in every movement of this incomparable man," says Stone. "But in the minuet, which is held to be the perfection of all dancing, he appeared to more than his wonted advantage. The minuet contains in itself a compound variety of as many movements in the serpentine, which is the line of beauty, as can well be put together in distinct quantities, and is, withal, an exceedingly fine composition of movements. It is, therefore, the best of all descriptions of dancing, to display the graces or person and attitude; and never did the majestic form of Washington appear to greater advantage than on the present occasion of elegant trifling. There was, moreover, youth and beauty in the countenance—grace in the step, and heaven in the eye—of his fair partner."

Congress adjourned for this ball, which caused this acid comment from that most delightful of all American diarists, Senator William Maclay of Pennsylvania:

"About two o'clock the words 'levee' and 'adjourn' were heard from sundry quarters of the House. Adjourn to Monday? . . . A single 'No' would not be heard among the prevailing ayes. Here are the most important bills before us, and yet we shall throw all by for empty ceremony, for attending the levee is little more. Nothing is regarded or valued at such meetings but the qualifications that flow from the tailor, barber, or dancing-master. To be clean shaved, shirted, and powdered, to make your bows with grace, and to be master of small chat on the weather, play, or newspaper anecdote of the day, are the highest qualifications necessary.

### Disliked as Unrepublican.

"Levees may be extremely useful in old countries where men of great fortune are collected, as it may keep the idle from being much worse employed. But here I think they are hurtful. They interfere with the business of the public, and, instead of employing only the idle, have a tendency to make men idle who should be better employed. Indeed, from these small beginnings I fear we shall follow on nor cease till we have reached the summit of court etiquette, and all the frivolities, fopperies, and expense practiced in European governments. I grieve to think that many individuals among us are aiming at these objects with unceasing diligence."

Only Washington could have carried through such a performance in the face of such growing Republicanism as that displayed by Senator Maclay; and all the bowing and scraping that went on at this first inaugural ball was short lived. After his day they just became rowdy. We shall look in on some of them in another article.

# Learned Pig Put On Exhibit in 1801

## Uncanny Intelligence Was Attributed to Animal in Advertising.

The Learned Pig, which was a guest at McMunn & Conrad's Tavern, where Thomas Jefferson boarded, vied with the Presidential election of 1801 for popular interest in Washington.

In advertising the animal it was said: "The sagacity of this Pig is equal if not superior to any animal ever exhibited in this country. * * * He reads printing or writing, spells, tells the time of day, both hours and minutes, by any person's watch in the company, the date of the year, the day of the month, distinguishes colors, how many persons there are present, ladies or gentlemen, and, to the astonishment of every spectator, will add, subtract, multiply and divide. To conclude, any person may draw a card from a pack and keep it concealed, and the Pig, without hesitation, will discover it."

All we have to say is that this Pig should have been sent to Congress.

### Insane Man Sought to Kill Hayes.

An insane man named William Myers came to Washington in 1877 to kill President-elect Hayes while he was being inaugurated. He had, when arrested, a ticket to the Senate gallery and a ticket to the stand in front of the Capitol. After being locked up in the city prison until March 8, he was sent to St. Elizabeths.

### Mrs. Hayes Fond of Blue.

Alice Roosevelt was not the [illegible] occupant of the White House [illegible] the rage for blue gowns. [illegible] Rutherford B. Hayes did that. Puritan though she was, she loved pretty clothes, and especially light blue colors.

### Two Absences Not Explained.

Secretary of State Olney a[illegible]retary of War Lamont were [illegible] members of Cleveland's Cabin[illegible] did not witness McKinley's [illegible]ration. Their absence was noted, [illegible] not explained.

# LEGAL PROFESSION GAVE 21 PRESIDENTS

## Three Soldiers Have Places on List of Occupants of White House.

Twenty-one of our Presidents have been lawyers, one was a teacher and lawyer, another a teacher and preacher, one was an engineer, one a planter, one an editor, three were soldiers, one a politician, and one a tailor.

Woodrow Wilson was bred to the bar, practiced the profession for a while, and then took up teaching as a profession. He entered politics late in life, from the presidency of Princeton University.

Washington's life work was planting; but his profession was that of an engineer, and in arms he won an imperishable place in history.

Harrison's profession was that of a professional soldier, but he became a planter and then entered public life.

Zachary Taylor was a professional soldier, but he also was a sugar planter in Louisiana, and followed both businesses.

Grant was bred to arms, and could not succeed at anything else. After he retired from the Presidency, while he lay dying, Congress restored him to the military list as lieutenant general.

Theodore Roosevelt was educated for the bar, but made politics his life work. Late in life he became an editor.

Garfield became a preacher on graduating, and then a teacher. He was a college president at one time.

Warren G. Harding was a printer and then an editor, which was his chosen, life-long work.

Andrew Johnson was the only mechanic who ever reached the White House. He was a tailor by trade. At it he grew rich and then entered politics. His tailor shop has been preserved at Greenville, Tenn. No President, since Madison, has equaled him in knowledge of the Constitution.

Every other one of the Presidents was a lawyer, who mixed up politics with his profession. Jefferson and Madison were also philosophers, and Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt writers and historians.

# Barroom Opened Up By Son of President

John Van Buren, son of President Van Buren, and the Albany and Tammany cliques to which he belonged, came to Washington for the Buchanan inauguration and rented a large residence on the Avenue near the White House. They fitted it up in grand style and on the third floor was a sumptuous bar, in charge of George N. Sanders, who afterward figured in the Lincoln assassination, though innocent.

Van Buren hoped to control legislation and the Buchanan policies, but he soon had to close up his gilded saloon and return whence he came. This is the first instance in history where the son of a President ran an open barroom and come-on shop.

# Windows on Avenue Rent as High as $500

At the inauguration of President Harrison the owners or lessees of houses on Pennsylvania avenue reaped a rich harvest in renting front rooms and suites. Some of these rooms rented for as much as $500, and some landlords charged as much as $1 for a single peep at the passing parade.

"More than one shivering President-elect or President-in-full," says one correspondent, "has been seen to look longingly up to the windows of such apartments as he rode along in miserable stateliness."

# Too Many Neighbors For Woodrow Wilson

Woodrow Wilson never saw the inside of the White House until he went there to take charge in 1913. "I shall feel very strange when I get inside of it," he told the students of Princeton. "I shall think of this little house behind me and remember how much more familiar it is to me than that is, and how much more intimate a sense of possession there must be in the one case than in the other.

"One can not be neighbor to the whole United States. I shall miss my neighbors."

# First Inauguration Pictures Made in 1853

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly carried the first newspaper illustration of a presidential inauguration in 1853, when Franklin Pierce was inaugurated. This same paper repeated this feat in 1857, when James Buchanan was inaugurated. The papers were sent to Washington two days after the inauguration, and Shillington, the news dealer, sold 25,000 copies.

The London Illustrated News also featured the Buchanan inauguration with a full page illustration drawn from a photograph.

# Inauguration Fatal To Buchanan Marshal

Gen. John A. Quitman, the chief military marshal of the Buchanan parade, died from the National Hotel poisoning not long after the inauguration. He was groomed to succeed Buchanan and had he lived would probably have been the nominee of an undivided Democratic party in 1860. A Northern-born man, a brilliant soldier, an able executive and a popular congressman, his death may be said to have changed the destiny of the country. Had he lived there probably would have been no revolution in 1861.

### Wore Fine Black Suits.

John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun at the inauguration on March 4, 1825, wore suits of black broadcloth manufactured and presented to them by the Goodell Manufacturing Co., of Milbury, Worcester County, Mass. This cloth rivaled the best productions of Europe, no less in their texture than in the fineness of material."

### Chief Justice Was Nonexistent.

George Washington was the only one of our Presidents who was not sworn in by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. There was no such officer at his first inauguration, and at his second, John Jay, the Chief Justice, was in England negotiating Jay's Treaty. Justice Cushing of Massachusetts took his place.

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# *Crowds Acclaim Garfield Despite Raging Blizzard*

### Ceremony Held Outdoors, With New President Reading His Address; Military Parade Held With Gen. Sherman as Grand Marshal; Hancock Attends.

It was Ohio day when Gen. Garfield was inaugurated on March 4, 1881. As he stood up to take the oath he was surrounded by three men from that State who had made history. One of them was Rutherford B. Hayes, the retiring President; the second was Morrison R. Waite, the Chief Justice, who administered the oath; and the third was Senator Pendleton, chairman of the Senate Committee on Arrangements. Pendleton was a Democrat, and had aspired to the Presidency, but could not quite reach it. The reason probably was that he was the father of the Greenback craze.

In one sense this was the most pathetic of all inaugurations. Gen. Garfield did not look as if he were happy, and he acted as if he were miserable. He was not popular with the leaders of his party, nor with the ruling element of his State. It was believed that as his chief of staff he had done some sort of injustice to Gen. Rosecrans, another son of Ohio, which caused that unfortunate soldier to lose the battle of Chickamauga and his position as the commander of a Union Army. It was believed that he had euchered Senator Sherman, the favorite son of Ohio, out of the Republican Presidential nomination. And it was believed that he was probably deeper into the Credit Mobilier scandal than the evidence indicated.

There was something of the poet and the mystic in Garfield. His oratory showed that. There was something unusual in his friendships. His most intimate friend was hard-headed old Judge Jere S. Black, of Pennsylvania, who had been President Buchanan's Attorney General and Secretary of State. The intimate correspondence of these two men is one of the most chivalrous and beautiful in the history of politics. They belonged to the same church, the Disciples of Christ, and Black had sent his son to college to Garfield, and Garfield had expelled him. It was after this incident that they met, young Black carrying Garfield to his father's office during the war and introducing them.

Another of Black's intimate friends was Gen. W. S. Hancock, whom he groomed for the Presidency. Garfield defeated Hancock in the November election while Black was in Europe, and the letter of congratulations he received from Black is one of the noblest things in epistolary literature.

**Hero of Inauguration.**

Of course, Gen. Garfield was the hero of his own inauguration, but when Gen. Hancock that day came into the Senate chamber to witness the induction of the Vice President, he was given an ovation by Republican senators, led by Conkling, of New York. As he entered the Senate chamber on the arm of Senator Blaine, whom Garfield also had beaten for the nomination, after Robert G. Ingersoll's "plumed knight" speech, the galleries rose and cheered. The correspondents noted that this outburst was "tremendous and significant," and that it was not checked by the presiding officer. "The general seemed pleased, smiled, pulled his white mustache and stood for a moment at the head of the aisle." Then it was that Conkling rushed to him, followed by other Republican senators.

This inauguration, as if presaging a tragedy, was held in a driving snowstorm. Casting about for a metaphor or a contrasting figure of speech, one of the correspondents said:

"Perhaps a greater contrast than that presented by the Washington of yesterday morning and today can not be conceived. Then, like a Central Park peacock with tail feathers high in the air, the Capital was gay with flags and banners, bright with gorgeous decorations, and glittered in the sunlight like a festive maiden in her holiday attire, but the heavens opened, the rain descended, the storm cloud burst, and snow fell on all its beauty. Thunder rolled 'like thunder,' and forked electricity flashed from sky to earth until in its distressed bedragglement, like the peacock in the park, whose tail was damp and down, this well-paved city is a mush of slush."

**Avenue Was Jammed.**

That did not keep the crowd away, or Washington off the streets. "The Avenue was the jamdest jam ever seen." Up and down its broadway marched companies of soldiers behind blaring bands, or civic bodies hunting their positions in the parade. About 10 o'clock the sun flashed out for one small moment and then hid again behind a fresh fall of snow. Long before the hour for the inauguration the wind began to blow, and pretty soon it was blowing like a hurricane. It took stout hearts to face such a blizzard.

Gen. W. T. Sherman was the grand marshal of the parade. He made the fifth Ohio man in this great ceremonial.

About 10:30 a gun was fired, and Garfield and Hayes, accompanied by Senators Pendleton and Bayard, both Democrats, set out from the White House in an open carriage drawn by four handsome bay horses. The reins were held by Albert Baldwin, a colored man, who was Lincoln's coachman and the coachman of every President since. "Probably no one in the procession was so familiar with inaugural ceremonies as he."

As they drove along through the crowded Avenue, cheered by the happy but frozen crowds, let us see what is going on at the Capitol. The Senate chamber, as usual, is the scene of considerable activity. Here the inauguration proceedings always begin. Shortly before 11 o'clock there is a stir in the galleries. Three ladies, one of them old and bent and feeble, enter with their escorts and take reserved seats on the front row. The old and bent lady is Garfield's mother. Hers is a historical part in this drama. She is the first mother in American history to witness the inauguration of her son as President. Washington's mother was alive when he was inaugurated, so was Madison's and so was Polk's, but none of them was present. Another Ohio lady, the mother of William McKinley, will see her son crowned by the populace.

**Mother and Family There.**

With "Aunt Eliza," as Garfield called his mother, were her son's wife and two of her children, both girls, and Mrs. Hayes, the wife of the retiring Chief Magistrate. Back of them sat Mrs. Sheldon, wife of Garfield's private secretary.

After Gen. Hancock had made his theatrical entrance the Diplomatic Corps, in their multicolored uniforms, entered and then the Supreme Court, followed by the retiring Cabinet.

On the stroke of 12 the sergeant at arms threw open the door and heralded the approach of the President and the President-elect. Everybody in the audience, on the floor and in the galleries, stood up and remained standing, many cheering, until Pendleton and Bayard, preceding, had shown the great men to their seats. This time the sofa was done away with. Each statesman was provided with a large arm chair. They sat with their backs to the desk, facing the Senate.

"Neither Hayes, who was dressed in a suit of black that looked old and worn, nor Garfield, who wore new boots and the same suit of black he has worn for months, spoke a word. They crossed their legs and looked at the toe of a boot."

A slight muttering, rather a sibilant noise, was heard from the row of seats occupied by the Supreme Court. Justice Harlan was fast asleep and no one dared wake him.

Gen. Arthur now came in and was presented to Vice President Wheeler, who administered the oath. "He bore himself with dignity and composure." One correspondent, a veteran, said: "I have seen several inaugurations, but never saw a Vice President who looked better or acted with more savoir faire than Arthur on this occasion."

**Democrat Was Speaker.**

Speaker Randall, a Democrat, was on the dais with the two Vice Presidents. The chaplain elevated his hands and began to beseech the Lord. The correspondents looked between their fingers to see who was praying and who was not. "Hayes had his head up and his hands before him. Garfield has his head bowed down and his hands behind him. The three (Garfield) ladies in the gallery were the only ones who stood during the prayer."

The scene now shifts to the eastern portico. In an orderly procession the official party had moved there and taken their seats. In the plaza in front of the stand was a great crowd of citizens of all sexes and colors and conditions, standing in the slush, on paving, however, standing there for hours, with a patience and a dignity that was more than admirable. As soon as they catch sight of Garfield they begin to roar, and they keep it up until the President-elect is seated. The correspondents did not thrill or grow poetic over this picture.

"The scene," said one of them, "from where the vast area was packed with cheering citizens fringed with long lines of military and dotted with flags and banners, over all of which the welcome sun threw a flood of golden light, was interesting if not brilliant."

Here is how they were seated on the platform. "In the first row sat four Ohio men: Chief Justice Waite, in his gorgeous gown of silk; James A. Garfield, full bearded, big eyed, and with folded arms; Rutherford B. Hayes, looking whitey red; and old Senator Pendleton.

**Mrs. Hayes Wore Black.**

"Behind them sat Mrs. Hayes, her jet black hair silvered here and there with white. She wore a round, white, fluffy sort of turban, with flowing feathers, and a sealskin sacque or ulster and a black silk dress. Next her sat Aunt Eliza, a very aged lady with snow white hair. She seems feeble, and her skin is furrowed, and full of wrinkles. Her blue eyes are bright, and her head is as clear as a bell. The old lady wore a black silk bonnet and a black silk robe of some kind. She looked warm and comfortable, and her eyes rested fondly on her son, and her cheeks flushed perceptibly when later on his manly utterances were cheered to the echo. Next to her sat the wife of the President and beyond her stood her children."

Standing back of this interesting group were Vice President Arthur, Speaker Randall, Gen. Sheldon, Gen. Swaim, William M. Evarts, Senator Conkling and other distinguished men.

At a little before 1 o'clock, without ceremony of any kind, Gen. Garfield rose, took from the pocket of his frock coat a roll of manuscript, and in a clear, vigorous voice began to read his address. As he read bareheaded, Waite and Hayes and Pendleton uncovered, but everybody else kept his hat on. From that little group there came many a sneeze, and that night every one of them went down with a heavy cold. Since then the Chief Justice at least has worn a skull cap.

The address ended dramatically, and then the Chief Justice administered the oath. Clerk McKinney, of the Supreme Court, held the Bible, a Sunday school edition which he had bought for the occasion. Gen. Garfield kissed the Bible reverently, bowed to the Chief Justice, went to his old mother and kissed her and then received the congratulations of his friends. Hayes was the first man to shake his hand.

In the afternoon the proverbial parade was held. It was largely military and it made an imposing sight. Gen. Sherman was the hero.

## Washington Induction Described by Witness

When Washington was introduced to Congress on the day of his first inauguration, Senator William Maclay, of Pennsylvania, thus describes the scene in his diary:

"The President advanced between the Senate and Representatives, bowing to each. He was placed in the chair by the Vice President; the Senate with their President on the right, the Speaker and the Representatives on his left. The Vice President rose and addressed a short sentence to him. The import of it was that he was now to take the oath of office as President. He (Adams) seemed to forget half what he was to say, for he made a dead pause and stood for some time, to appearance in a vacant mood. He finished with a formal bow, and the President was conducted out of the middle window into the gallery, and the oath administered by the chancellor."

**Preston Saw Grant Inauguration.**

James Preston, the librarian of the Senate Library, it is said, has seen more Presidential inaugurations than any newspaperman now living in Washington. He saw Grant inaugurated in 1873, and has participated in nearly every one since—as copy boy, reporter, correspondent or major-domo of the National Press Gallery. He is still a very youthful man.

**Firemen Refused to Parade.**

The Washington firemen refused to parade when Gen. Pierce was inaugurated. They had arranged a grand ball to take place just before the inauguration and he refused to attend. They paid him back by refusing to to go his party. Tit for tat.

## THEY LEAD THE NATION'S WOMEN

Associated Press Photo.

MRS. F. D. ROOSEVELT.

MRS. JOHN GARNER.

# *Lincoln Leaves Second Ball When Dancers Mob Supper*

### Crowd of 5,000 Suddenly Descends on Tables Crowded With Food and Mad Scramble Ensues, President Departing Disgusted.

Was it Circe who could change men into pigs? If so, she must have been present at the inaugural ball which was held on Monday, March 6, 1865, to close the ceremony of President Lincoln's second inauguration. The President's own disgust at what he saw during the opening moments of the banquet was so marked, so pronounced that he could express it in no other way than by taking an abrupt departure. This he did.

It was held in the beautiful Patent Office, one of the rarest architectural gems of the Capital. Space was afforded for five hundred—five thousand came. Tickets were sold at $10 each, but each gentleman could bring as many ladies as he chose, and some brought half a dozen. The proceeds were to be given to the widows and children of soldiers who had fallen on the field of battle. Financially the ball was a success.

Washington had let down, after four years of war; but to her credit it must be said that very few citizens of Washington participated in the mad revelry which marred the pleasure of the ball. This can be said with confidence, for one of the reporters who was present wrote: "This was a thoroughly abolition ball, all the old Washington aristocracy refusing to attend." In the list of those whose presence was noted appears none of the ladies or gentlemen who constituted the old Washington families.

**Setting Was Exquisite.**

Nothing could have been more exquisite than the setting for this ball. It far surpassed any of which we have a record. Of the hall itself a brilliant woman reporter for the New York Times said: "Its decorations were really beautiful—emblems, banners and devices tastefully disposed on the walls, while the elaborately frescoed ceiling imparted an air of decided grandeur. Among the decorations the American flag was most prominent, while the various flags of the Army corps formed an appropriate accompaniment. A gallery at the east end was occupied by a fine brass band, which gave music for the promenade, while in the center, on the south side, a splendid string band furnished music for the dance."

There were actually three bands provided: "Withers' band for the dancing, Lillie's Finley Hospital band for the promenade and the band of the Ninth Veteran Reserve Corps for the supper room."

In keeping with the court idea, a raised platform, or dais, was erected at the northern side of the hall, and on it were placed "sofas and chairs in blue and gold for the President and his family." The dancers did not have to come forward and bow to the President and First Lady, as was done to Washington and Dame Martha, but the trappings of royalty were there just the same.

Dancing began shortly before 10 o'clock. It opened with the National Inauguration March, composed especially for the occasion, and was followed by twenty numbers—quadrilles, lanciers, polkas and waltzes—and wound up with a Virginia reel and a break-down.

"At about 10:30 o'clock the military band struck up 'Hail to the Chief,' an avant courier cleared the way from the main entrance, when the President, accompanied by Speaker Colfax, entered the hall. Following was Mrs. Lincoln upon the arm of Senator Sumner. They walked down the center of the long hall, and turning at the upper end returned midway to the dais, when they became seated."

**Ballroom Was Packed.**

Another reporter tells us that a path was made through the crowd which packed the ballroom floor and down this human aisle the presidential party marched. How loud and long the crowd cheered we do not know. But we do know how the President looked.

"Mr. Lincoln was evidently trying to throw off care for the time," says a lady writer who took a good look at him, "but with rather ill success, and looked very old, yet he seemed pleased and gratified, as he was greeted by the people. He wore a plain black (evening) suit and white gloves."

"Mrs. Lincoln looked extremely well," says our historian, "and was attired in the most elegant manner. Her dress was made of white satin, very ample and rich, but almost entirely covered by a tunic, or rather skirt, of the finest point applique. Her corsage, which was low, and the short sleeves, were ornamented richly by a bertha made of the same material, and the shawl, also of the same rich lace, was most exquisite. Passementerie of narrow fluted satin ribbon and nonds completed the dress. Her jewels were of the rarest pearls, necklace, earrings, brooch and bracelets. Her hair, which was put plainly back from her face, was ornamented with trailing jessamine and clustering violets most gracefully. She looked exceedingly well, with her soft, white complexion and her toilet was faultless. Her manners are very easy and affable."

**Crowd Gazes on President.**

As soon as the President and his party were seated in the blue and gold chairs on the dais, the dancing was resumed. Immediately an immense crowd of curious people gathered in front of the platform and tried to stare the Presidential party out of countenance.

Shortly after midnight the Presidential party were escorted to the upper room, and when they were duly placed at the head of the table the doors were thrown open for the assemblage at large. The scene presented at the supper table prior to the descent of the hungry crowd was very attractive as well as appetizing. The tables were some 250 feet in extent and ornamented in the "highest style of the confectioner's art."

"It was with misgivings," says our lady diarist, "that we saw it announced that a grand supper would be served in one of the corridors of the extensive building. The American people, in general, we are ashamed to say, have not yet learned how to behave at table; and that species of etiquette, not too prevalent in private, is certainly always absent at public suppers. So it was not strange that we should have had warning visions of a grand rush, then a crush and a demolition in the twinkling of an eye of all the confectioner's handiwork, the frantic snatching of viands from the tables, the brandishing aloft of wine cup, and plate, and cutlery, laden with articles alike dangerous to toilet and stomach; of munching and crunching sans ceremonie; of defilement and ruin to precious apparel, the result perhaps of weeks of the dressmaker's effort; of the loss of temper and loud cries of complaint."

**Room for Only 300.**

What else could be expected! The tables would seat but 300 and 5,000 were to be fed. As soon as the doors were thrown open one thousand hungry persons tried to push their way in at one time. "The crush which followed can better be imagined than depicted.

"But this was not the worst feature," says our diarist. "With that indecency of conduct and want of politeness and etiquette which characterizes many American people at table, and which is the certain accompaniment of a large crowd at a public supper, many gentlemen, and even some of our own sex who delight to be esteemed ladies, seized upon the most ornamental and least nutritious part of the table decorations, demolished them, carried the pieces off in handkerchiefs or crushed them under foot.

"Then the most substantial viands were served likewise. Large dishes of choice meats, patties, salads and jellies were carried off vie et armis into alcoves, or elsewhere. One gentleman presented a very ludicrous attitude with a large plate of smoked tongue, requiring both hands to hold it, no place to sit it down, and no way to eat it! He looked the picture of despair."

In the midst of this orgy the President and Mrs. Lincoln arose, in consternation if not in alarm. "It looks like a scramble," cried Mrs. Lincoln. Her husband, never at a want for a joke or a pithy saying, drawled out: "Well, it appears like a very systematic scramble." The historian tells us that "this was his only joke during the evening; after that he grew serious and wanted to go home." So they got up quietly and unceremoniously and left the hall. No one took note of their departure, so fierce had the contest for food become.

**Fight Around Tables.**

No wonder the historian who looked on at those human beings fighting around those long tables should have exclaimed: "The onset of the crowd was frightful, and nothing but the immense reserves of eatables laid in by the thoughtful supper committee would have supplied the demand, or rather the waste. Numbers who could not find immediate room at the tables, colonized in the numerous alcoves, where they were catered for by some of their numbers, who, with more audacity than good taste, could be seen snatching whole pates, chickens, legs of veal, halves of turkeys, ornamental pyramids, &c., from the tables, and bearing them aloft over the heads of the shuddering crowd (ladies especially, with greasy ruin to their dresses impending), carry them off in triumph for private delectation."

"A few obtained something to eat," says another diarist, "others very little, and many more only succeeded in ruining their toilets. As much was wasted as was eaten, and however much may have been provided more than half of the guests went supperless."

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## Washington Trait Of Modesty Told

### Timidity in Acknowledging Tribute "Equal to His Valor."

Gen. Washington was a very modest man. Just after the French and Indian War the House of Burgesses of Virginia directed a vote of thanks be given him for his distinguished military services. This was done in person. "He rose to express his acknowledgments," says William Wirt, the biographer of Patrick Henry. "Such was his trepidation and confusion that he could not give distinct utterance to a single sentence. 'Sit down, Mr. Washington, said the Speaker, with a conciliating smile; 'your modesty is equal to your valor, and that surpasses the power of any language I possess."

A similar situation arose when he was sworn in as President the first time. When he arose to address Congress, his audience rose with him. Maclay leaves the impression that they remained standing while he spoke. If so, it was a remarkable tribute.

"This great man was agitated and embarrassed; more than ever he was by the leveled cannon or pointed musket," says this diarist. "He trembled, and several times could scarce make out to read. * * * He put part of the fingers of his left hand into the side of what I think the tailors call the fall of the breeches (side pocket), changing the paper into his right hand. After some time he did the same with some of the fingers of the right hand." In other words, he made out so badly that Maclay says: "I felt hurt that he was not first in everything."

**Cassius M. Clay at Inauguration.**

Among the notable figures who attended the inauguration of Gen. Benjamin Harrison was Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. He had been Minister to Russia in Lincoln's first term, and came very near being nominated for Vice President with Lincoln in 1860. His tall, stately figure made him an impressive personality in any group, and no man seemed to get about as much as he did that day.

# *Jefferson, Retiring Alone, Escorted by 3 Volunteers*

On the day that James Madison was inaugurated, March 4, 1809, the crowd at the Capitol, which had witnessed the ceremony, followed him en masse to the White House to attend the reception. Like all crowds it was fickle, and gave its worship to the rising sun.

As it disappeared down the Avenue from Capitol Hill a venerable horseman rode along unaccompanied. Nobody marked him, nobody threw cap in air as he rode along, no huzzas rent the air with his name.

On the sidewalk stood two soldiers of the Revolution, Col. Thomas Parker and a Maj. Butler. Talking with them was a young Federalist who had grown up in Washington's household and imbibed his principles. He knew intimately the venerable horseman and when this man, whose fame had filled the world, came up with this little group, he recognized him and cried out to his companions:

"See, gentlemen, how soon a great man becomes neglected and his services forgotten in America when he ceases to be the fountain of patronage and power! Yonder comes Thomas Jefferson. Whatever may be his politics now, they were of the right sort in 1776. Honor to whom honor is due!"

The veterans of the Revolution begged to be introduced to Mr. Jefferson, and G. W. P. Custis hailed him and made the introductions. The three then asked that they might escort him to his lodgings, and down the Avenue slowly rode the former President and founder of the Democratic party, escorted by three of his political opponents, who hated his politics.

There never was such a parade as this!

## Cleveland Took Part In Four Inaugurations

Grover Cleveland is the only one of the Presidents who has participated in four inaugurations. Twice when he was inaugurated and twice when Gen. Benjamin Harrison and Maj. William McKinley were inaugurated.

Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Wilson participated in three inaugurations. So did John Adams, but not as President.

## Washington Delayed By Congress Quarrel

Washington was an hour and ten minutes late to his first inauguration. For so punctual a man that was unusual. But the fault was not his.

It lay with the Senate Committee of Arrangements, which dilly-dallied over a question of etiquette between the two Houses of Congress, remaining in the Senate chamber to receive the Speaker instead of going out to meet and attend the President.

## Inaugurals Ban Religious Rites

### No Invocation, No Benediction, Except in Case of Washington's.

One of the singularities of a Presidential inauguration is that no minister of the Gospel has ever taken part in it, since the first one. The ceremony is not opened with prayer, nor closed with the benediction. No religious service of any kind is held in connection with it, unless the kissing of the Bible be so regarded.

Not every President has kissed the Bible. Gen. Pierce refused to do so, and he also refused to swear. This was strange in a blue-stocking Presbyterian.

When Gen. Washington was inaugurated in 1789 the day began with religious worship at all the churches by order of Congress; and the inaugural ceremony ended with a procession, led by the President, to St. Paul's Chapel, where Bishop Provost conducted a service in commemoration of the event. That is the only religious service ever held in connection with an inauguration.

**Jackson Swore In Calhoun.**

When the Senate met on March 4, 1825, Senator Mills, of Massachusetts, moved that "Mr. Jackson, of Tennessee, being the oldest senator present, should administer the oath to the Vice President." The Senate unanimously concurred, and Gen. Jackson swore in John C. Calhoun. This was one of the most interesting moments in Congressional history.

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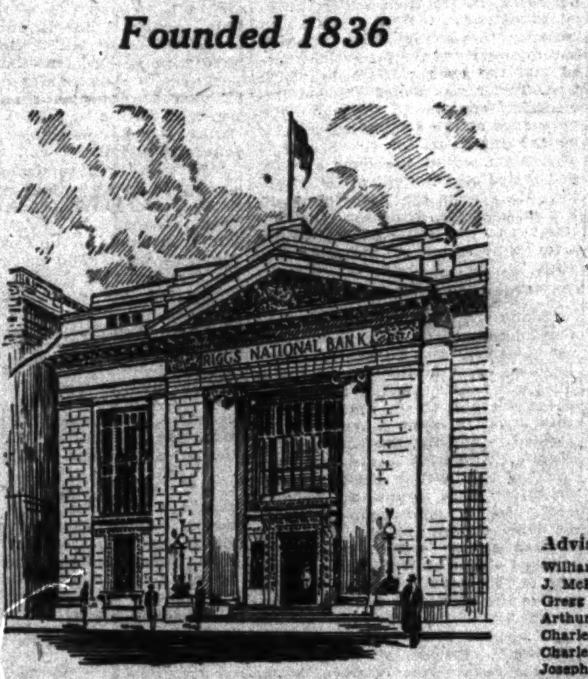

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# Taylor Loudly Acclaimed In Journey to Washington

## Notified by Jefferson Davis He Had Been Elected President; Delivers Inaugural Before Taking Oath; Smokes Corn Cob Pipe.

"Instead of an inauguration, the incident of the change of administrations in 1849 came near being known as "the battle of the balls." The Whigs, after electing a President who had no politics, determined to horn the Democrats clean off the ranch when it came to the inauguration, just as they had done in 1841, and they came near messing things up. But of that you will find the story in the article on the inaugural balls.

You can't have an inauguration without a President-elect, and you must bring him to Washington, some way, some how. Gen. Taylor, old "Rough and Ready," lived in Louisiana on a plantation near Baton Rouge. In order to get to his Capitol he had to make a long river journey. Knowing that it would be tedious and filled with excitement, the old soldier, who had made many campaigns, sent his wife, with an escort, over the eastern route. He took the western. And so up the Mississippi he went in a steamboat, stopping at every important town and being given an ovation at each place. His speeches along the way were short and modest, and this did not escape the attention of his friends or political opponents. No President, except Benjamin Harrison, has made such happy speeches.

At Memphis he made a detour by way of Nashville, where a grand celebration had been arranged in his behalf. There "he was received with every demonstration of public joy and enthusiasm." Following the route taken by Old Hickory and by Young Hickory, he went by boat to Wheeling, and at Louisville, his former home, he was given a popular reception that the reporter confessed was "utterly indescribable." A splendid coach was ready to carry the old hero through the densely packed and tumultuous streets, and from it he bowed gracefully to the spectators on both sides of him. Here the only unhappy incident of the journey took place. A cannon used to salute him exploded and tore off the arms of two of the cannoneers.

### Cold Weather Encountered.

An unusually cold spell of weather blocked the Ohio with ice and he could not reach Wheeling by boat, having to land and travel by carriage. Following the National Road, he went through Pennsylvania into Maryland and reached the Relay House, where he took the train for Washington. Here he had a long wait for the train from Baltimore, and during the stay he held a reception in the hotel. In response to an address he replied tersely and with his usual good sense. A pretty young miss came tripping up to him and put up her pretty lips, and no pretty miss ever did that to Zachary Taylor and went unkissed. Standing nearby was a country boy in homespun, drinking in the scene and wondering. Spying him, Gen. Taylor cried out: "Come here, boy, you may be a general some day." And he and the boy had some close talk.

It was long after night when his train rolled into the station at the corner of the Avenue and Third street. All the way from Relay House bonfires had been lit in his honor, and when he got out of his train, tired and craving sleep, he was greeted with more bonfires and with cannon's roar and the flight of rockets. "Oh, for a bed!" he exclaimed. "Hooray for old Zach!" cried the gang.

Filling the Avenue in front of the station and surrounding the depot was a milling crowd of thousands, who yelled and roared and hurrahed as long as he was in sight. They followed his carriage down the Avenue to Willard's Hotel and then, after he had gone to his apartment, called him out and made him speak. "For this enthusiastic welcome I give you my heartiest thanks. Good night," he said.

Millard Fillmore, the Vice President, arrived the next day and put up at the National Hotel.

### Taylor Is Notified.

A literary man (one of them writing fellers) named Henry T. Tuckerman, was in Washington at this time. Three days after Gen. Taylor arrived he was seated in one of the hotel parlors waiting for a friend, "when an honest-looking man with gray hair, in a suit of blue and unfashionably cut, walked in with four companions. The latter placed themselves respectfully about him, and one, with a parchment scroll in his hand, in emphatic yet courteous terms, and with a graceful elocution, announced to him his election to the Chief Magistracy of the Union—spoke of the hard-fought battles which had endeared him to his country, the confidence thus awakened in the people and the freedom and discrimination of their choice."

"The old man listened with downcast eyes, a thoughtful and self-possessed mien, and when the address ended and the certificate was received, read his answer in a tremulous but clear voice and with a hesitancy indicating how little he was accustomed to express his sentiments in words. He spoke of the greatness of the honor conferred, of his deep sense of inadequacy, his solemn determination to be faithful to the duties of the office, to the requisitions of the Constitution and the example of Washington."

As you read this in Tuckerman's rather noted book, "The Optimist," you wonder who that old man was and who it was that addressed him. This be the pen to inform you. That old man was Zachary Taylor; the man who addressed him was his son-in-law, Jefferson Davis, the organ of the Senate to notify him of his election.

### Davis Promises Support.

"A majority of the Senate of the United States are of the political party which strove to defeat your election," Senator Davis informed his father-in-law. "I accord in political creed with that majority. To select me, under these circumstances, to announce to you your election to the highest office in the United States will, I trust, be received as a token of their acquiescence, not reluctant admission, but respectful acquiescence, in the decisions of the people. I feel, sir, that I can offer you assurance that from them your administration will not encounter factious opposition; that, as far as the difference of opinion will permit, they will give that sincere support which our common interest and Constitutional obligations might lead you to expect."

Two days later, by invitation, Gen. Taylor visited Georgetown, where the entire population turned out to welcome him. They put on a parade and carried the old man to the Union Hotel, where he held a reception. Over 500 ladies were presented to him, and the Lord only knows how many men. That over, he and his suite were dined by the mayor and the officers of the corporation, in a dinner served "in Tilley's best style."

By now other things were happening to make this inauguration notable. A band of Chippewa Indians came on for the event and were attracting no end of attention. A celebrated artist named Brady dropped down from New York with his camera, making daguerreotypes. He had an ambition to create a national gallery of portraits—why do we not have one, like England's?—and he had made some notable pictures, a full length of President Polk, a group picture of the President and his Cabinet, and a three-quarters of John C. Calhoun. Mr. Brady was to make the famous collection of Civil War pictures, negatives of which are in an old rookery down on Maryland avenue. And Pennsylvania avenue was lighted with solar gas for the first time.

### Composed Grand March.

In an obscure corner one of the papers said that "Mr. Dielman, the eminent professor of music at Mount St. Mary's College, has composed the grand march for the inauguration, to be played by the Marine Band." Mr. Dielman composed many such marches. Where are they? Probably in the Music Division of the Library of Congress, which is one of the finest collections of its kind in the world.

Almost immediately after Gen. Taylor arrived in Washington an annoying question of etiquette arose. He and President Polk had had a disagreement during the Mexican War, and Polk was not certain that he would not be snubbed by the veteran soldier. Jefferson Davis, who was very much of a gentleman, probably straightened this out, for at the notification ceremony Gen. Taylor "retired with the avowed intention of visiting the present incumbent." Before he did so, however, Polk had discussed the matter with his Cabinet, some members of which thought they should visit the President-elect. "If my Cabinet calls on Gen. Taylor before he calls on me," he said, "I shall feel that I have been deserted by my own political family." James Buchanan, the Secretary of State, alone refused to consent to this; however, he did not make the visit.

Polk was pleased with the call of Gen. Taylor, and on March 1 gave him a dinner to which the representatives of both political parties were invited. Mrs. Polk sat between Gen. Taylor and Gen Cass, the late rival candidates for the Presidency.

"It passed off well," Polk confided to his diary. "Not the slightest allusion was made to any political subject. The whole company seemed to enjoy themselves."

As March 4 fell on Sunday, the inauguration was held on Monday. The retiring President has left us an account of it that is better than any other. We shall read that in a moment, after we have examined the setting for the event.

### Day Pleasant, but Cloudy.

It was a cloudy day, but the weather, on the whole, was as pleasant as could be expected at this season of the year, said the National Intelligencer. Henry T. Tuckerman found "something in the gray atmosphere, now and then flecked with snow, that was adapted to the thoughtful mind busy with an occasion that suggested grave as well as happy ideas."

At daybreak the cannon roared, the bells of the city rang out a stirring appeal, bands began to play martial music, and flags of every fabric and dimension were unfolded to the breeze from every house in the city. "Long before the usual breakfast hour the people were wending their way in immense masses to the Capitol."

Promptly at 9 o'clock the chief marshal and his 100 aids, first citizens of the Capital, presented themselves at the Willard to pay their respects to the President-elect. In the upper hall of the old hotel they ranged themselves in one long line, and presently Gen. Taylor entered on the arm of Mayor Seaton, who paraded him down the line and made the introductions, after which he retired and the marshals left to organize the procession. "The general was dressed in a plain suit of black."

President Polk here takes up the story:

"Between 11 and 12 o'clock a procession of military companies and citizens, conducted by many marshals on horseback, moved from Willard's Hotel as an escort to Gen. Taylor. On reaching the Irving Hotel, where I had my quarters, the procession halted and the open carriage in which Gen. Taylor was seated stopped immediately opposite to the hotel. In pursuance of the arrangements made by the committee of the Senate, I was conducted to the same carriage and seated on the right of Gen. Taylor. Mr. Seaton, the Mayor of Washington, and Mr. Winthrop, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, were seated in the same carriage."

### Crowds on Capitol Grounds.

"Along the steps and alleys of the Capitol grounds, on the esplanade and the balconies," says Tuckerman, "clustered an eager multitude, the bright hues of female costumes giving a cheerful aspect to the somber groups that stood in quiet conversation, or roamed to and fro, awaiting the procession. At length it was seen coming up the Avenue below. A few volunteer corps formed the only escort. As it approached, the crowd gathered densely around the stage erected at the eastern point. The colossal statue of Washington rose in the far background, and immediately before the spectators was the elegant facade."

When the procession reached the Capitol the Presidential party was met by the Senate committee, with Jefferson Davis at its head. A Whig administration was to be ushered in under Democratic chaperonage. They were conducted to the Senate Chamber, where the Senate was in session. Vice President Filmore had already been sworn in.

"Gen. Taylor and myself walked in together," says Polk, "and were seated, I being on his right. My late Cabinet were seated on the floor of the Senate. After remaining a few minutes the whole body of persons proceeded to the eastern front of the Capitol, Gen. Taylor and myself walking out together in the same manner we had entered the Senate Chamber."

Taylor and Fillmore were seated on a sofa, at the edge of the platform, says Tuckerman. "The Chief Magistrate looked the impersonation of that large and sterling middle class that form the strength and credit of the United States: he was the image of a benign and patriotic country gentlemen.

### Reads Inaugural Address.

"After being there a few minutes Gen. Taylor read his inaugural address," Polk continues. "He read it in a very low voice and very badly as to his pronunciation and manner."

("He read the noble pledges of his inaugural with modest self-possession," says Tuckerman.) "The oath was administered to him by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States." (It was "uttered with an air of reverence," says Tuckerman.) "As soon as it was over I advanced to him and shook him by the hand, saying to him: 'I hope, sir, the country may be prosperous under your administration.'

"We were then conducted to the carriage in which we had come to the Capitol, and proceeded along Pennsylvania Avenue, Mr. Seaton and Mr. Winthrop being in the carriage with President Taylor and myself, toward the President's mansion. On arriving at my lodgings at the Irving Hotel the procession halted and I took leave of the President. He proceeded to the President's mansion."

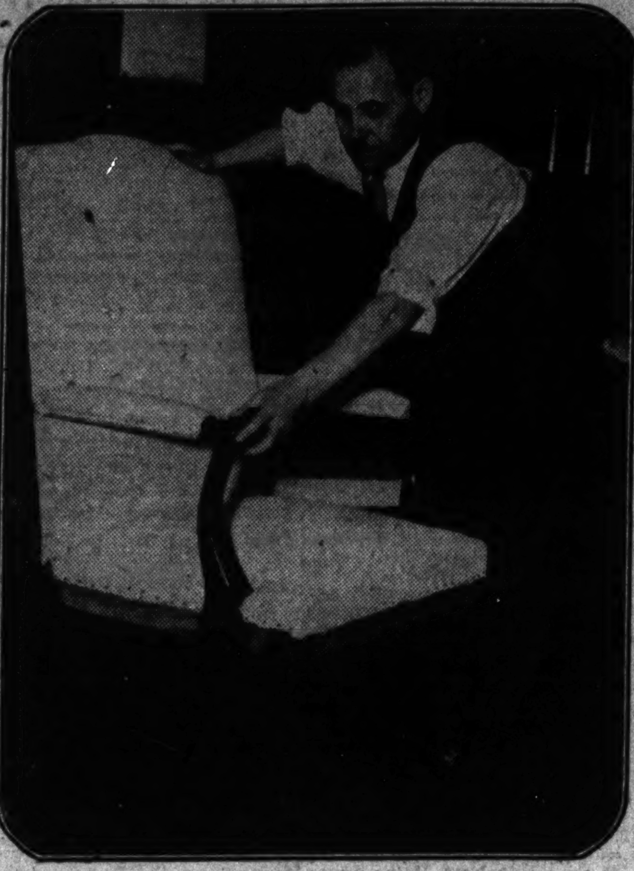
Tuckerman, with the true reporter's instinct and with an eye to effect, fills out the bare skeleton of Polk's narrative. After taking the oath, he says, "the President instantly received the congratulations of the ex-President and the distinguished personages in his vicinity, and then advanced and bowed to the vast assembly. Shout after shout rent the air; peal after peal of cannon echoed from the hill; the multitude dispersed on every side without tumult; and accompanied the carriage of their new Executive with cheers.

### White House Overrun.

"The bands played their liveliest airs. Wide to the breeze fluttered the Star-Spangled Banner. Fair hands waved handkerchiefs from every window: and thus the cavalcade passed on to the White House. There, intrenched behind a slender barricade of chairs, to avoid the pressure of the throng, stood the venerable man, while before him, in an almost endless file, moved the people to welcome him to the home his integrity and valor had won. * * * Clowns and workmen, the poor and the rude, as well as the gentle and the wealthy, composed the mass that overran the Presidential abode. Yet a sense of mutual relation and individual privilege subdued to courtesy the most uncultivated."

Somewhere in the White House that evening the old General sat down in a rocking chair on one side of the fire and his Lady on the other, both smoking corn cob pipes, and each wondering. The society folks, when they heard of the pipe, laughed as they laughed at Jackson's "Aunt Rachel" and her corn cob pipe. And when Mrs. Zachary Taylor heard of this she said: "Well, well; so they don't like my pipe. Well, I don't like them either." And some one else had to be mistress of the White House, for she never took up its duties. And Old Zach didn't care.

## ROOSEVELT'S CABINET CHAIR



Associated Press Photo.

M. L. Dove, veteran cabinet maker, exhibits chair in which the new President will sit at Cabinet meetings.

# Street Crowds, Drenched, Cheer Benjamin Harrison

## Grover Cleveland Holds Umbrella Over His Successor at Capitol Exercises; Military Parade Held; Gov. Foraker of Ohio Hero of Procession.

As one star differeth from another star in glory, so doth one inauguration differ from another. No two are alike, no two have ever been alike, and no two will probably ever be alike. There is a reason for this, and that reason is just folks.

"All the world and his wife have gone to Washington," said a New York paper at the time of the inauguration of Benjamin Harrison, March 4, 1889. "The trains that left New York last night were so crowded that we have been looking round to see if anybody had the hardihood to stay at home.

"The Washington hotels are so full that guests have to be hung up on pegs at night. Private houses are invaded by carpet-baggers, and the whole District of Columbia is a huge hive of bees, whose merry hum is heard from one end of the country to the other.

"Tomorrow morning at sunrise the streets will be full of freeborn American citizens who are bound to have a good time once in four years if they have to borrow money for the purpose.

"It is well, the sight is worth seeing. The banners will appeal to the eye, the music of a hundred bands will appeal to the ear, the procession will be magnificent, the hustling and jostling, the hurry and scurry will be delightful, and the huzzas will make the welkin ring like the pealing of many bells."

Inaugurations are always gambles. If it is not a gamble on the weather, it is on something else; but one thing is always a sure and safe bet, and that is that there will be a vast crowd on hand, no matter who is to be inaugurated. It is this crowd which makes the quadrennial ceremonies differ so much one with another. They give color to the pageantry and they make any and every inauguration a thing of beauty and joy forever.

And then there are striking incidents, which come so unexpectedly to heighten the drama, and vivid and unique personalities to give distinction to the event.

### Harrison Not Popular.

Benjamin Harrison was not a popular man, nor a striking personality, being undersized, but he was all man and had lots of brains and an equal amount of courage. His inauguration came in the midst of the roughest weather Washington has ever known. He succeeded one of the most heroic figures that ever filled the Presidency. And his family was moving into a White House following a beautiful young mistress who even rivaled Dolly Madison in the charm of her personality. Despite all this his inauguration was a brilliant event.

"All day long the rain poured, and the north wind blew, and the mercury went down in the thermometer." It was "wetter, nastier, and colder than anything that has been known heretofore in Washington. It was the beau ideal of a nasty day. It seemed as though the elements had combined to make the reappearance of the Republican power as bad as possible."

And yet this thoroughly wretched weather "brought out the characteristics of the American people, for hardly a detail of the arranged program was missed, and men, used to all the amenities of life, stood on the streets, or sat upon their horses, and marched for miles over the avenues of Washington, drenched to the skin and chilled through with the driving rain."

The Clevelands effaced themselves as much as possible from the show. The family declined to go to the Capitol to see the inauguration, and the empty seats set apart in the Senate gallery for their use were eloquent of their exquisite courtesy. They announced in advance that they would not attend the inaugural ball. "Mr. Cleveland has no desire to follow President Arthur's precedent in this matter," said an official announcement, "for it is not a pleasant position for a former President to be placed in, and there is absolutely no reason why he should be expected to do so." Anyhow, he would set a precedent for others to follow if they so desire. In other ways they showed the Harrisons that it was their tea party and they wanted them to enjoy it to the fullest. Mr. Cleveland took only a modest part in the program as it had been arranged.

### Senate Galleries Packed.

As usual, the Senate galleries were packed with ladies. "Nearly all of them wore corsage bouquets or carried bunches of flowers, and with their own bright costumes and colors made the galleries look like flower beds."

On the floor old party and old sectional lines were broken down. There was no North, no South, no Republican, no Democrat.

James G. Blaine is the first man of distinction to make his entrance. The floor and the gallery greet him with a salvo of applause. "He wore a Prince Albert coat, a white four-in-hand scarf, and red gloves, and acknowledged the greeting with a slight bow."

An aged man, dressed in a fashion longout-of-date, now enters. "He wore an old-fashioned spike-tailed coat with brass buttons. He walked around in front of the President's desk and seated himself in the chair provided for Vice Presidents." There is hearty applause, and it is for Hannibal Hamlin, who was elected Vice President with Lincoln in 1860.

Now comes, according to formula, the Diplomatic Corps, and after they are seated, the presiding officer, Senator Ingalls, taps his gavel, and the large audience arises and stands until the members of the Supreme Court are escorted to their chairs. "As they were the only men connected with the American Government who wore any distinctive dress, they seemed to make more of an impression upon the foreign representatives than did even the in-coming and out-going Presidents and the senators themselves.

### Chief Juhtice Fuller There.

Chief Justice Fuller takes his seat next to the aisle. "He makes a most distinguished appearance with his long white hair, his heavy white mustache, and his gathered and pleated gown of silk."

There is now a rustle in the gallery as the family of the new President files down to their seats in the front row opposite to the press gallery. A venerable man is with them, gray-haired, gray-bearded and handsome looking. He is a college professor, Dr. John Witherspoon Scott, of Miami University. Mrs. Harrison calls him father. His is the distinction of being the only father-in-law who has attended such an inauguration. At Miami he was a confrere of Prof. William Holmes McGuffey and Prof. Albert Taylor Bledsoe, more than half a century ago. With him are his daughter and her children and her grandchildren. Back of them sat the handsome Mrs. Morton, wife of the Vice President, and her lovely daughters.

As soon as they are settled in their seats a tall, scrawny looking old man enters in undress military uniform and takes his seat upon the Republican side. An outburst of applause greets him. Murat Halstead, the famous journalist, who was present at this inauguration, thought that Gen. Sherman was the hero of it, and not Gen. Harrison. But that probably was Ohio jealousy.

### President Cleveland Enters.

A moment after the sergeant at arms entered and announced: "The President of the United States." Behind him came Grover Cleveland, arm in arm with Senator Cockrell, of Missuri. Taking his seat in front of the desk, facing the Senate, "he bore himself with the dignity becoming his great office." The gentlemen in the press gallery noted that he parted his coattails as he seated himself, according to the custom among men.

Now, following the proclamation of the sergeant at arms, comes the man in whose honor this day is being celebrated. As he enters on the arm of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, the audience rises and remains standing until he is seated. He and Mr. Cleveland meet in front of the clerk's desk and bow to each other. Gen. Harrison then turned and bowed slightly to the audience, in acknowledgment of their plaudits. As he took his seat the gentlemen in the press gallery noted that he did not part his coattails, according to the custom among men.

Last of all to enter is the Vice President, Levi P. Morton, who comes in on the arm of Senator Cullom, of Illinois. He, too, is cheered, and walking around to the right of the presiding officer's chair he takes his stand, with one foot upon the lowest step. Raising his right hand he pronounces the oath, impressively administered by Senator Ingalls. During the ceremony he showed some embarrassment.

After the delivery of his inaugural address, he calls the Senate to prayer. While the chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, is praying, "Mr. Cleveland stood with his hands clasped in front and his head lowly bowed," and "Mr. Harrison clasped his hands behind him and looked straight ahead."

### Crowd Roars in Rain.

In an orderly manner the Senate crowd made its way to the eastern portico. "Roars of applause went up from the thousands in the plaza as Cleveland and Harrison and their suites came down the steps to the platform."

"There was no discounting the enthusiasm of the people when Harrison appeared," said one veteran journalist. "The rain could not dampen it, the north wind chill it. Men, women and children stood out in the driving rain and the cold wind patiently hour after hour, and people tenderly reared felt the cold winds and the rain permeating their garments without a flinch."

Everybody wanted to see the new President, and so, "the smashing of umbrellas in front of the platform was a noticeable and funny feature. Every man who put up an umbrella was the object of an immediate assault, and thousands of umbrellas were smashed as the old and the new President appeared."

On the stand there was no smashing of umbrellas. The platform was not covered, and so Mr. Cleveland held an umbrella over Gen. Harrison. It was not his own umbrella. As the party was leaving the White House in a landaulet drawn by four gray horses, he tried to open his umbrella, but it could not be done. Turning to Secretary Fairchild, he said: "Lend me your umbrella. We are all honest people, and I will return it." "I am not so sure of that where umbrellas are concerned," replied Fairchild, in the same jocular vein, "but I will trust you this time."

### Harrison Reads Address.

Without formality Gen. Harrison began to read his address from a typewritten copy. "He evidently had it well in mind, so that he had little more to do than to refer to the manuscript; and he delivered it with proper, earnest eloquence, that added to its inherent force." It was liberally applauded.

In accordance with time-honored custom, the oath came last. Chief Justice Fuller made an impressive figure as he stood in front of the Chief Executive and read to him the solemn obligation.

"As Mr. Harrison pressed his lips to the Bible, the banging of cannon on East Capitol street was echoed by the tempestuous cheers of the great rain-soaked but no less enthusiastic crowd."

All semblance of order on the stand was lost sight of, as the distinguished persons broke to cover. The only man who braved the elements was the tiny little Korean Minister.

President Harrison drove immediately to the White House, where he parted graciously with former President Cleveland, who went to a private home to meet his family.

In the afternoon came the parade. It was largely a military affair, made up of State troops led by their governors, and soldiers, sailors and marines of the National establishment. Gen. Beaver was chief marshal. One leg was off and he was strapped to his horse. Immediately behind him rode his colored servant, carrying his crutches. Most of the men in line were from the North.

The hero of the procession was Gov. J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, who rode on a bay Virginia stallion at the head of the Toledo cadets. At every step of the way he was cheered and his hat was constantly off his head and he bowed to right and to left. In this parade he was the counterpart of Gov. Fitzhugh Lee in the parade of 1885.

It was a grand show.

# Pierce Memorized Inaugural Address

Gen. Pierce is the only one of our Presidents who went to the trouble to memorize his inaugural address and speak it like a piece at a school exhibition. All of the others have read their pieces, and few of them have made a good job of it.

His won the acclaim of being the best ever. Best, perhaps, because it could be heard, and none of the others were audible.

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# ORGANIZED GROUPS MARCHED FOR GRANT

## Feud With Johnson Caused Much Comment Among Papers of Period.

It was stated at the time, in the newspapers and in the inner circles of the radicals, that Andrew Johnson acted just like the Adamses, in not taking part in the inauguration of Gen. Grant, March 4, 1869. Of course it was not true, for if ever a President was snubbed by his successor, the Tennessee tailor was that day. It is much to be doubted, however, if he would have been present at the exercises, even if he had been personally invited by Gen. Grant. There are certain well-defined limits to etiquette which even a President may not crawl over.

Gen. Grant, it must be said, did not make a very heroic figure at his inauguration. He was under the shadow of a greater man. A huge number of the curious who came to his inauguration seemed as anxious to see Andy Johnson as did the thronging masses in 1853 to see Gen. Jackson on his iron hoss. All day long, March 3, the White House was thronged with them. "As a general thing their conduct was orderly and decent. There were exceptions, however, on the part of people more or less intoxicated. Some remarked, in a loud tone, 'House to let, occupant about leaving; has old Andy swung yet?' and others made remarks far from polite. They even asked the President's secretaries when Mr. Johnson would vacate, and received answers more emphatic than polite."

That night there was a different scene. The President held his last reception and it was a beautiful and wonderful tribute from the people to the man, a tribute which much affected him. Some of his bitterest political enemies came, but he greeted every one with dignified courtesy. His manner disarmed them and dear old Washington, which always loves its President, was delighted.

### Setting for Inaugural.

This was the setting for the inauguration next day. It had been arranged and was announced that the colored people would have a part in the procession. Four years before they had had an official and unofficial part, in that they formed by far the largest portion of the citizenry who marched in the mud to see Lincoln inaugurated. But now they were to march in organized bodies. And this was something new in an inaugural procession. Many of them had been formed into military companies. Andrew Johnson saw to it that the guns they used on this day were not charged, nor their cartridge boxes filled with ammunition. He had witnessed in Nashville, while he was military governor of Tennessee, a riot in which the colored people had killed several Union soldiers and the soldiers had killed several thousand of the blacks in retaliation.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the procession began to move. Gen. Grant came from his military headquarters on Fourteenth street, accompanied only by Gen. Rawlings, the little country lawyer who had served him so well during the war and was now to become his Secretary of War. At the sidewalk was "his unique little carriage"—a dog cart—surely the most remarkable vehicle a President ever rode in.

"A very happy looking darkey sat on the driver's seat. Most of the bon ton have two men in livery on their carriages nowadays, but Grant gets along with one, and he often has nothing to do."

### Grant Dressed in Black.

The general was dressed in a neat suit of black, and on his head a "spang new" hat, made for the occasion. This hat was one of the high lights of the news of the day. McBride the hatter had told the pressmen of the hat. "It's a perfect beauty," he cried. And so it was. But it provoked Donn Piatt to declaim: "This making the head of the President-elect an advertising medium is a little too much. I saw a President once ride to the Capital to be inaugurated in a carriage presented to him, pulled by horses presented to him, wearing a shirt gotten up by a great shirt company and drawers by another company, and boots by a famous bootmaker, and a suit of clothes from the celebrated and widely known ready-made concern of Moses & Sons, and a hat from a well-known hatter.

"In a word, every part of the dignified person of the Chief Magistrate was either 'a lay' for an office, a road to a contract or a process of advertising. In less than 90 days the donor of the horses had a fat contract, and the giver of the carriage a fat office, and all the rest went the rounds of the papers, well advertised."

Poor Pierce!

Behind Gen. Grant came the procession, followed by the multitude on both sides of Pennsylvania avenue. "As to the length of the procession, nobody could do more than guess at it. It extended over about all of Washington visible from the western portico of the Capitol. Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the White House was one broad moving mass of beings, and they could not near all get on that avenue at the same time."

### Motley Crowd Present.

In the actual procession itself, following behind the President-elect was a motley crowd, so colorful that it almost defied description. "There were, of course, the usual crowd of firemen in red shirts and sheet iron hats, with big belts and massive shields, swaggering and bragging and swearing the while like the army in Flanders. There were the Tanners, the Wide-awakes, the Campaign Clubs, the Glee Clubs, the Grant and Colfax Clubs, the Printers' Grant and Colfax Clubs."

And then came the military. "There were the Invincibles, whose services were brilliant; there were the petted military companies, with waxed moustaches and hands blistered with the friction of musket stock, which, for the day, takes the place of scissors, pen and yardstick. There were the brass bands, string bands and drum corps, all striving to make the most noise and the least music. There were the battalions of infantry, squadrons of cavalry and sections of artillery, all belonging to the Regular Army, which everybody could tell from their bad marching and the pets of their beadless officers." (It is to be feared that this writer, Col. Donn Piatt, did not like the regular establishment.)

"After the military came the civic organizations. "There were German societies, and Negro military companies, which latter were peaceably accorded places in the line. There were citizens in tall hats, looking wise and knowing; there were committeemen, bearing upon their breasts big rosettes and a flashy scarf encircling their waists, riding frantically up and down the line, trying to make people believe the burden of the whole inauguration rested on their devoted shoulders."

Then came more military companies and more brass bands making more bad music, more civic societies and more fire engines, "and finally, toddling along with feeble step, came the soldiers of the War of 1812, shouldering their crutches to show how fields were won."

### Sidewalks Impassable.

'In keeping with the kaleidoscopic group proudly marching behind the conqueror of the South was the varicolored throng which jammed the streets and made the sidewalks impassable. Among them were "the countrymen from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, accompanied, of course, by the women and children." Mingling with these "the freedmen, in smiling faces and brilliant costumes." Jostling all "are the soiled doves of fashion, dressed in silks and velvets, glaring in false blushes, painted lips, padded forms and barber's hair." Running hither and yon through the crowd, picking a pocket here and there, were "thieves and gamblers, native and imported from Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia." And pushing their way to the front to glimpse the moving show were the citizens who lived on back streets. Who could ever forget "the flags and streamers and gayly decked windows filled with handsome faces?" Or "the badges and transparencies and decorations and platforms filled with ladies?" In a truth on that festive day "the whole Avenue trembled beneath its weight of gayety and ostentation."

When the head of the procession reached the Capitol Gen. Grant's little carriage shot under the steps of the Senate, "and before half the crowd in the plaza could fix their eyes on the spot the little captain was dodging among the catacomb-looking pillars in the basement of the Capitol."

Quickly he and Gen. Rawlings made their way to the President's room just off the Senate chamber, where Vice President Colfax joined them. As they adjust themselves for the ordeal they are now to undergo, let us look in on the Senate chamber and see who is there.

In the chair is seated bluff old Ben Wade, of Ohio, whose cup of bitterness spills over this day. He expected to become President on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and when this failed, he was confident he and not Colfax would be chosen for Vice President. Now he is to swear in his successful rival.

The galleries are gay and animated with two thousand ladies. They presented much the appearance they wore during the impeachment trial, but "there was not the same display of magnificent and elaborate toilets as on those eventful days."

Mrs. Grant, it is noted, is not present. She and her numerous family of Dents and Grants and other kin are in the Supreme Court chamber where they have been given windows from which they can see the little captain take the oath.

On the floor the senators are seated on the right side of the chamber, and the diplomats, in their brilliant uniforms and glittering decorations, on the left. In front of the desk sit the judges of the Supreme Court, venerable men, dignified with years and position, sombre by nature.

Grant's captains are seated or standing about—Sheridan, Thomas, Hancock, Sickles, Terry, Howard and others in full uniform; Sherman in simple military undress. Wearing all the spangles of the Navy the squat little figure of Admiral Farragut was the target of every eye. Hovering over Mrs. Senator Hendricks was the giant form of John Morrissey, the prize fighter, world's champion heavyweight, now a Tammany congressman. When lovely eyes tired of looking at Admiral Farragut they wandered to the huge mountain of muscle from Ireland.

Somewhere on the rim of this crowd were assembled the members of the House of Representatives. Horace Greeley, editor of the Tribune, and his old white hat and white overcoat, occupied a prominent position in the press gallery.

On the stroke of twelve Grant and Colfax entered the chamber, the former on the arm of Senator Cragin, the latter on the arm of Senator McCeery. The little captain took his seat in front of the desk; Colfax mounted the steps, shook hands with Ben Wade, took the oath and spoke his piece.

Now the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate does his stuff. Leading the way, with the little captain following him, the crowd on the floor of the Senate marches in orderly manner to the eastern portico. On its appearing a shout tore the firmament into tatters. Then the great crowd in the plaza subsided into instant silence.

### Masses at Capitol.

"There was something akin to the appaling in the view of that mass of people as seen from the steps of the Capitol," said the historian, who was there. "Looking out across the area, nothing but upturned faces could be seen. To my eye there was something ghastly in that immense mass of upturned faces."

To this faithful diarist it seemed as if "the ceremonies on the platform were rushed through with haste. Instead of having the President and the honored attendants seated, and preserving some sort of dignified quiet, Chief Justice Chase hurried Grant to the front, and fell to work at once, as if in a hurry to get through with a job. Meanwhile nearly the whole crowd on the platform not only arose, but got upon their chairs, thus giving the tens of thousands not on the platform a splendid view of a huge black mass of hats and coats during the most interesting moments of the inauguration."

While this drama was being played out the curtain was slowly falling on another, the final scene of the pageant of Andrew Johnson's great Presidency. His Cabinet had gathered at the White House, expecting, of course, that he would go to the Capitol to sign the last bills of Congress as other Presidents had done.

"Evarts displayed his anxiety to be off by refusing to remove his overcoat. Seward came in last, smoking a cigar, and asked if all were ready. But the President continued silently at his desk. 'Will we not be late? Ought we not to start immediately?' Seward presently inquired. 'I am inclined to think,' replied Johnson quietly, 'that we will finish up our work here by ourselves.'"

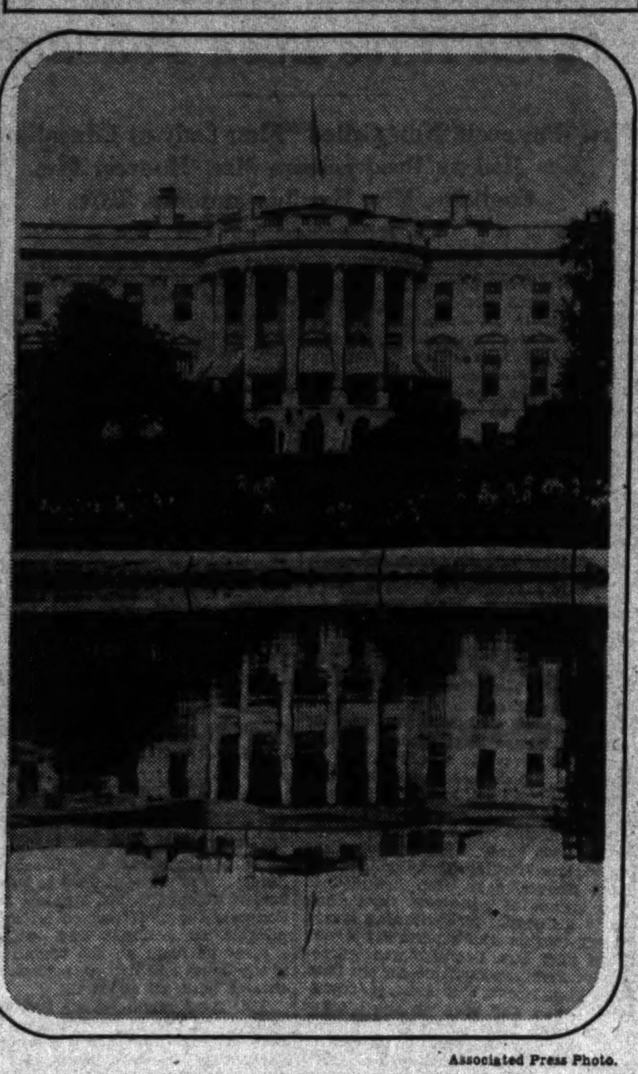
### Johnson Leaves Scene.

While Grant was reading his inaugural address, "a little after twelve, Johnson arose and announced that the time had come for them to part. He shook hands with each, uttered a few cordial words of farewell, and descended to the portico. All the White House attendants were gathered there for a final word. With a 'God bless you,' he entered his carriage and was driven off. The Cabinet members followed quickly behind him."

As he rode on to the home of John Coyle, editor of the National Intelligencer, a comedy was being enacted in front of the stand, just as Grant concluded his address. The military were forming, ready to escort the President to the White House. "An officer came dashing up, and on checking his horse went sprawling over its haunches into the mud. He got up, and then went over on the other side. Then he was picked up, set on his legs and led under the steps out of sight. The poor horse looked ashamed."

On returning to the White House Grant found it full of admirers, and he spent an hour or more receiving congratulations, while up and down the Avenue in front of the mansion paraded a number of intoxicated citizens, some hurrahing for "Seymo' 'n Blair" and others cursing "Old Grant." Across the Avenue from the White House the blinds were drawn in the Blair mansion.

## AWAITS NEW OCCUPANTS



Associated Press Photo.

This historic white mansion, its shimmering image reflected in a pool in the spacious lawn, today will have a new master and mistress.

## November Holds Lead With Most Birthdays

November has been the birth month of more Presidents than any other in the calendar, though March, April and October are stepping on its toes. No President was born in May or June. Franklin D. Roosevelt was born in January, and Theodore Roosevelt in October. Coolidge was born on July fourth.

Here is how the President are distributed among the months:

January—McKinley, Fillmore and F. D. Roosevelt.

February—Washington, W. H. Harrison and Lincoln.

March—Madison, Jackson, Tyler and Cleveland.

April—Jefferson, Monroe, Buchanan and Grant.

May—None.

June—None.

July—J. Q. Adams and Coolidge.

August—Benjamin Harrison and Hoover.

September—Taft.

October—J. Adams, Hayes, Arthur and Theodore Roosevelt.

November—Polk, Taylor, Pierce, Garfield and Harding.

December—Van Buren, Johnson and Wilson.

# POLK INAUGURATION WAS 'RESPECTABLE'

## Event of 1845 in Marked Contrast With Jackson Entry Into Office.

"There was an unusual degree of pomposity paraded in the inauguration of James Knox Polk as President of the United States by the Democracy," said dour old John Quincy Adams, in his ever present diary. "But I witnessed nothing of it."

That strange old man had been politely invited to take a conspicuous part in the inaugural proceedings. "I did not avail myself of the invitation," he explained. He might very truthfully have said that he did not attend the inauguration of any of his successors, though in Washington on each recurring occasion until his death. Perhaps the reason might be found in the Hermitage, so let us begin our story right there.

On January 28, 1845, Gov. Polk left his home in Columbia, Tenn., after bidding his old mother goodby, and began his long journey to Washington. He stopped in Nashville, where he was to take the boat for Wheeling, and visited the Hermitage. Gen. Jackson was still living, feeble of body, but vigorous of mind. Polk had been one of his favorite disciples and in the Presidential campaign of the year before had been hailed everywhere as the "Young Hickory."

They had a long and intimate conversation, and their "leave-taking was affectionate and impressive, for each felt conscious that in all probability it was a farewell forever." Such it proved to be. Jackson lived but six months longer, dying with his heart full of hate for John C. Calhoun.

### Storm Buffets Boat.

Polk and his wife were accompanied to Washington by V. K. Stevenson the builder of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, and a man of considerable wealth. He acted as the guide, philosopher and friend of the party. From Nashville they traveled to Wheeling on a small steamer, newly built of cedar wood. It was a light vessel and bobbed about on the rushing waters of the Cumberland and the Ohio like a cork. A terrific storm struck it some miles below the falls at Louisville, and it was blown ashore. A near-panic seized those on board; but it was noticed that the Polks were not in the least alarmed.

A band came aboard at Louisville, with the intention of serenading the President-elect all the way to Wheeling. It was Sunday, and Mrs. Polk was very strict in the observance of that day. When the first notes struck up she said to Mr. Stevenson: "Can't you stop that? This is the Lord's Day." Stevenson thought he could; and he did. When Polk's attention was called to the matter he said: "Sarah directs all domestic affairs, and she thinks that is domestic."

Leaving the boat at Wheeling, they traveled in a carriage over the National road to Cumberland, Md., and thence to the Relay House, where they took the train to Washington. Vice President-elect Dallas joined them at the Relay House and came with them to the Capitol. This was the only time in history that such a thing has happened.

Quarters had been engaged for him at the National Hotel, by his direction. He instructed Cave Johnson, another Tennessean with whom he had served in Congress, to make the reservations and to agree upon the price in advance. "You know," he wrote, "I have no money to spend unnecessarily—and to avoid being subjected to an extravagant or enormous charge, it is necessary that a distinct bargain (underscoring this) shall be made in advance."

### Clamor Over Cabinet.

General Jackson, when he came on for his first inauguration, stopped at the National, and Polk was but following in his footsteps in doing likewise. He put up there on his arrival, February 13, and lived there until his inauguration. His days were days of misery, for he found out, as have most of our Presidents, that he could not name his own Cabinet, and had to yield to the clamors of sections and factions to keep the peace within his party. Every waking hour beween his arrival and his inauguration was given up to conferences about his Cabinet. And when inauguration day came around he probably did not want the plagued old job.

Washington was filled with eager and anxious Democrats that day, every one willing to make sacrifices in order to help the Government. "Such a concourse of people had seldom congregated in the city," says Niles' Register. "Not only the public and boarding houses, but private dwellings, were literally crammed. A bed was a luxury that thousands had to dispense with."

The weather proved unfavorable. No such fair skies as greeted Gen. Jackson in 1829. "The morning was lowering, and before the procession reached the Capitol, it poured down rain; and continued wet during the residue of the day, marring enjoyments and defeating the exhibition no little. Such a display of umbrellas as made by the approaching mass on the Avenue and around the Capitol, has seldom been witnessed."

Four years before the Whigs, at the inauguration of Gen. Harrison, had set the fashion of a mixed parade, and Polk's managers now followed it. This part of the show was in the hands of the citizens of Washington, and they arranged it

### Veterans of '76 Marched.

First came the marshal, John M. M'Calla, and his aids, mounted. After them, for the last time, veterans of the Revolution. Then the reverend clergy, followed by President Tyler and President-elect Polk in an open carriage. Three former Presidents, Jackson, Van Buren and Adams were living, and not one of them was present, though provision had been made for them. President Tyler's Cabinet, in carriages, were followed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, members of Congress members of the Baltimore convention which nominated Polk, governors of States, legislatures, Federal and State judges, officers of the Army and Navy, the militia, citizens, political clubs, student bodies and the corporate authorities and citizens of the District of Columbia.

Though a very charming diarist, John Quincy Adams is not always a very accurate reporter, for in describing Polk's inauguration he limits the procession to "ten or eleven military companies." As a matter of fact, the military was hidden and subordinated.

There was pomp and circumstance enough, without the military. The presidential carriage was drawn by four horses, and the marshal and his aids were covered with bright-colored sashes and carried in their hands, "as emblems of the new head of the Republic, batons of young hickory, decked with a profusion of ribbons."

### Cannon Roar at Capitol.

As in former inaugurations the new Chief Magistrate was received at the Capitol with the roar of cannon and music from the Marine Band, and then he entered the Senate chamber, escorted by the Senate Committee on Arrangements. Mrs. Polk, with several of her special friends, was seated in the gallery. There she witnessed the swearing in of the Vice President, after which the whole party went to the east portico, where Polk took the oath, administered by Chief Justice Taney, and delivered his address to a sea of umbrellas.

Mrs. Polk with her friends was seated on the portico, an interested spectator of everything that went on. "She held in her hand what may be called a national fan, which had been presented to her. In the folds, above an ivory handle of beautiful open work, were eleven circles inclosing the portraits of the eleven Presidents from Washington to Polk, each inscribed with the name and the date of the term of office. Above Mr. Polk's was written 'President-elect.' In the flower-gilded spaces between these circles were the United States escutcheon and the statue of the Goddess of Liberty. On the reverse side was an oval picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence."

After the ceremony was over President Polk left the Capitol and drove by an indirect route to the White House, where he received, during the afternoon, the congratulations of his fellow citizens. The hoi polloi had followed him home, but in some way they were kept out of the house, and he was spared such a scene as Old Hickory had to endure sixteen years before.

It was not a colorful inauguration, but it was respectable, and it ushered in an administration that added an empire to the United States.

## Slaves' Attire Worn At Jackson's First

When Gen. Jackson came to Washington for his first inauguration, he was much impressed with the manner in which George McDuffie and some other South Carolina representatives clothed themselves. Instead of wearing broadcloth, as gentlemen usually did, they wore homespun, or as it was later called, "jeans," dyed with walnut juice.

This was the garb of slaves; and their slaves they clothed in broadcloth. This eccentricity was their way of expressing their protest against a protective tariff, which had been adopted by Congress at the behest of the woolen manufacturers of Pennsylvania.

## 'Odd Figures' Appeared At Mrs. Madison Levee

Judge Joseph Story attended one of Mrs. Madison's regular Wednesday evening levees at the White House, February 7, 1810.

"Amid such a group," he wrote his wife, "you may readily imagine that some odd and singular figures appeared. Were I disposed to satirize, I might paint you some aged damsels, flirting in the gay undress of eighteen; and antiquated country squires assuming the airs of fashionable beaux. * * * I heard some fine execution on the piano, but it was mere execution. To my slow and unlearned ear much of it was very dull and very fantastical."

# CAPITAL BUILDINGS ATTRACT VISITORS

## Scenes of Inaugural Rites Rich in Incidents of American History.

Inaugurations begin at the White House, continue at the Capitol and wind up where they begin. So both buildings have unusual and genuine interest for the visitors who come here to attend these grand quadrennial events. Each building has had a wonderful history, a history an American should never tire of hearing or reading about.

The District of Columbia was selected by Gen. Washington. Congress gave him the power to choose the site on the Potomac. When he had appointed the Commissioners to lay out the Federal City—one of them his kinsman and two of them his intimate friends—he selected as engineer for the scientific part of the job a young Frenchman, Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who had served under him in Count Rochambeau's army.

Maj. L'Enfant had designed the Federal Hall in New York in which the first Congress met and in which Washington first took the oath of office. He was a queer sort of genius, well worthy of a book some day, and his whole life was filled with strange deeds. For instance, he refused to serve as one of the marshals of the first inaugural parade in 1789, for no reason that has come down to us.

Washington thought highly of his genius, and approved his plans to locate the Capitol on the hill where it now stands and the White House one mile away in the swamp, where it now stands—only the swamp has long since been drained and filled up. The river used to come so close to the White House that John Quincy Adams could go out of the kitchen door, walk a few paces, hang his clothes on a hickory limb and go in swimming—which he often did.

### L'Enfant Copied Paris.

If Washington is a beautiful city, we owe it to Major L'Enfant, who, however, copied Paris in laying it out. Before much of his plan was executed he was at loggerheads with the commissioners, and Washington relieved him of his office. So that, aside from the ground plan, he had nothing to do with the Capitol or the White House.

Dr. William Thornton, an English architect, designed the Capitol—that is, the original structure, which has been incorporated in the grand building of today. Facing east, the right-hand wing housed the House of Representatives, which is now Statuary Hall, and the left-hand wing the Senate, which is now the Supreme Court room.

After Dr. Thornton came some very celebrated architects, Benjamin H. Latrobe and Robert Mills being the foremost of them. When the British burned the building in 1814 it was rebuilt on its original walls, which had been constructed of sandstone from General Washington's quarries at Acquia. Later came the rotunda with its beautiful dome and then the wings, which were designed in 1856 and completed during Lincoln's presidency. Robert Mills, who designed the Treasury and the Patent Office and the Washington Monument, furnished the idea for the present House and Senate wings. The statue surmounting the dome was designed by the famous American sculptor, Crawford, while Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War. Mr. Davis had the artist incorporate in it his ideas of the headpiece.

Gen. Washington laid the corner stone of the Capitol, with imposing Masonic ceremonies, September 18, 1793. A good part of the building was completed ere he died, and as Congress moved in in 1800, it can truthfully be said that he stood within its halls, as has every President since.

### Architects of Capitol.

From the beginning there has been an architect of the Capitol, with a large office force and with highly trained assistants. This officer has control of those buildings which are directly in charge of Congress, and that includes the Government Printing Office, the Library of Congress, the Senate and House Office Buildings, the Supreme Court Building, the Union Station, the parks and plazas about the Capitol. So it will be seen that his is an important job. The present incumbent, David Linn, is one of the most efficient and artistic of the able men who have held that office.

What has been said of the Capitol, so far as it related to Gen. Washington, can be said with equal truth of the White House. He approved the site, was present when the foundation was begun and stood within its walls with Mrs. Washington a few weeks before his death. Thus, as John Adams lived in the White House, being its first occupant, every one of our Presidents has been under its roof.

An Irish architect from Charleston, S. C., named James Hoban, was selected by competition to design the White House. His plans were submitted to Gen. Washington for approval. They copied a noted Irish castle in which the Duke of Lienster lived. Washington visioned a great empire on this continent, which Hoban had not done, so he made him enlarge his plans to the present dimensions. But for this unusual foresight the Capital might have been moved from Washington, as was many times threatened during the years of strife between the North and the South, over slavery, the tariff, the balance of power and other things.

Who first named the President's House—which is its first title—the White House, we do not know. When the British burnt it the French Minister wrote home to his government that "the White House" had been destroyed by fire. Theodore Roosevelt gave the mansion the official designation of the White House by ordering that name engraved in the official stationery. Prior to that the stationery bore the name "Executive Mansion."

### Place Believed Unhealthy.

Until recent years and science found a way to eliminate causes of disease and discomfort, the White House was considered during a large part of the year unhealthy. Even now our Presidents do not spend their summers there. Many have been the suggestions to move it, but it probably will remain where it is and as it is.

The building the visitor sees is not the original building. Many alterations and additions have been made in it. The east entrance is one of these and the executive offices at the west entrance another. President Theodore Roosevelt is responsible for both. Quite a row was kicked up over the executive offices, as not being in keeping with the dignity of the head of a great nation. So large has the executive staff become that one day a building to house the executive offices, commensurate with the magnificent temple that will house the Supreme Court, will be erected.

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# BLIZZARD SPOILED TAFT INAUGURATION

## Awful Weather Caused Oath to Be Administered in Senate Chamber.

"I have had a bully time as President," said Col. Roosevelt, as he turned the Government over to Judge Taft, "and am glad to lay down the duties of the office."

He took himself out of the picture in a dramatic manner, darting out of a side door in the Senate chamber, amid the cheers of the multitude, and hastened to the station, where he took a train for Oyster Bay. At the moment he was the only living former President.

This was not the only incident in President Taft's inauguration that people remembered. There was drama in the whole affair, which was climaxed with a spirit message from Gen. Jackson. When the Old Judge met Old Hickory in Heaven, they probably talked over things, and surely the former asked the latter if he really sent him that message. It read:

"Friends All: I greet you today and I want to say that we are entering a new era; a new President has taken his seat. I voice the thoughts, the hopes and the aspirations of the higher spheres that this man who has taken charge of the Ship of State may steer it into clear waters; that no storm cloud that may mean war to any nation, much less to these free United States, may loom up over this the home of the free and the brave. May our dear old flag wave as long as the earth shall last and wave for freedom, goodwill and justice.

"ANDREW JACKSON."

On comparison of the handwriting with specimens of the genuine chirography of Gen. Jackson, the similarity was startling. Perhaps the old boy did write it, after all. Let us hope, anyway, that he did.

### Ceremony Held Indoors.

For the first time in 76 years the inauguration was held indoors, in the Senate chamber. The storm god was wholly to blame. On March 3 the day was lovely; yea, it was scrumptious, and the official forecast for the next day was "Fair and cooler." During the night a sudden blizzard swept down on Washington from the northwest, bringing with it such a snow as the Capital had not seen since 1857.

When Judge Taft came down to breakfast at the White House the day of his investment with office, he exclaimed, "I knew it would be a cold day when I was made President of the United States."

President Roosevelt looked up and grinned. "I knew there would be a blizzard clear up to the moment I went out of office," he cried.

And they fell to on ham and eggs—a favorite White House dish, plebeian though it be—and began to talk of cabbages and kings and what Uncle Joe Cannon was thinking about.

Both statesmen knew their Washington, and they did not doubt for one moment that the plaza in front of the Capitol would be filled with acres of people and the sidewalks down the Avenue crowded with a mass of moving humanity. It never occurred to either that the time-honored rule of swearing in the President in the presence of the people would have to be abated.

### Snow Buries City.

After a leisurely breakfast—the first of its kind that ancient hall has ever known, Theodore and William, as they called each other, got into a closed carriage with Senator Knox and another senator and rode to the Capitol, escorted by the famous Black Horse Cavalry of Cleveland.

While they were slowly plowing their way through the snow and the shrieking wind, and the crowds on the sidewalks taking no notice of them, the Congress was rushing through a joint resolution changing the whole inaugural program.

This deeply disappointed the judge, but he was told that "It was deemed dangerous to force upon the venerable members of the Supreme Court and the Diplomatic Corps and the Senate the jeopardy of long exposure to the fury of the elements." Outside in the snow and the slush and braving the shrieking wind stood the patient crowd, waiting, waiting, waiting. If anybody went out and shooed them away there is no record of it.

If it were chilly outside, it certainly was warm inside the Capitol. Everybody liked Judge Taft and so the stage was set for the scene in the Senate chamber, and it was a brilliant scene. Everybody who would have been on the stand outside was in the galleries or on the floor inside. Nor snow nor wind nor both together could keep that crowd away. They came in closed carriages, bundled up in expensive furs, and wearing the most costly fabrics.

### Inkwell in Limelight.

In the chair sat the elongated figure of the retiring Vice President, who, if he had not had to play second fiddle to Col. Roosevelt, would have made a better figure during the four years just ending. He was well liked by the newspapermen and that means that he was generally well liked. At the moment he was angry with some of them because of the stories they had written about his official inkwell. They said the Government had paid $500 for it, and some were rash enough to hint that a 10-cent bottle would have answered all purposes. However, it turned out that it cost only $200, and Mr. Fairbanks' last act was to send the Treasury his check for that sum; and as he left the chair he bore with him his precious inkwell. Now fountain pens make inkwells obsolete, and every V. P. has to furnish his own.

Promptly at noon the main door of the Senate was thrown open and the sergeant at arms heralded the coming of the President and his successor.

Everybody rose to his feet and the cheering began and kept up until the two statesmen, arm in arm, and preceded by the Senate committee, came down the aisle and took the usual seats fronting the Senate. In the gallery sat Mrs. Taft and her children and the Taft family, with Aunt Delia, a numerous host. Near them the Sherman family, with eyes for the new Vice President.

Vice President Fairbanks spoke his farewell and then administered the oath to Vice President Sherman, who delivered a brief address. Judge Taft then arose and, arm in arm with the diminutive Senator Knox, who was to be the premier in his Cabinet, went to the desk. Chief Justice Fuller followed him almost immediately. Facing the members of his family, the President-elect took the oath.

The venerable Chief Justice, now for the fifth and last time taking part in these impressive ceremonies, spoke in a low voice, scarcely audible. As he paused at the end of each phrase Judge Taft caught up his words and repeated them in a slow, distinct voice, which carried impressively to the farthest recesses of the chamber. When he kissed the Bible there was an outburst of applause.

For this ceremony the century-old Bible of the Supreme Court was used. It is the court's most venerable and sacred possession. On it the justices are sworn, and several Presidents have kissed its sacred pages. The touch of sentiment in the use of this particular Bible was not lost on those who knew of it. Judge Taft had requested that it be used, and the clerk of the court brought it from the steel safe where it is kept, and then returned it there again. A dozen years later Judge Taft stood in the presence of the Supreme Court and again took the oath on this Bible, this time as Chief Justice.

### Teddy Hurries Away.

As is customary, the Chief Justice shook hands with the President, and then retired to his seat at the head of his court. The President then began to read his address from a typewritten manuscript.

On its conclusion the former President rushed to the stand. President Taft advanced to meet him. They shook hands warmly, with a hand on each other's shoulders, and chatted earnestly for a few moments while the crowd looked on in silence. Then Roosevelt hurriedly darted from the chamber, while cheers rang in his ears. As usual with him, he had "hogged" the show.

Another precedent was now broken. President Taft took into his carriage, on the ride back to the White House, Mrs. Taft and Vice President and Mrs. Sherman. This was the first time ladies had ever ridden in an inaugural parade. The storm had now abated and the sun was peeping out from behind the clouds as they came away. Along the Avenue they saw the sidewalks jammed with humanity, standing in the snow and slush to hail the rising sun.

For the next two or three hours the snow plows and gangs of workmen attacked the covering of snow and opened a way for the parade to pass down the Avenue past the reviewing stand in front of the White House.

### Taft Weeps at Tune.

More than 30,000 men were in the parade and it took more than three hours to pass a given point. When the Citizens' Taft Club of Cincinnati passed the reviewing stand, the band broke into "Home, Sweet Home." Tears came to the President's eyes and flowed down his manly cheeks. Then the band broke into the song, which the club sang, "Bill, Bill, we'll have four good years of Bill," whereupon the tears changed to smiles and the President beat time with his hat and bowed again and again.

One group in the parade attracted much attention along the route and from the reviewing stand—it was the Confederate Veterans, in their old gray uniforms. It had been nearly half a century since Appomattox, and here they were, hale and hearty. President Taft smiled at them, waved at them, clapped his hands at them and almost yelled at them. He had not forgotten that another Ohio President, a Union veteran, Maj. McKinley, had worn a Confederate button—this writer saw it pinned on him—and had accepted as his bodyguard, when he visited the Tennessee Centennial, a company of Confederate veterans, who watched his rooms all night, changing guard every two hours, and went with him wherever he went. The Secret Service had nothing on those old boys.

And then the day ended with the message of good cheer and hope from Old Hickory.

## GUIDED GREAT CAMPAIGN

Harris & Ewing.

James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic national committee and new Postmaster General, who guided the Roosevelt campaign to victory.

## Chief Justice Marshall Swore in 9 Presidents

Chief Justice Chase and Chief Justice Fuller had the unique distinction of administering the oath to the President who appointed them to office—the former to Lincoln in 1965, and the latter to Cleveland in 1893.

Chief Justice Taft was the only former President to sit on the Supreme Court. In 1929 he was one of three Presidents present and officiating at an inauguration.

Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath to nine Presidents; Chief Justice Taney to seven Presidents; Chief Justice Fuller to six Presidents; Chief Justices Chase Waite and White to three each; Chief Justice Taft to two, and Chief Justice Ellsworth to one.

Ellsworth and Marshall were Federalists; Taney, Fuller and White were Democrats; Chase a Democrat, then a Free Soiler, then a Republican and in 1868 again a Democrat; Waite a Republican, and Taft and Hughes Republicans.

Chief Justice White is the only Confederate soldier to occupy that high office.

President Taft, a Republican, appointed Justice White, a Democrat, Chief Justice; and President Benjamin Harrison, a Republican, appointed Senator Howell E. Jackson, a Democrat, a member of the court.

## Roosevelt Is One of 11 Youngest Presidents

Franklin Delano Roosevelt is 51 years old. Three other Presidents, Tyler, Garfield and Coolidge, were that age when they became President. Four of our Presidents were under 50 when inaugurated, and three just 50. W. H. Harrison was the oldest, 68; and Theodore Roosevelt the youngest, 44. From Washington to F. D. Roosevelt their ages have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Washington | 57 |
| John Adams | 62 |
| Jefferson | 58 |
| Madison | 58 |
| Monroe | 59 |
| J. Q. Adams | 58 |
| Jackson | 62 |
| Van Buren | 55 |
| W. H. Harrison | 68 |
| Tyler | 51 |
| Polk | 50 |
| Taylor | 65 |
| Fillmore | 50 |
| Pierce | 49 |
| Buchanan | 65 |
| Lincoln | 52 |
| Johnson | 57 |
| Grant | 47 |
| Hayes | 55 |
| Garfield | 50 |
| Arthur | 51 |
| Cleveland | 48 |
| B. Harrison | 56 |
| McKinley | 54 |
| T. Roosevelt | 44 |
| Taft | 52 |
| Wilson | 57 |
| Harding | 56 |
| Coolidge | 51 |
| Hoover | 55 |
| F. D. Roosevelt | 51 |

## House Is Given Part In McKinley Inaugural

A precedent that dated back to Washington's inauguration in 1789 was broken when McKinley was inaugurated in 1897. Up to that time the Senate had had sole charge of the ceremonies at the Capitol. But as if giving emphasis to the change of eras, the House was now given a share in the arrangements, and from that day a joint committee of the Senate and House has had charge.

There was more significance in this than appears on its face. The President was Chief Executive of the States, and the States were represented in the Government by the Senate. Nowhere else in the Government were the States on an equality. The change marked another step in the centralization of the Government and the doing away with State lines.

### Polk "Forgot" Inauguration.

President Polk kept a diary during his Presidency, but made no entry of his own inauguration. In that he differed from John Quincy Adams, whose account of his own enthroning is unique. Polk, however, left posterity a vivid account of the inauguration of his successor, Gen. Zachary Taylor.

### Refused to Speak To Him.

Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer had to weather a very indignant storm after he turned the tide in favor of John Quincy Adams as President. He had promised all of his messmates that he would not vote for Adams, and after the election they continued to mess together, but refused to speak to him.

# MONROE INAUGURAL PLAN ALTERED LATE

## Quarrel in Congress Gained Public Chance to View "Swearing In."

Gen. Washington set the precedent of our Presidents taking the oath of office in the presence of the populace. He did not follow it in his second inauguration, and the custom was not observed again until James Monroe was sworn in on March 4, 1817. Even then the populace would not have viewed this majestic scene if the two houses of Congress had not quarreled over it.

The Speaker and the other officers of the House of Representatives were tired of being mere spectators in the inaugural ceremony, and they made known their resentment after the inaugural program had been arranged and announced in the papers. So strong was their objection that the whole program was revised at the eleventh hour; and, accompanied by both houses of Congress, Monroe took the oath of office in public.

A precedent was set at this inauguration which does not seem to have been followed again, for the new Vice President, Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, rode in the inaugural procession with the new President. The latest and the best biographer of Monroe says that Madison rode with Monroe, but that is a mistake. The contemporary newspapers state that Tompkins rode with him and that Madison made his way to the Capitol in his own carriage, alone.

Another custom established at this inauguration was the presence of the new President at the swearing in of the new Vice President.

### Had No Enemies.

As is well known, Monroe was a President without enemies. His reign is called "the era of good feeling." Miscalled would be a better phrase. There was no opposing party, and he got all of the electoral votes except one, the member casting it not wanting any man to stand on the same footing with Washington. Of course, there was opposition to Monroe's election; for certain sections of the country were beginning to tire of the Virginia Dynasty. As Secretary of State in Madison's government, he had come in contact with the members of Congress who would elect the President, and his friends in that body, with the help of Madison and probably of Jefferson, were able to accomplish his election.

As Secretary of State he might have prevented the second war with England, but neither he nor Madison was strong enough to stand up against the young War Hawks in Congress—Calhoun, Clay, Cheves and that belligerent group. Consequently he was inaugurated amid the ruins of what had been the proud Capital of the Nation.

Fortune seemed to smile on his inauguration. "The mildness and radiance of the day cast a brilliant hue on the complexion of the whole ceremony." This is what the newspapers said. The historian Schouler says it was "a day of spring sunshine unusual for early March in the latitude of our National Capital;" and adds, "The softness of the air, the radiance of the noonday sun, the serenity of the rural surroundings, from wooded heights to the placid Potomac, carried a sense of tranquil happiness to the hearts of thousands of spectators who had assembled for the outdoor ceremonies on Capitol Hill."

### Capitol in Ruins.

Only a portion of the ceremonies was held out of doors. The Capitol was in ruins—"fragments of marble, heat-cracked columns and a pile of debris that served as reminders to the thousands of visitors of Admiral Cochrane's vandal hand." To keep the Government from moving elsewhere, David Carroll, (or was it Daniel or Duddington?), Thomas Law and others erected a building for Congress to meet in. For a time it was called Carroll's Row, and then the Old Capitol, and during the Secession War it was the Old Capitol Prison. At one time it was the home of Mrs. Rose O'Neil Greenhow, the celebrated Confederate spy, and on March 30, 1850, John C. Calhoun died within its walls.

Monroe's home was on Nineteenth street northwest, now occupied by the Arts Club. Adjacent to it was and is a group of buildings known as O'Neil's Tavern, or the Franklin Hotel, kept by William O'Neale, the father of Mistress Peggy O'Neale, the barmaid who was to change the destiny of the country and bring on a big war. It is interesting to know that Abraham Lincoln applied the same phrase to Harriet Beecher Stowe: "So this is the little woman who brought on this big war!"

On inauguration day, by preconcert, the gentlemen of Georgetown and Washington met in front of the Franklin Hotel at 11 o'clock. They were all mounted. Their commanding officers, the marshals of the day, were the first citizens of the two towns: Gen. Van Ness, Gen. Mason, Adjt. Cox and Maj. Walter Jones. Their business was to escort James Monroe to the Capitol and return him in safety to his home after the ceremonies were over. This was the first time one of our Presidents had a purely citizen escort.

### Congress Hall Scene.

At half-past 11 o'clock Monroe and Tompkins left the private residence of the former in the same carriage and, escorted by this cavalcade of proud and puissant horsemen. They reached the Congress Hall—as it was then called—at the same time that President Madison did, and were met there by the judges of the Supreme Court. At once they entered the House Chamber, where the Vice President was sworn in and delivered his address.

"This ceremony having ended, the Senate adjourned, and the President, the Vice President, the judges of the Supreme Court, the Senate generally, the marshals, &c., attended the President to the elevated portico temporarily erected for the occasion, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of officers of the Government, foreign officers, strangers (ladies as well as gentlemen) and citizens, the President rose and delivered his inaugural address."

So runs the veracious news report. Where was the House of Representatives? Among the "&c"? The portico was a small affair and could not have held a large number of persons.

Now it must not be assumed from the foregoing that the House of Representatives was ignored. That could never have happened. For once the veracious news man is in error, for the House played a very conspicuous part in this inaugural ceremony. Let us now appeal to Monroe's best biographer, who has written one of the ablest books on any of our Presidents.

"Everything was ready for his reception," says George Morgan. "The senators had met in their own chamber at 11 o'clock, had organized, and gone thence to that of the representatives. Here were assembled the members of the House, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the foreign ministers, the heads of departments, visiting dignitaries and as many ladies as could be accommodated with seats. The chamber was crowded. Vice President Tompkins took the chair; former President Madison and John Gaillard, President of the Senate, sat at the right, and Henry Clay, Speaker of the House, to the left, along with the Diplomatic Corps. The Judges of the Supreme Court were at the table in front of the chair; beyond these sat the senators, and in the body of the House, the representatives.

### Held on Portico.

It was before this assembly that Tompkins took the oath. "At the conclusion of the Vice President's address, the Senate adjourned, whereupon the ceremonies were transferred to a portico that had been erected out of doors. On this portico, with a host of honorables gathered around, Chief Justice Marshall, in his black gown, administered the oath of office to the President—an old schoolmate of his, a comrade in arms, a near friend when they first wooed the law and compared the beauty of the belles of Richmond, but now of late somewhat apart, owing to the political embitterments of a stormy quarter of a century."

Tell it not in Gath that on such an occasion the citizen soldiers had no part in a change of government. The Georgetown Rifles, a company of artillery and two companies of infantry from Alexandria, and the Marine Corps received the President on his arrival at the Capitol. They gave him a salute on his coming and this announced the arrival to those gathered within the Hall of Representatives and to the multitude outside the Capitol. When he retired, they gave him the formal presidential salute, which was joined in by the battery at the navy yard and the guns at Fort Washington. The Marine Band furnished the music for the occasion.

### Largest in History.

Every inauguration draws a crowd of some sort, and of the one that witnessed this inauguration the National Intelligencer said: "It is impossible to compute with anything like accuracy the number of carriages, horses and persons present. Such a concourse was never before seen in Washington. * * * and it is satisfactory to say that we heard of no accident during the day, notwithstanding the magniture of the assemblage."

As soon as the ceremony was over President Monroe returned to his private dwelling, where, with his lady, he received "the visits of their friends, of the heads of departments, most of the senators and representatives, of all the foreign ministers at the seat of Government, of strangers and citizens, who also paid the tribute of their unbated respect to Mr. and Mrs. Madison." At 3 o'clock the ceremony was over and Monroe retired to the privacy of his study to take up his new duties.

An unusual custom prevailed at that time. In many cities of the land celebrations were held on inauguration day, in the nature of public dinners, which gave occasion for much oratory. Those held throughout the Nation on this occasion were marked with unwonted enthusiasm.

## Jefferson Threatened Two Bold Movements

Thomas Jefferson threatened the Federalists with two bold moves in 1801. One was a revolution and a resort to arms. The other was a convention to rewrite the Constitution.

"The very word convention gives them the horrors," he wrote James Monroe, "as in the present democratical spirit of America they fear they should lose some of the favorite morsels of the Constitution." As Grover Cleveland said once upon a time to his great Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle: "Jefferson played his keerds close to his belly."

### Washington Dressed in Brown.

For his first inaugural Washington "was dressed in deep brown, with metal buttons, with an eagle on them, white stockings, a bag and sword."

# *White House Chatelaines Often Have Been Teachers*

## Mrs. Roosevelt, Now Called "First Lady of Education," Has Had as Predecessors Mrs. Hoover, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Taft.

By VYLLA POE WILSON.

The new "First Lady of Education," as educational circles now speak of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President-elect, represents in the minds of those who are conversant with the characters of the long line of women who have ruled as First Lady simply an evolution of these characteristics.

Many of the First Ladies were school teachers and many more were included in the lists of educators. Even Martha Washington, who, of course, was a "home body," did her part in teaching the women about her and encouraging them to teach others the thrifty manner of spinning, conserving wool and flax as practiced in the spinning house at Mount Vernon.

No better propaganda of economies in this industry of the women of that day can be seen than in the act of Martha Washington in unraveling a pair of brown silk stockings, relics of early bridehood days, and old crimson chair covers to obtain variety in her war-time dresses woven at Mount Vernon of cotton striped with silk stocking ravelings and the bright red of the threads from the chair covers.

The last three First Ladies of the Land, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Hoover, have been included in the groups of educators since their early girlhood. Mrs. Harding was a music teacher and reports say a very good one; Mrs. Coolidge was teacher at Northampton Institute for the Deaf, and Mrs. Hoover's interest in education began way back on the campus of the university in California when she was a freshman and Herbert C. Hoover a senior. It has been outstanding motif of her life activity ever since. No woman probably knows more about the educational problem and rural school problems than does Mrs. Hoover. She has applied herself diligently to the task of ascertaining everything there is to be known in regard to it.

### Mrs. Taft Musical Educator.

Mrs. William Howard Taft, who was a great exponent of musical education for every one as the First Lady of the Land and maintains her interest still, was a teacher of it in Cincinnati before she became the bride of the young lawyer, William Howard Taft. It was not necessity but ennui which sent her out with her knowledge of books and music to create a career for herself, a career which ended in marriage but not with an abatement of her interest in education.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who was a real power in the educational world when she was White House chatelaine through her sponsorship in becoming the first President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution with its program even in those early days of patriotic education, including the history of the land and the men and women who had helped to make that land great. Mrs. Harrison also served as a teacher and manager of the Indiana Orphan Asylum before her marriage and kept up some of her work there all during her life.

The romance of Lucretia Randolph and James Garfield was a teaching one. After they attended school together in Chester, they went to Hiram College, in Ohio. Lucretia became a teacher, while James Garfield went to Williams College. When young Garfield became a teacher his college-bred fiancee had much in common with him. They were married shortly after he became principal of Hiram College.

### May Have Taught Husband.

It would not be proper to mention the great educators among the First Ladies without mention of that woman who was something of an educational crusader in a different way, Eliza McCardle Johnson, wife of Andrew Johnson. While the most authentic historians decry the story that she taught her husband to read and write during the long hours he worked for their living in his tailor shop, it is certain that before she became his bride he had little more than mastered the art of reading and writing. Because she was well versed in the usual branches of instruction of that day she was able to help him with his studies long after the tailor shop was closed.

They studied together, too. Sometimes she read to him as he completed his weary tasks. It was without doubt the influence of this "educator" that added fuel to the ambitions of a lowly tailor who had never been to school one day in his life, to study and achieve until he received the highest gift in the power of his fellow countrymen as his reward.

The educational banner of the First Ladies was valiantly upheld by Abigail Fillmore and by her daughter, Mary Abigail Fillmore, who became the chatelaine of the White House after her mother's death. Abigail Fillmore has written her name on the scroll of education because of her unusual literary and educational attainments for a woman of that particular age and because it was this learned woman who had been a school teacher, who established the nucleus of what is now a fairly respectable White House library.

### Led by Mrs. Fillmore.

When the Fillmores first came to the White House they found it absolutely destitute of books. The new First Lady was used to spending hours in reading and studying. She was accustomed to being surrounded by books of reference, maps and other requirements—a well-equipped library. She found it hard to content herself without it. Mr. Fillmore asked Congress for and received an appropriation for a library and put aside a pleasant room on the second floor of the house and had convenient book shelves built all about it.

This room remained the President's office until Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover, with the assistance of their wives as enthusiastic readers as Mrs. Fillmore, added to the White House library.

The Library now is known as the Lucifer room and is still regarded as the President's study although the books for all the family are on the well-filled shelves. It is recalled that in the Coolidge administration a committee of which Mrs Alice Roosevelt Longworth was a member selected new books for the White House library. Mrs. Hoover with a thought of the women who will come after her, has donated many important books to this collection.

The intense interest in educational work of Mary Abigail Fillmore, the only daughter of President and Mrs. Fillmore was only seconded by that in sculpture. She would, without doubt, have made her name in the world of arts and letters in this Nation but a year after the death of her mother she also died at the age of 22. She was a graduate of normal school and had already served her apprenticeship as a teacher.

So Mrs. Roosevelt, who has kept up her teaching in spite of the election of her husband as President of the United States will find much in common with the women who have gone before her in the gracious rooms in which they lived and presided over as First Ladies of the Land. Although Mrs. Roosevelt will close her teacher's desk in time for the inauguration and to take her duties as Mistress of the White House she will, without doubt, carry on as an exponent of education and educational opportunity in this great land of equal opportunity for all

## McKinley Took Oath On Beautiful Bible

President McKinley took the oath on a Bible. Whose Bible was it? Some of the correspondents said it was his mother's Bible, and that his fingers touched II Chronicles, 5:10. But a widely printed dispatch said that the Bible was specially made in Ohio for the occasion, and that it was the gift of Wilberforce College, a colored institution in that State, and was presented to Maj. McKinley by Bishop Arnett, of the A. M. E. Church.

It was "unusually handsome and costly." And "its covers were of blue morocco, with satin linings, white satin panels and gilt edges, with a gold plate in the center engraved with the following inscription: 'William McKinley, President of the United States, inaugurated March 4, 1897.'"

### Mrs. Grant at McKinley Induction.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, widow of Gen. Grant, was present, an honored guest, at McKinley's first inauguration. She was at the White House when the President returned from the Capitol and was presented to the Chief Magistrate by Bishop John Henry Newman, who had been Grant's pastor during his Presidency.

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# BUCHANAN ESCAPED TWO ARSENIC PLOTS

## Lincoln's Predecessor Made Desperately Ill, but Brandy Saved His Life.

On the day after the inauguration of James Buchanan, March 4, 1857, the New York Herald, assuming the role of prophet, said: "After this the deluge!" In that remarkable editorial it foretold the election of Lincoln (but did not name him), and the ensuing war.

With the prophecy we have nothing to do in this piece; the thing that concerns us is that the Herald, while displaying oracular powers, missed the whole story of Buchanan's inauguration. There came very near being no inauguration, and these quadrennial events just missed being stained by the worst crime ever recorded. It was a wholesale poison plot. A thousand were made desperately ill and the life of James Buchanan was saved as if by divine intervention.

Mr. Buchanan visited Washington on January 27 to consult the leaders of his party with regard to the make-up of his Cabinet. His coming was heralded in the papers; a crowd came to Washington to see him. As had been his custom for many years, he took rooms at the National Hotel. The day after his arrival a great many of the guests were taken suddenly ill with a disease which became known as the National Hotel disease. Mr. Buchanan himself was stricken. Many of the guests died, after a long and painful illness which was diagnosed as arsenic poisoning. This diagnosis in several cases was confirmed by autopsies. At the time of his inauguration it was said to be a political plot to get rid of Buchanan and throw the Government into confusion.

### Called on Pierce.

Almost immediately on his arrival he called on President Pierce, who wished to give him a public dinner, but Buchanan refused. Senator Douglas called on him and asked that he might honor the President-elect with a dinner, and this too was declined.

The next day Preston S. Brooks died of strangulation at Brown's Hotel. His death created so much sorrow and consternation that it threw Buchanan's plans into confusion. A public funeral was given the popular South Carolina congressman, which Buchanan and the President and every member of the Cabinet and all Washington attended. The galleries of the House were crowded with weeping women. There never was such a congressional funeral; there probably will never be another just like it. Two days later Buchanan accepted an invitation for a dinner at the White House, and there he met everybody of consequence in Washington.

In a week he was back home nursing his ailment and mulling over his Cabinet. On Washington's birthday the correspondents here were wiring their papers: "The city is crowded with strangers. Much sickness is prevailing, now known as the 'Buchanan grip.'" A dispatch came out of Lancaster, Pa., to the effect that "Mr. Buchanan had a return yesterday of the complaint contracted on his recent visit to Washington."

### Brandy Saved Life.

For days this terrible gnawing kept attacking his vital organs, and he confessed later that he was kept alive by brandy.

On March 2, accompanied by two or three friends and the Lancaster Fencibles, his bodyguard, he set out for his inauguration. The town's people turned out to say farewell and rang the church bells and fired the village cannon and set off the blacksmith's anvil.

Stopping in Baltimore, he spent most of March 3 there, being accorded a true Baltimore welcome. The welcoming committee from Washington met him there, and also the Jackson Democratic Association. Preparations had been made to receive him in the Capital with tumult and shouting, but evidently suffering much and concealing the fact, he retired from the public reception in Baltimore, ate in private and took an early train that put him in Washington about midafternoon. He was not expected until 7 o'clock, so the military and the multitude were not present. The Jackson Democratic Association saved the day, however, by firing a salute and giving a cheer.

### Retired to Seclusion.

On going to the National Hotel again, he retired to his rooms and declined to see any one except a few close friends. The hotel lobbies were filled with noisy crowds. "I have never seen so many broken-down, diseased and worn-out politicians in my life before," said the Herald correspondent. "The poorhouses have evidently discharged their inmates, and the jails and penitentiaries their pickpockets and thieves." This, of course, was alleged wit, for nobody ever saw a broken-down, diseased or worn-out politician, much less a Democrat of that description. At least, not in Washington.

President Polk said of Buchanan that he acted like an old maid, and on this occasion he was running true to form. He tore his Cabinet to pieces and remade it. The judges of the Supreme Court waited on him in a body, and after they left, having told him what had been in the papers for days past, the decision in the Dred Scott case, he sat down to rewrite his inaugural address. All the time his illness was becoming more aggravated.

### Everybody Sick.

There were exactly 1,000 guests under that hotel roof with him, and the night of his arrival they all, or most of them, became ill with the same symptoms that had appeared in January. A number of them died, among them Gen. John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, and James Buchanan Henry, the new President's nephew and private secretary.

The President himself was taken violently ill during the night, and a Navy surgeon, whom he had appointed to the Navy years before, was called in, remained with him all night and at times despaired of saving his life.

It was a very sick man, then, who rode in the grand parade the next day with President Pierce and took the oath of office. The reporters seemed to see everybody in the parade except those in the carriage just back of that in which rode Buchanan and Pierce. Its occupants were the navy doctor and young Mr. Henry. Ever so often the carriage stopped and the doctor administered brandy to his august patient, and so Andrew Johnson had a just precedent for taking a tumbler full of "the vile stuff" on the day he was inaugurated. Where Andy made his mistake was in not having a [illegible] to him in [illegible] ever so often for days and weeks after the inauguration. [illegible] was desperately ill, and the papers prepared his obit and quoted members of the Cabinet as saying it was a rum go with the old boy. When it was all over the evidence of a political plot to poison him was in hand, but the President refused to let his Attorney general, Judge Black, make it public. He shrank from the exposure. Having failed in January, the poisoners had tried it again in March.

### Lots of Folderol.

It was a beautiful day for the inauguration, mild, balmy and pleasant, and the city was crowded to excess with strangers from all parts of the Union. There were two marshals of the day, William Selden, who was chief marshal, and Gen. John A. Quitman, who was in charge of the military.

"The procession was planned with admirable taste, and was conducted in perfect order. The great attraction next to the President-elect himself, was the Liberty car, surmounted by a high pedestal upon which stood the Goddess of Liberty, magnificently attired, and supported by a liberty pole, 50 feet high, and drawn by six horses.

"A full-rigged ship, made by the mechanics at the Washington Navy Yard, was an object of curious admiration. As the pageant moved along the sailors were engaged in the rigging and on deck, in their various duties, as if at sea.

"The marshals rode to and fro, sporting their gay sashes, each one, doubtless, believing himself certain of an executive appointment."

There is considerable confusion in the news reports as to how President Buchanan got to the Capitol. One report says that he and the Vice President-elect, John C. Breckenridge, entered a carriage at the National Hotel, where both were stopping, and joining the parade there rode on to the top of the hill. Another says that Mr. Buchanan and President Pierce were picked up at Willard's Hotel, and rode together from there. What probably happened was that the carriages picked up Mr. Buchanan at the National and then drove to Willard's, where it picked up Gen. Pierce. Mr. Breckenridge, according to custom, had to be at the Capitol an hour in advance of the ceremonies on the eastern portico, and he probably went by another carriage.

### Personal Bodyguard.

Acting as a personal bodyguard, the Keystone Club, of Philadelphia, marched beside the President's carriage. This honor they shared with the deputy marshals of the District of Columbia, under command of the Marshal Hoover. They were all finely mounted.

In the military was one small body of men who attracted no end of attention. They were the veterans of the War of 1812, many of them venerable men, and most of them from Virginia. At their head they carried a tattered and torn battle flag which they had followed in 1846. Their quaint uniforms gave no end of color to the procession.

Washington had never seen such a numerous and motley crowd as gathered for this inauguration. "Thousands of spectators took possession of the broad sidewalks of Pennsylvania avenue. The windows along the line of march were crowded with fair faces and bright eyes. Up through this mosaic of humanity came the procession, 'an army with banners'—steeds prancing, flags waving plumes dancing, bayonets glistening and bands blaring—and in the center of it all the President-elect.

### Made Fine Impression.

As the procession moved along, "crowds pressed forward to see Mr. Buchanan, whose noble mien, venerable appearance and fine features made an impression on the multitude." The carriage in which he rode "was the elegant turnout of J. C. McGuire, whose man Charles handled the reins with skill." There never were such coachmen as those old colored drivers.

"Arriving at the entrance to the Capitol, the column halted, the military faced inward, presented arms to the President as his carriage passed through the lines, the President-elect standing and acknowledging the salute and cheers of the multitude. Here he was received by Senators Pearce, Bigler and Foote, and conducted to the Senate chamber, where he arrived about 1 p. m."

The Senate was in session, and after the foreign ministers, in the gaudy uniforms, and the judges of the Supreme Court, in their somber robes, and other officials had entered and taken their places, according to time-honored custom, the President and the President-elect entered from the Vice President's room and took seats provided for them.

A short pause ensued, to allow everybody to compose himself, the men to pull up their ties and change quids, and the ladies to powder their noses, and then the whole crowd moved to the eastern portico. A seat at the very front had been provided for Mr. Buchanan.

### Brilliant Scene.

"The scene upon the portico was a brilliant one." Conspicuous in that group were the ladies, whose bright-colored dresses and beautiful animated countenances, almost took the show away from the star. In the plaza to the east was a crowd that was estimated to be from one-fourth to one-half larger than the plaza had ever held before. Unnoted among them was a venerable man who had known every President intimately from Washington to Buchanan and had witnessed every inauguration except that of 1789. He was Washington's adopted son, George Washington Parke Custis, the master of Arlington and the father-in-law of Robert E. Lee. It was his last inauguration.

President Buchanan delivered his address before taking the oath. The venerable Chief Justice Taney administered the latter. The reporters did not notice if he kissed the Bible.

After the ceremony was concluded, the new President and the retiring one entered their carriage and the procession formed again and escorted them to the White House, where Gen. Pierce bade Buchanan good-by forever—they never saw each other again—and rode wearily to Willard's. His day was not yet over. He would emerge again in 1864 and again on the day after Lincoln was assassinated.

### Spectator Broke Leg.

In all that great mass of people only one accident happened to mar the day. A gentleman broke his leg while attempting to run down the western terrace.

This inauguration was commemorated, as none others were, with odes, written by ladies. From one written by "Mrs. W. T. H." the following is extracted as a specimen:

"Now the hurly-burly's done,  
Now the battle's lost and won"—  
Pennsylvania's noble son  
Proudly we inaugurate.

We, a Nation strong and free,  
Hail the new-born jubilee—  
Hail, in thrilling notes of glee,  
Buchanan's at the helm of state!

Terrible! So say we all. But one thing in the inaugural address made the Nation chortle. Buchanan was a bachelor, well in his sixties, and when he spoke of "our children and our children's children," the wicked newspapers said: "The old bachelor bristling up."

## GIVES OATH

CHIEF JUSTICE HUGHES, who will administer the oath of office to Mr. Roosevelt.

## 3 Former Presidents Living March 4, 1861

When Lincoln was inaugurated President March 4, 1861, five former Presidents were living: Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan. This has happened but once in the history of our country.

Only three times have there been four former Presidents living at the same time—in 1825, when John Quincy Adams was inaugurated; in 1845, when James K. Polk was inaugurated, and in 1857, when James Buchanan was inaugurated.

On seven other inaugurations there were three former Presidents living: In 1817 and 1821, when Monroe was inaugurated; in 1829, when Gen. Jackson was inaugurated; in 1841, when W. H. Harrison was inaugurated; in 1853, when Pierce was inaugurated; in 1865, when Lincoln was inaugurated, and in 1885, when Cleveland was inaugurated.

On ten such occasions only one former President was living.

In 1929, for the only time in history, one President and two former Presidents participated in the same inauguration. Taft administered the oath to Hoover, and Coolidge was the retiring Chief Magistrate.

John Adams, Roosevelt and Hoover are the only Presidents to close out their terms without a single former President living.

## Harrison and Taylor Buried Here at First

Gen. W. H. Harrison and Gen. Zachary Taylor were first buried in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, and later their bodies were removed to their last resting places.

The former is buried on the banks of the Ohio at a village called North Bend; the latter is buried on a farm near Louisville, Ky. Taylor's grave was unmarked up to a few years ago.

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# *Young Son of Hayes Wept As Father Won Presidency*

## Little Scott Believed White House Was Sort of Bastile; Ohioan Gained Office Through Decision of Famous Electoral Commission.

It matters not how a man reaches the Presidency, dear old Washington always gives him a thrice hail and a salvo of cheers. Of course, there is some method in this; but of that we will not speak, preferring to turn to the inauguration of Rutherford Hayes and see how it was done.

His election came as the result of a decision of the electoral commission. At the time he was the Governor of Ohio, and on the day that the news of the decision reached Columbus, his little son, Scott, "was discovered in the nursery weeping as if his heart would break, because he had heard the school boys say they were going to put his papa in the White House, which to his youthful imagination seemed a sort of bastile."

Little Scott was a conspicuous figure at the inauguration. He did not know then that the President is actually a prisoner in the White House, hedged about by immemorial customs and conventions which he dare not break.

Inauguration day fell on Sunday, and so on that day Gen. Hayes rode to the White House from Senator Sherman's home, where he was domiciled, and in one of the parlors, in the presence of Gen. Grant, he took the oath. This was merely a precaution.

### Inauspicious Weather.

Monday broke bad for a great ceremonial. "Day dawned through clouds and cold." At Sherman's home the new President was mobbed by office-seekers. Meanwhile, at short notice, a parade had been arranged and so had the program of ceremonies at the Capitol. The city had been decorated, the Avenue was brilliant with flags and bunting, and with Chinese lanterns for night illumination. Soldiers had gathered from nearby forts, and State troops had come on to participate in the inauguration. Gen. Whipple was the chief marshal, and he was gaudy and electric with gold lace and yellow sash and all the trappings of dress parade.

A little after 10 o'clock Hayes entered Grant's four-in-hand at the White House, with Senator Morrill, and drove to the north gate of the grounds, where there was a wait of fifteen minutes until the parade could come up. The crowd on the Avenue began to grow restless, but presently it sent up a shout, as the gallant Whipple turned in from Fifteenth street by the Treasury on a dancing horse, and was followed by a long line of troops.

Then came a gap in the parade. The President was lost. "Where is the President?" the crowd roared, and the cry went reverberating down the Avenue until it reached the Capitol.

"Here at length came the President's carriage, almost enveloped by a cloud of Negroes, who were only kept off a little way by the police."

### Components of Parade.

On the back seat sat two men. "Grant, cold and self-contained as ever, eyed the Avenue, the buildings, the flags, the people, with an impressive stare. Hayes received the plaudits. His eager, blue eyes glanced everywhere. His hat was off, his face glowed with inward excitement. He seemed to discern every face among the thousands on the sidewalks and in the windows. A fine appearance of healthful enjoyment characterized his face and actions. But no token of unusual dignity or might of mind or will."

Just ahead of the carriage rode two soldiers in dress uniform. One was Col. Fred Grant and the other was Col. Amos Webster.

Behind them marched the President's guard of honor, the Columbus Cadets. "Their ghostly drum major walked backward in front of the band which preceded them. He was clad all in white, and on his head was a towering white bearskin tipped by a tall cockade." The cadets wore uniforms of dark blue with light blue facings, white belts and straps and black hats with blue and white plumes.

After the President's carriage came more military and the civic bodies, and at the very end the District fire companies, with their machines decorated as if for a flower parade.

Arriving at the Capitol the bands blared and the cannon roared as Hayes and Grant descended and entered the Senate wing. Then the military drew up in formation in front of the eastern portico.

As ever, the Senate galleries were packed with women in brilliant gowns. In one of the galleries sat Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Sherman and the Presidential party to the number of 40. The women of the Grant household were conspicuously absent.

"Mrs. Hayes was the cynosure of all eyes, and under the steady leveling of lorgnettes and inquisitive glances and whisperings, which she had to undergo from all quarters of the chamber, she bore herself with perfect ease and dignity. She looked every bit the sensible matron and affectionate mother, and seemed wholly undisturbed by the glitter and display around her."

On her lap she held little Scott, who, for most of the time, "was wrapped in a brown study, absorbed with all the new and strange scenes with which his father's name was so intimately associated. Occasionally, when he was carried away with something that challenged his boyish admiration, he would fling himself about abruptly after the manner of Tad Lincoln."

"Little Fannie Hayes, the daughter, behaved with great decorum, only whisking her long auburn hair occasionally with a flirtish shake of her head, as she turned to ask her mother something."

At Mrs. Hayes' knee stood her little grandniece, an interesting child, with a vivid face framed in a wealth of blonde hair. "Her bright eyes speak to you. Her tongue, alas, is silent. For she is a mute."

### Hayes and Grant on Sofas.

Promptly at noon Hayes and Grant walked into the Senate chamber, arm in arm. Everbody rose and remained standing until they were seated on sofas in front of the desk, between the Diplomatic Corps and the justices of the Supreme Court.

Gens. Sherman, Hancock and Terry now entered. They created a sensation. Then followed the members of Grant's Cabinet.

Grant sat through the ceremony of swearing in Vice President Wheeler, "as grave and sphinx-like and silent as ever." He wore an expression of relief "that the onerous burdens of office had rolled from his shoulders."

Outside the plaza was packed with a larger crowd than witnessed either of Grant's inaugurations. "Greenough's colossal statue of Washington, seated in the chair of the Roman consuls, towered imposingly amid the vast assembly, lending a sort of dignity and solemnity to the occasion."

As the President-elect walked down the steps, an almost deafening cheer arose from the multitude in front of him. With difficulty he made his way down to the front of the platform, where Mrs. Hayes, accompanied by two of her children, had arrived some minutes before. The cheering continued until he was seated.

He bore himself "with a modest, easy carriage and countenance as composed as though inaugurations were a matter of every day occurrence with him, and betrayed not the slightest sign of agitation throughout the whole ceremony."

### Mrs. Hayes' Appearance.

Upon the front row, near him, sat Mrs. Hayes, "her quiet, motherly face as placid and undisturbed as though she were seated in her own parlor at home. Her dark hair, guiltless of crimps, was brushed low over her forehead, and surmounted by a good-sized black bonnet, trimmed with white flowers and a knot of lace for face trimming. Her dress was a plain but elegant black silk, with trimmings of velvet and valenciennes, faultless white kids, camel's hair shawl and black lace veil. The only bit of jewelry upon her person was a heavy gold scarf pin, containing a knot of rare old lace at her throat."

This inauguration could hardly have been gone through with without a disgraceful scene of some sort. The participants in it were those who had just come out of the Senate chamber. The correspondents described them as "a mob." Senators, representatives, journalists, distinguished strangers and officers of Congress were mixed up in inextricable confusion, and finally the special policemen allowed the crowd to arrange itself in its own way and in its own fashion. The result was at least a picturesque grouping if it was not pleasant. Foreign ministers found themselves side by side with department clerks, while the justices of the Supreme Court were jostled by the average congressman from the interior."

A dozen Metropolitan policemen, with locked arms, hemmed in the President to keep the mob from crowding on him, "but even within the sacred circle thus formed there entered the artist of an illustrated newspaper, who occupied one of the nearest seats to him," and sketched away for dear life, as the multitude turned eyes on him and wondered who he was.

"Chief Justice Waite maintained his place resolutely, and was not driven from it until at the end of the ceremonies he had administered the oath of office and closed the official and constitutional proceedings of the day." This was performed while the mob in the stands stood on seats to obtain a better view of the proceedings.

## *Garfield and Adams Represent Age Range*

Garfield was 50 years old when he died, and John Adams was 90. This represents the two extremes in the mortuary table of the Presidency. The following list gives the age of each President at his death:

| | |
|---|---|
| Washington | 67 |
| John Adams | 90 |
| Jefferson | 83 |
| Madison | 85 |
| Monroe | 73 |
| J. Q. Adams | 80 |
| Jackson | 78 |
| Van Buren | 79 |
| W. H. Harrison | 68 |
| Tyler | 71 |
| Polk | 53 |
| Taylor | 65 |
| Fillmore | 74 |
| Pierce | 64 |
| Buchanan | 77 |
| Lincoln | 56 |
| Johnson | 66 |
| Grant | 63 |
| Hayes | 70 |
| Garfield | 50 |
| Arthur | 56 |
| Cleveland | 71 |
| Benjamin Harrison | 67 |
| McKinley | 58 |
| Roosevelt | 60 |
| Taft | 72 |
| Wilson | 67 |
| Harding | 57 |
| Coolidge | 59 |

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# Many Presidents Served Congress

## Roosevelt One of Few Not on List; 16 Were State Heads.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt is one of the few Presidents who has not had congressional experience. President Taylor never served in Congress, and neither did Presidents Grant, Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Coolidge and Hoover. Both of the Roosevelts served in the General Assembly, however, and Coolidge in both branches of the General Assembly.

It is rather astonishing how many of our Presidents have been governors. The list is as follows: Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Johnson, Hayes, Cleveland, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Coolidge and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Martin Van Buren was the first of our Presidents who was not born a British subject.

Several of our Presidents filled high diplomatic positions. They were John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Martin Van Buren and James Buchanan. These Presidents declined diplomatic positions: James Madison and Andrew Jackson.

# Coolidge Wired Capital Before Accepting Post

Before President Coolidge would take the oath he telegraphed to Washington to get the exact phraseology, as prescribed by the Constitution. This occasioned a delay in the actual swearing-in.

President Washington did not take the oath prescribed in the Constitution in 1789, though he did in 1793. John Quincy Adams read the oath from a law book, when he took it. All other Presidents have repeated it, phrase by phrase, after the judge administering it.

# Taylor Unafraid As Death Called

## National Intelligencer Carried Editorial on His Passing.

President Zachary Taylor's last intelligible words were: "I am not afraid to die; I have done my duty; my only regret is leaving those who are dear to me."

Announcement of President Taylor's death was made in an editorial in the National Intelligencer, in these words: "Weep, fellow citizens! The hand of death has stricken down a great and good man! Zachary Taylor, our honored and beloved President, is no more! A malignant and rapid disease has swept him from among the living! No longer ago than Thursday last, he was apparently in the full enjoyment of health and strength, participating in the patriotic ceremonies of our Nation's birthday, and now he is numbered with the dead! He expired last night, at half-past 10 o'clock, surrounded by his afflicted family. He died with a composure which conscious virtue, fortitude and confidence in the goodness of God can alone impart."

# Mrs. Coolidge Wept When Harding Died

When Mrs. Coolidge heard of the death of President Harding she broke into tears and sat for some time weeping for Mrs. Harding. "What a blow, what a terrible blow to poor Mrs. Harding," she exclaimed. "She had had such a heavy burden, in her own illness, to bear up under—and now this!"

# Coolidge's Father 78 When Son Took Oath

Col. John Coolidge was 78 years old when he administered the oath to his son. Two years later, when past 80, he witnessed his son taking the oath on the eastern portico of the Capitol, administered by Chief Justice Taft. In the latter instance he was as impassive as the granite hills amid which he was born and reared.

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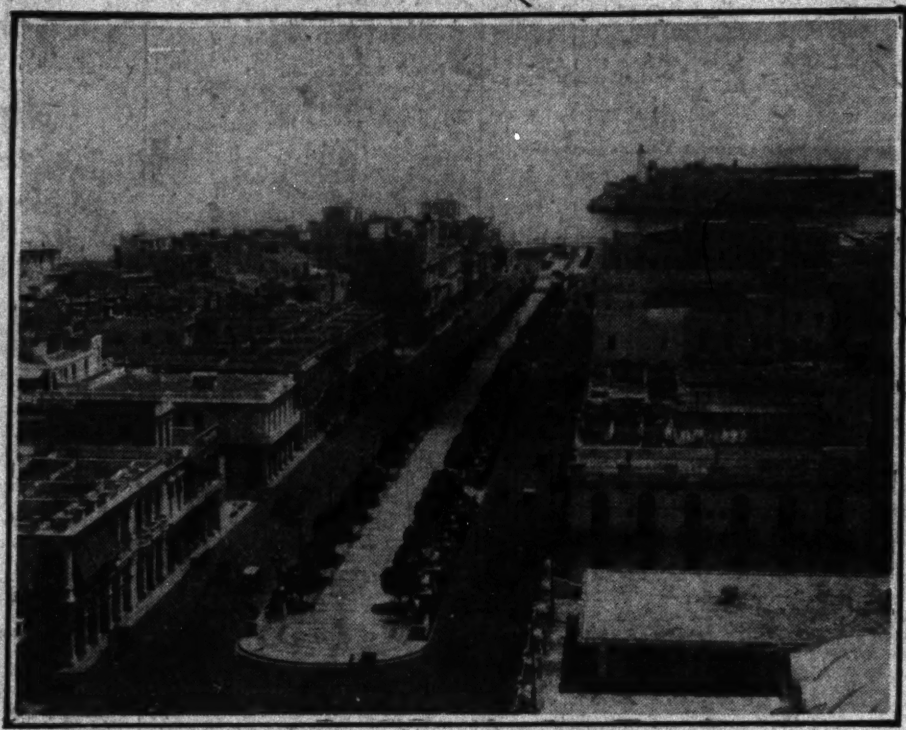
**GENERAL GERARDO MACHADO**
*President of Cuba*

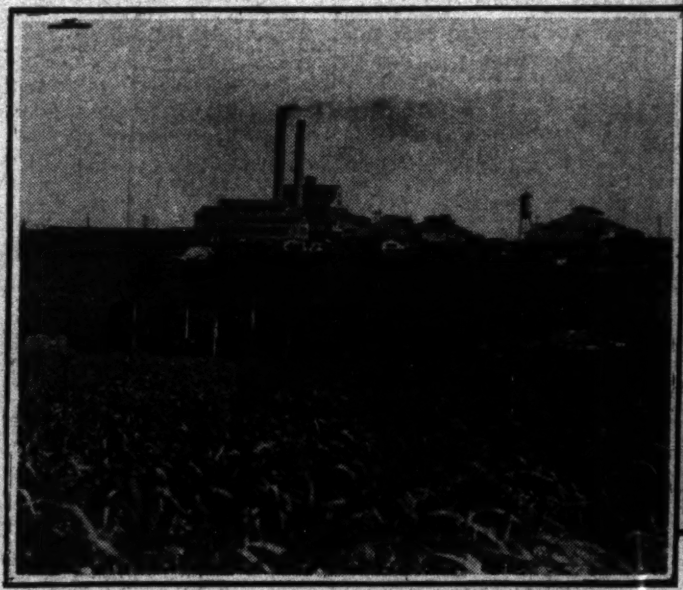
**DOCTOR ORESTES FERRARA**
*Cuba's Secretary of State*

GENERAL GERARDO MACHADO, President of the Republic of Cuba, an outstanding figure in the Cuban War of Independence, inaugurated in 1925 and reelected for a six year term in 1929. Under his regime the country has reached a great progress due to his vast program of public improvements, and of diversificaton of agriculture and industry. Notwithstanding the present adverse economic conditions, President Machado has been successful in maintaining the good financial credit of the Republic.

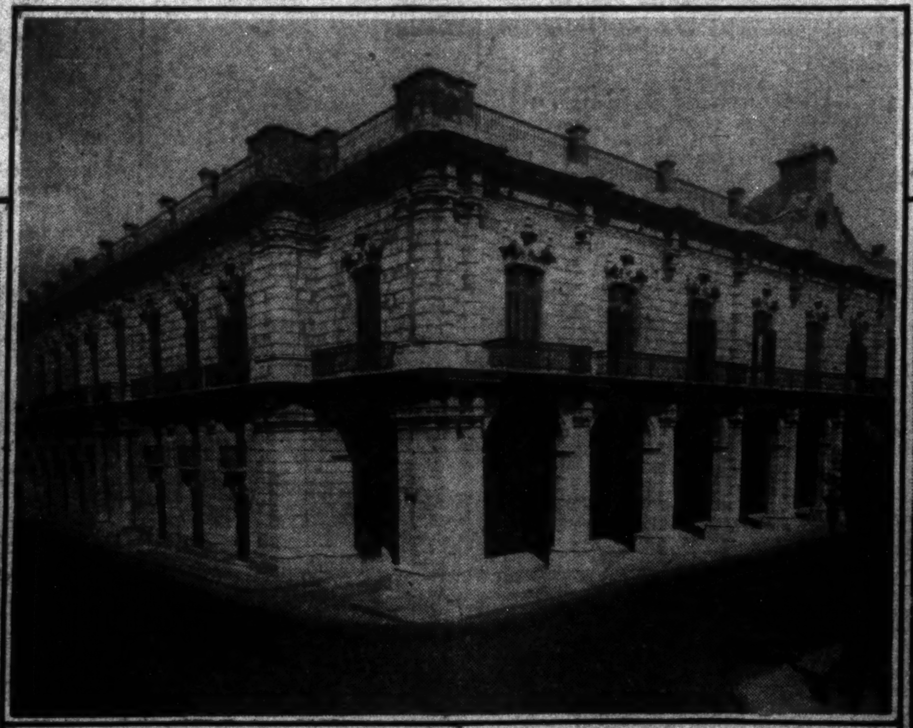


*Havana's Prado looking toward the sea, with Morro Castle in the background. A scene that reveals the distinctive charm of Cuba.*

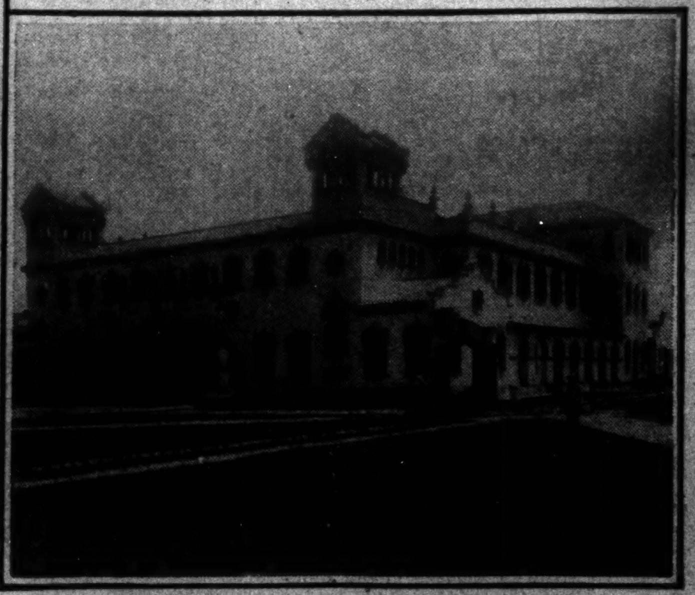
DOCTOR ORESTES FERRARA, Secretary of State of Cuba, a Colonel of the War of Independence, formerly Ambassador of Cuba to the United States, and Representative to the League of Nations. Professor of Public Law at the University of Havana, former Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, and a well-known writer on history and international affairs.



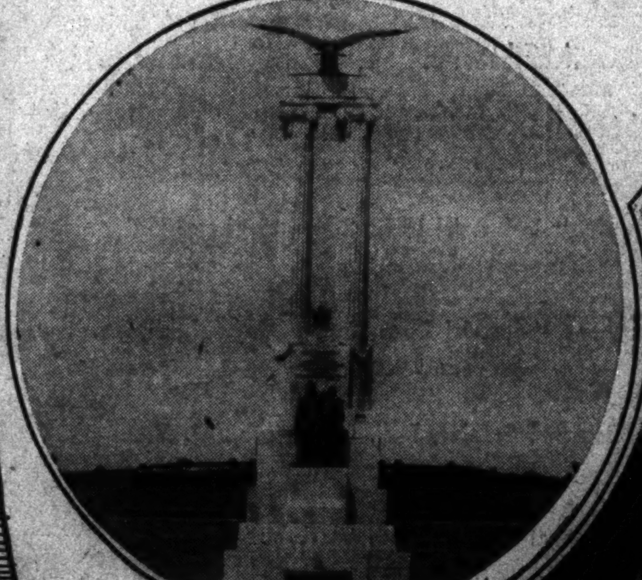
*A sugar "central" or mill where the cane is prepared for the various refining processes.*



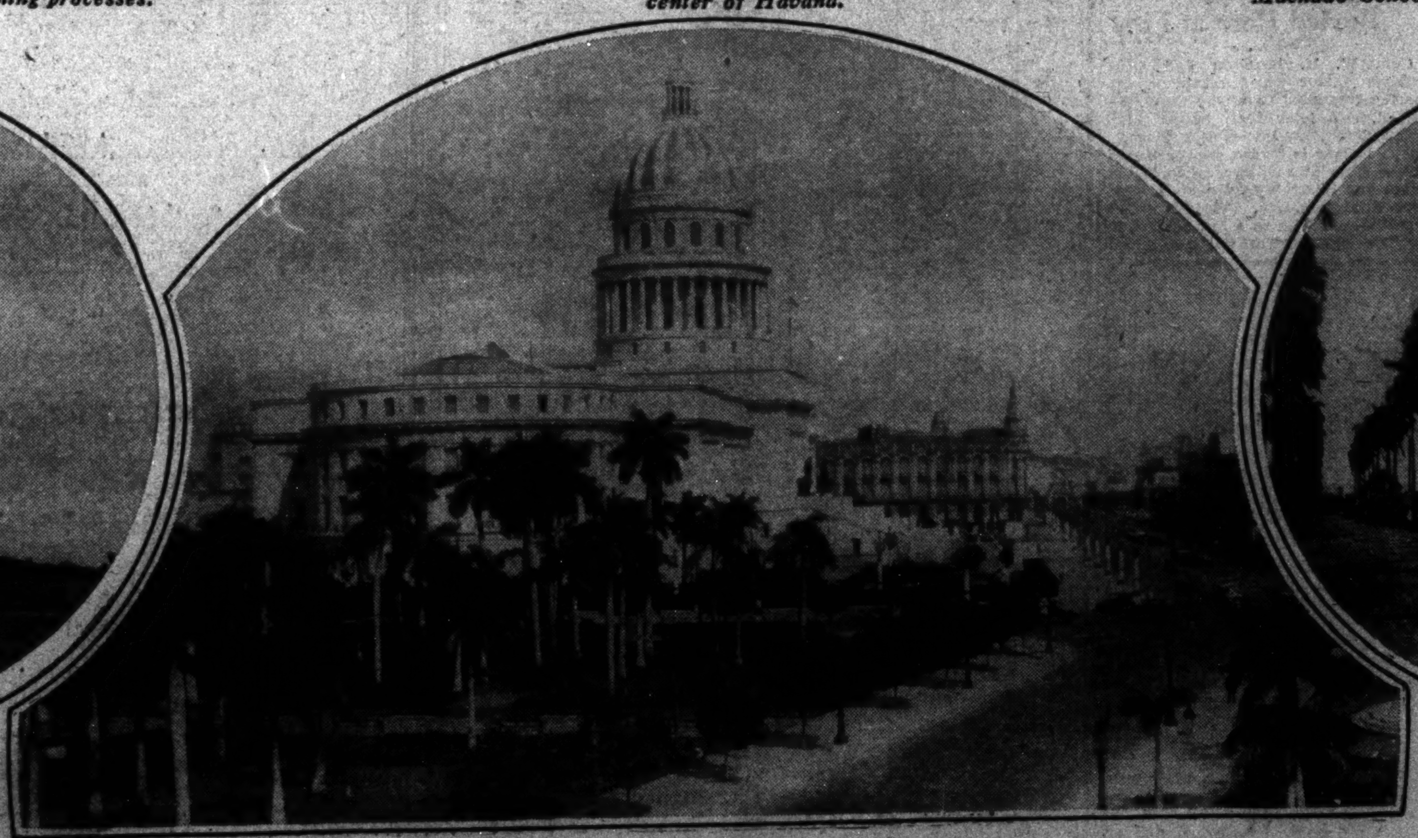
*Above—The old Presidential Palace now serving as municipal headquarters for local government. Below—The Capitol of Cuba, in the center of Havana.*



*A general view of the entrance to the President Machado School of Industry and Technology.*



*The imposing monument commemorating the battleship "Maine."*



*Sugar cane proceeding to the mill beneath Cuba's Royal Palms.*